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PRONOUNCING MEDICAL

DICTIONARY:

EMBRACING THE

TERMINOLOGY OF MEDICINE AND THE KINDRED SCIENCES,

WITH THEIR

SIGNIFICATION, ETYMOLOGY, AND PRONUNCIATION.

WITH AN APPENDIX,

COMPRISING AN EXPLANATION OF THE LATIN TERMS AND PHRASES OCCURRING IN MEDICINE, ANATOMY, PHARMACY, ETC.; TOGETHER WITH THE NECESSARY DIRECTIONS FOR WRITING LATIN PRESCRIPTIONS, ETC., ETC.

BY

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ON THE BASIS OF

THOMAS'S COMPREHENSIVE PRONOUNCING MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

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PREFACE.

THE work here offered to the public is designed to supply several wants which have been deeply felt by those commencing the study of medicine and the affiliated sciences.

An acquaintance with the dead languages, or at least with Latin, was formerly, and in some parts of Europe is still, considered absolutely necessary for a graduate in medicine as well as in the other learned professions. Although in the United States a classical education is not made an indispensable condition for conferring a medical degree, yet, so long as the great majority of professional terms are in Latin, some knowledge of this language may be said to be absolutely requisite for the medical student. The fact that multitudes of our young men commence the study of medicine without any previous acquaintance with Latin or Greek renders it important that the elementary works intended for the use of students should be adapted to meet this exigency.

To meet the needs thus indicated of the medical student, it has been deemed necessary to furnish fuller explanations in regard to several subjects than has been usual in the preparation of medical dictionaries. One of the points to which especial attention has been given is the etymology of the various terms occurring in the Dictionary. The great importance of this feature of the work, in furnishing, as it generally does, a sure clue to the true signification of scientific terms, in limiting and fixing their meaning, thus guarding against looseness or vagueness of application, and last, and not least, in assisting the memory of the student, can scarcely be overestimated. It is admitted that terms occasionally occur of which it is difficult or impossible to give a satisfactory etymology. But these comparatively few instances (due either to the ignorance or carelessness of those who have undertaken to form such terms)

need not affect our estimate of the value of etymology in regard to the large majority of scientific words of which the derivation is clear and entirely satisfactory.

Another feature of the work is to give, whenever this is practicable, a literal translation of the various Latin phrases, sentences, etc., occurring in the Dictionary: as, *Extensor Digitorum Communis*, *Flexor Longus Digitorum Pedis*, *Motores Oculorum*, *Hydrargyrum cum Cretâ*, etc. The great utility of this to those who are just commencing the study of a new and difficult science will scarcely be called in question.

Another point to which especial attention has been given, and one which it is believed will prove of the highest practical utility, is the pronunciation of the various terms contained in the Dictionary. What correct spelling is to the writer, correct pronunciation is to the speaker. If either should be wholly neglected, the most perfect language would soon become a babel and fall into utter corruption. Every one who takes the trouble to reflect on the subject must be aware that if it were not for the constant effort or aim to conform our speech to a common standard, the language which we call English would in the course of a few years be spoken so differently in different parts of the world as to be with difficulty understood, and in two or three centuries it would, in all probability, become wholly unintelligible, except to those few who might happen to be familiar with the local dialect. He, therefore, who is willing to take the pains to speak correctly not only acquires an accomplishment which will raise him in the estimation of all educated men, but contributes his portion towards exalting and extending the incalculable blessings which language, the great vehicle of thought and knowledge, is capable of conferring on mankind.

There is, however, one peculiar difficulty connected with the pronunciation of the terms occurring in Medicine and the collateral sciences. A large number of them belong to the Latin language, and, unfortunately, there is no generally recognized standard for the pronunciation of the letters, more particularly the vowels, of that language. Formerly in the principal seats of learning in

England and the United States it was the usage to pronounce all Latin words with the English sounds of the vowels. For example, *a* when long (as the second *a* in *ama're*, *ama'bam*, *ama'tum*) had the sound of our *a* in *fate*, long *i* was pronounced as in *pine*, and so on. But lately many of the institutions of learning, both in this country and in England, have adopted a different system, or rather different systems, for there is considerable diversity among them, though they mostly agree in one respect, —namely, in pronouncing the vowels with the Italian sounds. Thus, *a* has the sound of our *a* in *father* or *far*, *e* is pronounced as in *fête* or *there*, *i* (and *y*) as *i* in *marine*, *o* nearly as in English, and *u* as in *rule* (or like *oo*). In regard to the pronunciation of certain consonants there is also great diversity: *c*, for example, according to some authorities, should always have one and the same sound (that of *k*) in whatever situation it may be, *g* should always be hard, and *v* should have the sound of our *w*.

As may readily be imagined, this diversity in the pronunciation of the Latin letters has had the effect of introducing great uncertainty and confusion into the pronunciation of scientific terms. The change in the sounds of the consonants (as cited above), not having been adopted to any great extent, has exerted a scarcely appreciable influence on the pronunciation of medical terms; but the introduction of the Continental or Italian sounds of the vowels has prevailed very extensively, so that in some sections of the United States a large majority of our physicians have adopted what is termed the "Continental" pronunciation.

Under existing circumstances, the editor has not felt justified in laying down any positive rules for the pronunciation of the vowels occurring in Latin terms; for he considers that the proper office of a lexicographer is not that of an autocrat, but simply of a recorder; in other words, it is his place to ascertain as far as possible and present, not the pronunciation he may prefer, but that which seems to be established by the usage of a majority of the best speakers. Nevertheless, it is beyond all reasonable doubt that it would be an immense gain to science if a uniform standard of pronunciation

could be established by some competent authority,—by a national convention of learned men, for example. The question need not be how the Latin language was pronounced by the ancient Romans, but simply how we ought to pronounce those Latin words which have become, so to speak, parts of our own language; and certainly this question need not be difficult to settle.

Among the uncertainties which beset the pronunciation of scientific terms, one important point—that of accent depending on *quantity**—can for the most part be readily ascertained. The principal rules for Latin accentuation are the following:

Rule I.—In trisyllables or polysyllables, if the penultima be long, the accent must fall upon it, as *Abdo'men*, *Duode'num*, *Vesicula'ris*.

Rule II.—If the penultima be short (in words of more than two syllables), the accent must fall on the antepenultima: as, *Aç'idum*, *Clem'atis*, *Chimaph'ila*, *Erythrox'ylon*, *Helleb'orus*, etc.

Rule III.—Dissyllables always take the accent on the penultima: as, *Co'ca*, *Li'quor*, *Mo'tor*, etc.

It may be observed that whenever the accent of a Latin word falls on the antepenultimate vowel followed immediately by a single consonant, the accent is usually placed after the consonant, and the vowel is made what in English we term "short." (See examples under Rule Second.) Accordingly, we pronounce *Abdominis*—*abdom'inis*, *Asafœtida*—*asafœt'ida*, etc., although in both of these instances the antepenultimate syllable is long in Latin.† The only important exception to this rule occurs in words having *u* for the

* The quantity is determined chiefly by the usage of the Latin poets, and certain recognized rules of derivation.

† It is very important to bear in mind the essential difference between a long vowel in English and a long vowel in Latin or Greek. In the former case the word "long" refers to the *quality* of the vowel, in the latter always to the *quantity*. The pronunciation of a long vowel in Latin or Greek is estimated to occupy just twice as much time as is spent in uttering a short vowel. In the present work, however, when the term "long" is employed in reference to the pronunciation of a word, it is to be understood in the English sense, if the contrary be not distinctly stated.

antepenultimate vowel, as *Alu'mina*, *Sulphu'ricus*, etc., in which case the accent should always be placed before the consonant, the vowel retaining its full or long sound.

As already intimated, the accent may be said to be the sole point in Latin pronunciation about which there is no dispute among the learned. It has, accordingly, come to be regarded as one of the essential tests by which a finished scholar may be known. For if the speaker should place the accent in a trisyllable or polysyllable on a short penultimate vowel, as *Aci'dum*, *Clema'tis*, *Chimaphi'la*, etc., he would betray great ignorance or want of taste. It would, if possible, be a still grosser fault to place the accent on the *ante*-penultima when the penultimate vowel is long. We sometimes hear *Archim'edes* (for *Archime'des*), and (rarely) *Pan'dora* (for *Pando'ra*).

Of such Latin words as were used by the ancients there is generally no difficulty in determining the accentuation. But the case is different with respect to Latin terms (consisting chiefly of botanical and other scientific names) of modern origin. Among these there are a number of which the etymology is obscure or uncertain and the accentuation is in consequence more or less doubtful. In such cases analogy is almost our only guide. As we find that such celebrated names as LUTHER, MILTON, etc., in their Latinized form, have the penultima long (though the *e* and the *o* in the original names are short), as *Luthe'rus*, *Milto'nus*, etc., so we pronounce such Latinized names as *Heuche'ra*, *Braye'ra*, with the penultimate accent, although HEUCHER and BRAYER, from which the preceding botanical names are derived, have the *ultima* (last syllable) short.

As the science of Botany has so many and such intimate relations with Medicine,—it being rare to find any natural order that has not furnished some useful article to the Materia Medica, while several have furnished various and most valuable contributions,—it has been deemed proper to give to the botanical articles in the Dictionary a fulness not usual in works of this class. It is hoped and believed that this feature will add greatly to the value of the present work, especially to that large and increasing class who are desirous not to restrict their studies to the narrowest possible limits con-

sistent with the name of practitioner, but to extend them to every branch of knowledge that can increase the usefulness or adorn the character of a PHYSICIAN. This very word (derived from φύσις, "nature"), it may be observed, owes its origin to the fact that the ancient physicians were generally distinguished by their extensive acquaintance with Nature in all her various aspects.

As the germ theory of disease has of late excited extraordinary interest among physiologists, it has been deemed proper to present the subject somewhat *in extenso*, from the pen of one (Dr. Morris Longstreth) who has for years given great attention to this question, and who, it is safe to say, has no superior in our country in this department of physiology. In regard to this subject the reader is referred to the article PATHOGENESIS in the Dictionary.

With respect to the *plan* of the Dictionary, it may be remarked that immediately after the term itself, if this is English, the Latin synonyme is usually inserted, then the etymology, both being enclosed in brackets. The French synonymes of important terms are commonly added, with their pronunciation. When the term commencing an article is Latin or Latinized Greek, it is marked with an asterisk: hence when the student sees a word thus marked he is to understand that this word is pure Latin, not merely a derivative from the Latin, although in some instances it may be pronounced as in English while retaining the exact Latin spelling. Thus, *hydrocele*, a Latinized Greek term, is usually pronounced in three syllables (*hy'dro-çēle*), not in four (*hy-dro-çe'le*), as would be proper according to the strict Latin pronunciation. In like manner *va'por*, a pure Latin word, having become fully anglicized, has an English pronunciation (vā'por), although Latin vowels, as before intimated, have usually not been marked, except short *i* (ĭ), there being in this case scarcely any difference between the English and the "Continental" pronunciation.

It remains for the editor to express his great obligations to several gentlemen who have assisted him in the preparation of the present work. His acknowledgments are pre-eminently due to Mr. William Jacobs, to whom the Dictionary owes all that is most

valuable in the department of Botany. To the distinguished pharmacist Prof. Joseph P. Remington the editor is deeply indebted for important advice and aid with respect to the pharmaceutical articles. His most cordial thanks are due to Dr. Albert P. Brubaker for many valuable suggestions, as well as for some important contributions to the pages of the Dictionary.

Among the various publications which he has had occasion to consult, justice requires that he should acknowledge his particular indebtedness to Dr. Quain's "Medical Dictionary," a work of rare merit, and to Littré's "Dictionnaire Médicale."

Nor can he omit the expression of his heart-felt obligations to the accomplished proof-reader, Mr. Joseph McCreery, to whose rare intelligence and conscientious fidelity the work owes no small share of the thoroughness and accuracy to which it may lay claim.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS, ABBREVIATIONS, ETC.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, are long, as in *fate, mete, pine, note, tube, fly.*

ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ў, are short, as in *fat, met, pin, not, tub, mystic.*

å, ẽ, and o̊, are like ā, ē, and ō, except that the sound is less prolonged; e̊ like ê, but rather shorter.

a̤, e̤, are obscure, as in the final syllables of *America, writer*, etc. â sounds like *a* in *all.*

ä is to be sounded like *a* in *father;* ă denotes a shortened sound of ä. ä has the sound of *a* in *fat.*

ê is sounded like *e* in *met.* ê denotes a prolonged sound of ĕ. î sounds like *ee* in *seen.* ô is equivalent to ŏ. o͝o is sounded like *oo* in *good.*

Ç, ç, is to be sounded like *s* or *ss;* Ģ, ġ, like *j;* Ğ, ğ, = *g* hard; ṡ has the sound of *z.*

ċh is to be sounded like *k;* *ch* without any mark should be pronounced as in *chill* or *child.*

Ĭ is pronounced like *lli* in *million;* ñ is pronounced like *ni* in *minion;* ŏw sounds as in *now.*

N and M are used to represent the French nasal sound, somewhat resembling that of *ng* in *long.* R (small capital) implies that the *r* should be trilled; ü denotes the sound of the French *u;* U, that of the French *eu*, similar to the sound of *u* in the English word *fur.*

The mark ⌣ indicates that the vowels joined by it are to be pronounced almost as one syllable; as, fe-a͡vr′.

An asterisk (*) affixed to a word or phrase denotes that it is either Latin or Latinized Greek.

= signifies "equivalent to."

The heavy acute accent denotes a primary accent; the lighter, a secondary accent.

When a reference is made to some other part of the Dictionary, the word referred to is put in small capitals: hence, if small capitals are used, a reference is always implied.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Abl.	ablative.
Acc.	accusative.
Dat.	dative.
e.g. (*exem′pli gra′tia*)	for example.
F. or fem.	feminine.
Fr.	French.
Gen.	genitive.
Ger.	German.
Gr.	Greek.
i.e. (*id est*)	that is.
Lat.	Latin.
M. or masc.	masculine.
N. or neut.	neuter.
Nom.	nominative.
Ph. or Pharm.	Pharmacopœia.
Pl.	plural.
Pron.	pronunciation.
Sp.	Spanish.
U.S.	United States.
Voc.	vocative.

To render these explanations complete, a table of the Greek alphabet is subjoined.

Letter.	Name.	Power.	Letter.	Name.	Power.	Letter.	Name.	Power.
Α α	Alpha	a	Ι ι	Iōta	i	Ρ ρ	Rho	r
Β β ϐ	Beta	b	Κ κ	Kappa	k	Σ σ	Sigma	s
Γ γ	Gamma	g *hard*	Λ λ	Lambda	l	Τ τ	Tau	t
Δ δ	Delta	d	Μ μ	Mu	m	Υ υ	Upsīlon	u or y
Ε ε	Epsīlon	ĕ *short*	Ν ν	Nu	n	Φ ϕ	Phi	ph
Ζ ζ	Zeta	z	Ξ ξ	Xi	x	Χ χ	Chi	ch *hard*
Η η	Eta	ē *long*	Ο ο	Omĭcron	ŏ *short*	Ψ ψ	Psi	ps
Θ ϑ θ	Theta	th	Π π	Pi	p	Ω ω	Oměga	ō *long*

Remarks.—Γ followed immediately by another γ, by κ, or by χ, sounds like *n;* hence, *αγγεῖον*, a "vessel," should be rendered by *angeion* or *angĭon*, if Roman letters are used; *ἀγκύλος* ("bent"), by *ankylos* or *ancylos;* *ἄγχω* (to "choke"), by *ancho*, etc. Υ, though usually considered to be equivalent to *u*, is almost invariably rendered by *y* in Latin. See *ἀγκύλος*, above given. K is usually replaced in Latin by *c*, as *κυνάρα* or *κινάρα*, *cynara* or *cinara* (a kind of "artichoke"). As in Latin words of Greek derivation *y* is sounded like *i*, and not like *u*, so *c* should in such words be pronounced with its proper Latin sound,—always like *s* before *e*, *i*, and *y*.

Αι (in Greek) when changed into Latin becomes *æ;* and οι, *œ*; as *αἰθίοψ*, *æthiops*, *οἴδημα*, *œdema*, etc.

H is represented in Greek by ', called the "rough breathing" (*spir′itus as′per*), as in *ὑπό*, "under," *αἷμα*, "blood," etc. All Greek words beginning with a vowel have either the rough or the smooth breathing (*spir′itus le′nis*). Compare *αἰθίοψ*, "black," *αἰτία*, "cause," etc. The smooth breathing indicates simply the natural sound of the vowel.

PRONOUNCING

MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

A.

A — *ABDOMEN*

A (*a*), or *an* (*ἀν*) before a word beginning with a vowel or with *h*. A prefix in compound words of Greek derivation, having a negative or privative force: as, *a-tonic*, "without tone;" *a-cephalous*, "without a head;" *an-æsthetic*, "without perception or sensation;" *an-hydrous*, "without water." (See the above-cited words in their alphabetical places in the Dictionary.)

A is also a French preposition signifying "to" or "at," and forming a part of certain surgical and medical phrases, as, *à deux temps*, ä dŭh tŏN ("At two times"), a term applied to the operation of lithotomy, in which the calculus, from certain causes, cannot be immediately extracted, and is therefore let alone till during the suppurating stage, when extraction may be more easily effected.

AA. A contraction of the Greek word *ana* (*ἀνά*), signifying, literally, "up through" or "throughout;" sometimes equivalent to "OF EACH." Written in prescriptions after the names of several different medicines, to denote an equal quantity of each.

AAA. Abbreviation for AMALGAM.

Ab. A Latin particle signifying "from," "off," "away."

Ab-ac'tus Ven'ter,* or **Ven'ter Abac'tus.*** [From the Lat. *ab*, "from," and *a'go*, *ac'tum*, to "drive," to "force."] Literally, a "belly expelled" or emptied by forcible means. A term in Medical Jurisprudence for abortion induced by art.

Ab'a-cus.* [From the Gr. *ἄβαξ*, *ἄβακος*, a mathematical table on which lines and figures were drawn.] An old name for a table used for medicinal preparations.

Abalienation, ab-āl-yen-ā'shun. [Lat. **Abaliena'tio, o'nis;** from *ab*, "from," and *alie'no*, *aliena'tum*, to "estrange."] Formerly used for decay of the whole or part of the body; also, loss or failing of the senses or of the mental faculties.

Abanga, ăb-ăng'gą. The name of the fruit of a palm-tree growing in the island of St. Thomas (West Indies). The seeds are considered very useful in diseases of the chest.

A-bap-tis'ta* (the Lat. *terebel'la*, "borer," being understood), or **A-bap-tis'ton*** (*trep'anum* being understood). [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *βαπτίζω*, to "plunge."] The name of a trepan guarded in such a manner as to prevent it from plunging into the substance of the brain. See TREPAN.

Ab-ar-tic-u-lā'tion. [Lat. **Abarticulatio, o'nis;** from *ab*, "from," and *articula'tio*, "articulation."] A kind of articulation admitting of free motion. See DIARTHROSIS.

Abattoir, ă'bă-twăR'. [From *abattre*, to "fell," to "cut down."] The French term for a slaughter-house. The French,[1] more than other nations, pay the greatest attention to their *abattoirs*, to place them in a suitable locality without the walls of the city, and to see that nothing is neglected that can promote perfect cleanliness and prevent the poisoning of the air from the putrefaction of the blood and other refuse matters necessarily found in such places.

Ab-bre'vĭ-āt-ed. [Lat. **Abbrevia'tus;** from *abbre'vio*, *abbrevia'tum*, to "shorten."] Shortened, as when the cup is shorter than the tube of the flower.

Ab-bre-vĭ-ā'tion. [Lat. **Abbrevia'tio, o'nis;** from the same.] A part of a word shortened by cutting off one or more of its latter syllables. Applied to many initial and medial letters, and contractions, of medical terms, which will be found in their alphabetical order.

Abcès. See ABSCESS.

Abdom. Abbreviation for ABDOMEN.

Ab-do'men,* gen. **Ab-dom'ĭ-nis.** [Commonly derived from the Lat. *ab'do*, to "hide;" but this etymology is questioned by Skeat and E. Littré.] The largest cavity of the body, the belly. It is separated from the thorax by the diaphragm. It is divided from above to below into three regions,—the epigastric, the umbilical (the central), and the hypogastric.

[1] See Sir Francis B. Head's very interesting account of the *Abattoir des Cochons*, in his "Faggot of French Sticks."

Ab-dom'ĭ-nal. [Lat. **Abdomina'lis**; from *abdo'men.*] Belonging to the abdomen; ventral.

Abdom'inal A-or'ta. That portion of the aorta situated below the diaphragm.

Abdom'inal Ap'o-neū-ro'sis. The conjoined tendons of the oblique and transverse muscles on the anterior portion of the abdomen. See APONEUROSIS.

Abdom'inal Gang'lia (găng'gle-ȧ). The semilunar ganglia:—so named from their situation.

Abdom'inal Ring. [Lat. **An'nulus Abdom'inis.**] The fancied ring-like opening on each side of the abdomen, external and superior to the *pubes.* Through it, in males, passes the spermatic cord. It is also called the INGUINAL RING.

Ab-dom-ĭ-na'lis.* [From the Lat. *abdo'men.*] Pertaining to the abdomen; abdominal; ventral. In the plural (*Abdomina'les*) it forms the name of an order of fishes having the ventral fins under the abdomen and behind the pectorals.

Ab-dom-ĭ-nos'co-pў. [Lat. **Abdominosco'pia**; from *abdo'men*, and the Gr. σκοπέω, to "observe."] The examination of the abdomen by percussion, inspection, measurement, or manual examination.

Ab-du'cent. [Lat. **Abdu'cens**; from *ab*, "from," and *du'co*, *duc'tum*, to "lead," to "draw."] Applied to muscles by which the members or limbs are drawn from the mesial line (or axis of the body); also to the sixth pair of nerves.

Ab-duc'tion. [Lat. **Abduc'tio**, *o'nis*; from the same.] That movement by which one part is moved from another, or from the axis of the body.

Ab-duc'tor, *o'ris.** [From the same.] Applied to a muscle which performs, or assists in performing, abduction.

Abelmoschus,* ȧ-bel-mos'kŭs. [From the Arab. *ab-el-mushk*; literally, the "father of musk."] Musk-seed; the specific name of the *Hibiscus abelmoschus.* The seeds of this plant, called *grana moschata* ("musk-seeds"), are employed in the East in forming the *Poudre de Chypre*, or *Cyprus powder*, used for flavoring coffee.

Ab-ĕp-ĭ-thўm'ĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *ab*, "from," "off," and the Gr. ἐπιθυμία, "desire." A faulty term (partly Latin and partly Greek) for paralysis of the solar plexus, cutting off communication between the nervous system and abdominal viscera, the supposed seat of the appetites and desires.

Ab-er'rant. [From the Lat. *aber'ro*, to "wander."] Deviating from the right way. In Botany, deviating from the ordinary structure.

Ab-er-rā'tion. [Lat. **Aberra'tio**, *o'nis*; from *ab*, "from," and *erro*, *erra'tum*, to "wander."] Applied to a disordered state of the intellect. Applied also to the rays of light when refracted by a lens or reflected by a mirror so that they do not converge into a focus. One form of aberration (the Aberration of Sphericity) is caused by the fact that a lens with spherical surfaces never brings the light to a perfect focus. Another kind, called Chromatic Aberration, or the Aberration of Refrangibility, is due to the fact that the different kinds of light are refracted differently, some more and some less than the others.

Ab-e-vac-u-ā'tion. [Lat. **Abevacua'tio**, *o'nis*; from *ab*, "from," and *evac'uo*, *evacua'tum*, to "empty out," to "empty."] A medical term usually applied to a partial or incomplete evacuation, but by some writers employed to denote an immoderate evacuation.

A'bĭ-ēs,* gen. **A-bi'ĕ-tis.** [Supposed by some to be from the Lat. *ab*, "from," and *e'o*, to "go," on account of the great height to which it goes or extends from the earth.] A genus of evergreen trees of the order *Coniferæ*, comprising the Hemlock Spruce (*Abies Canadensis*), the Silver Fir (*Abies pectinata*), and other species of fir.

A'bies Al'bȧ.* White Spruce. An ornamental evergreen tree, a native of New York, Vermont, and Canada. It has pale, glaucous leaves, and is one of the most beautiful trees of the genus.

A'bies Bal-sa'me-ȧ.* Balsam Fir. A fine ornamental evergreen tree, a native of the northern United States. Canada Balsam is obtained from it.

A'bies Can-ȧ-den'sis.* Hemlock Spruce. A large evergreen tree, a native of Canada and the northern United States. It is a handsome tree, and is planted for ornament. When young, it is the most graceful of the spruces. Its bark is used for tanning.

A'bies Excel'sa.* The Norway Fir or Spruce, which produces Burgundy pitch and a kind of frankincense. It is an ornamental tree, extensively planted in the United States, and is one of the most beautiful of the genus.

A'bies La'rix.* An old synonyme for the *Larix Europæa*, the tree which affords Venice turpentine.

A'bies Pec-tĭ-na'tȧ,* or **A'bies Pi'ce-ȧ.*** European Silver Fir. An evergreen tree, a native of Central Europe and Siberia; often planted for ornament. It is supposed to be the species to which Virgil gave the epithet *pulcherrima*, "most beautiful." (Eclogue vii., l. 65, 66.)

Ab-ĭ-et'ic. [Lat. **Abiet'icus**; from *a'bies.*] Belonging to the fir-tree.

Abietin, or **Abietine,** a-bī'ę-tin. [Lat. **Abieti'na**; from *a'bies.*] A resinous substance, also called the resin *Gamma*, or third in order, obtained from Strasbourg turpentine.

A-bi'ĕ-tis Re-sĭ'nȧ.* The resin of the fir-tree; the *Thus*, or common frankincense; spontaneously exuded by the *Abies.* See FRANKINCENSE.

Abietite, ȧ-bī'ę-tīt. [Lat. **Abieti'tes**; from *a'bies*, and the Gr. λίθος, a "stone."] A genus of fossil coniferous plants in the Wealden and Greensand formations.

Ab-ĭr-rĭ-tā'tion. [Lat. **Abirrita'tio**, *o'nis*; from *ab*, "from" or "away," and *irri'to*, *irrita'tum*, to "irritate;" denoting the passing "away" or absence of irritation or of vital irritability.] Diminished irritability in the various tissues, and so slightly distinct from ASTHENIA.

Ab-lac-tā'tion. [Lat. **Ablacta'tio**, *o'nis*; from *ab*, "from," "away," and *lac*, *lac'tis*, "milk." See LACTATION.] The weaning of a child. Some writers make a distinction between *ablactation* and *weaning.* By the former they mean the termi-

nation of the period of suckling as regards the mother; by the latter, the same period with reference to the child.

Ab-lā'tion. [Lat. **Abla'tio, o'nis;** from *au'fero, abla'tum* (from *ab*, "from," "away," and *fe'ro, la'tum*, to "carry," or "take"), to "take away."] The removing of any part by excision, extirpation, or amputation.

A-blep'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *βλέπω*, to "see."] Want of sight; blindness; ablepsy.

Ab'lu-ent. [Lat. **Ab'luens;** from *ab*, "from," "away," and *lu'o, lu'tum*, to "wash."] That which washes away or carries off impurities. See ABSTERGENT.

Ab-lu'tion. [Lat. **Ablu'tio, o'nis;** from the same.] The separation of extraneous matters by washing. Anciently, an internal washing by administering profuse libations of milk-whey.

Ab-nor'mal. [Lat. **Abnor'mis;** from *ab*, "from," and *nor'ma*, a "rule;" denoting a departure from the "rule," course, or custom of nature.] Contrary to the usual or natural structure; contrary to the natural condition.

Ab-o-ma'sum,* or **Ab-o-ma'sus.*** [From the Lat. *ab*, "from," and *oma'sum*, the "paunch."] The fourth stomach of the *Ruminantia*. From this part of calves, lambs, etc., *rennet* is prepared.

Ab-o-rĭg'ĭ-nal. [From the Lat. *ab*, "from," and *ori'go*, gen. *ori'ginis*, "origin," "beginning."] Primitive; relating to the aborigines. In Botany, indigenous, original in the strictest sense.

Aboriginis,* ab-o-rij'e-nīs. [More frequently used in the plural (*Aborigines*, ab-o-rij'e-nēz); from the Lat. *ab*, "from," and *ori'go*, the "beginning."] Native or original of a country; aboriginal.

A-bor'sus.* [From the Lat. *abo'rior, abor'tus*, to "miscarry."] A miscarriage in the first or early months. More properly ABORTUS, or ABORTION, which see.

A-bor'tĭ-cīde. [Lat. **Aborticid'ium;** from *abor'tus*, and *cæ'do*, to "kill."] The destroying of the fœtus *in utero*. See FŒTICIDE.

A-bor'tient. [Lat. **Abor'tiens;** from *abo'rior*, to "miscarry."] Miscarrying. Sometimes used synonymously with STERILIS. See STERILE.

A-bor'tion. [Lat. **Abor'tio, o'nis;** from *abo'rior, abor'tus*, to "miscarry."] The morbid expulsion of an immature fœtus; a miscarriage. In Botany, imperfect development or non-formation of some part.

Abor'tion, Crim'inal. Fœticide.

A-bor'tive. [Lat. **Aborti'vus;** from *abo'rior, abor'tus*, to "miscarry."] Causing abortion. Sometimes applied to treatment adopted for preventing further or complete development of disease. In Botany, imperfectly formed or rudimentary.

Abortus.* [From the same.] See ABORTION.

Aboulia.* See ABULIA.

A-bou-lo-ma'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., *βουλή*, "will," and *μανία*, "madness."] A mental disease of which the distinguishing characteristic is an entire absence, or else great deficiency, of the will-power.

Abrachia,* ab-rā-ki'a. [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *βραχίων*, the "arm."] A sort of monstrosity consisting in the absence of arms.

Abranchia,* a-brank'e-a. [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *βράγχια*, the "gills" or "respiratory organs."] Literally, having no organs of respiration. A name given by Cuvier to an order of *Anellidæ* having no external organs of respiration.

Abranchiata.* See ABRANCHIA.

A-brā'shion. [Lat. **Abra'sio, o'nis;** from *ab*, "from" or "off," and *ra'do, ra'sum*, to "scrape."] A term for the partial tearing off or fretting of the skin.

A-bro'ma Au-gus'tum.* A tree of the order *Sterculiaceæ*, a native of India. It bears beautiful purple flowers. Good cordage is made of its fibrous bark.

Abrotonum,* or **Abrotanum.*** See ARTEMISIA.

Ab-rot'o-num Mas.* Another name for ARTEMISIA ABROTONUM, which see.

Ab-rupt'. [Lat. **Abrupt'us;** from *ab*, "from," "off," and *rum'po, rup'tum*, to "break."] Suddenly terminating, as, for instance, *abruptly pinnate* is pinnate without an odd leaflet at the end,—applied to leaves and roots that seem broken off at their extremity.

Ab-rupt'ly A-cū'mĭ-nate. Suddenly narrowed to an acumination.

A'brus Prec-a-to'rĭ-us.* [From the Gr. *ἁβρός*, "delicate," "elegant," and the Lat. *preca'tor*, "one who prays," alluding to its use for rosaries.] Called also Wild Liquorice, Liquorice Bush, Red Bean, and other names. A small shrub growing in the West Indies, Central America, and Egypt, having beautiful scarlet seeds which are employed for rosaries, necklaces, etc. The roots and leaves contain mucilage, and are sometimes used as demulcents. See JEQUIRITY.

Abs. A Latin particle, having the same force as AB, which see.

Ab'sçess. [Lat. **Absces'sus;** from *abs*, "from," and *ce'do, ces'sum*, to "go;" because the matter "goes from" or separates itself from the rest of the body.] (Fr. *Abcès*, ăb'sā'.) A tumor or swelling (usually large and deep) containing pus.

Ab'scess, Met-a-stat'ic. [See METASTASIS.] An abscess occurring in a part remote from the primary seat of disease, supposed to be caused by the poisoning of the blood by pus, or by an embolus.

Abscess, Milk. See MASTODYNIA APOSTEMATOSA.

Ab-sçis'sa.* [From the Lat. *abscin'do, abscis'sum*, to "cut off."] The line forming the basis of measurement of *graphic* records, along which the *time* measurement is commonly made. See GRAPHIC METHOD.

Abscissa, Vox.* See VOX ABSCISSA.

Ab-sçis'sion. [Lat. **Abscis'sio, o'nis;** from *ab*, "from," "away," and *scin'do, scis'sum*, to "cut."] Applied to a fractured bone when a part of it is cut off and removed, or to the cutting

off of any soft part, as of a nerve, or the prepuce, etc.

Absconsio* (ab-skon'she-o), **o'nis.** [From the Lat. *abs*, "away," and *con'do*, to "hide."] A term formerly denoting the same as *Sinus;* an absconsion.

Abs. febr. = *Absen'te fe'bre.** "Fever being absent," or, in the absence of fever.

Ab-sin'thāte. [Lat. **Absin'thas, a'tis.**] A combination of absinthic acid with a base.

Ab-sĭnthe'. (Fr. pron. ăb'sănt'.) A liquor made from wormwood leaves steeped in brandy, or from a mixture of alcohol with the volatile oil of wormwood. It is used very extensively by the French. In excess, it causes *absinthism*, which is somewhat different from alcoholism, owing to the peculiar poisonous qualities of the oil of wormwood.

Ab-sin'thic. [Lat. **Absin'thicus;** from *absin'thium.*] Belonging to *Absinthium*:—applied to an acid obtained from it.

Ab-sin'thin. [Lat. **Absinthi'na.**] The bitter principle discovered in *Absinthium.*

Absinthism. See ABSINTHE.

Ab-sin'thĭ-um.* [Gr. *ἀψίνθιον.*] A name for wormwood. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the leaves and tops of *Artemisia Absinthium.* Wormwood is a bitter tonic, which before the discovery of Peruvian bark was much used as a remedy in intermittents. It was once supposed to be anthelmintic; but it is little used now.

Absin'thium Com-mu'ne.* Another name for *Artemisia Absinthium*, or Wormwood.

Absin'thium Ma-rit'ĭ-mum.* Another name for *Artemisia maritima.*

Absin'thium Pon'tĭ-cum,* Absin'thium Ro-ma'num.* Other names for ARTEMISIA PONTICA, which see.

Absin'thium San-ton'ĭ-cum.* Another name for *Artemisia Santonica.*

Absin'thium Vul-ga're.* Another name for *Artemisia Absinthium.*

Ab'so-lute Al'co-hol. Alcohol as free from water as it can be obtained. See ALCOHOL.

Ab-sor'bent, *adj.* and *n.* [Lat. **Absor'bens;** from *ab*, "from," and *sor'beo, sorp'tum*, to "sip" or "suck."] Sucking up or absorbing. Applied to the lacteal and lymphatic vessels, and to the origins of vessels on the roots of plants. Also applied to medicines which neutralize acidity in the stomach and bowels, as magnesia, chalk, etc.

ABSOR'BENT SYS'TEM. A term used to denote *collectively* the vessels and glands which perform the function of absorption.

Ab-sorp'tion. [Lat. **Absorp'tio, o'nis;** from the same.] The sucking up of substances applied to the mouths of absorbent vessels. In Chemistry, the sucking up or imbibition of a gas or vapor by a liquid or solid.

Absorption, Cutaneous. See CUTANEOUS ABSORPTION.

Absorption, Interstitial. See INTERSTITIAL ABSORPTION.

Ab-ste'mĭ-ous. [Lat. **Abste'mius;** from *abs*, "from," and *teme'tum*, an old Latin word for "wine:" though some derive it from *abs*, "from," and *te'neo*, to "hold" or "keep," *n* being changed to *m*.] Strictly, abstaining from wine, but generally applied also to moderation in diet.

Ab-ster'ġent. [Lat. **Abster'gens, en'tis;** from *abster'geo, abster'sum*, to "cleanse."] Cleansing; abluent; abstersive. Applied to medicines which cleanse from foulness or sordes.

Ab'stĭ-nence. [Lat. **Abstinen'tia;** from *abs*, "from," and *te'neo*, to "hold" or "keep;" to "abstain."] The refraining from, or sparing use of, food, liquors, etc.

Ab'stract. [Lat. **Abstrac'tum;** from *abs*, "from," and *tra'ho, trac'tum*, to "draw."] See ABSTRACTUM.

Ab-strac'tion. [Lat. **Abstrac'tio, o'nis;** from *abs*, "from," "away," and *tra'ho, trac'tum*, to "draw."] The separation of an ingredient from a substance which contains it. Also that mental power by which one particular attribute of an object may be dwelt upon to the exclusion of others, that attribute being mentally *abstracted* or separated from the rest. Also that power of the mind by which the act of generalization is performed, by viewing only those general characteristics or qualities which are common to several different objects, and neglecting all such as are peculiar to individual objects: in other words, that intellectual operation by which we study qualities and attributes independently of the beings or substances which have those attributes or qualities. Applied also to the drawing of blood from a blood-vessel.

Ab-strac'tum.* "Abstract." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a powdered preparation which has twice the strength of the drug or fluid extract from which it is made.

Abstrac'tum Ac-o-ni'ti.* "Abstract of Aconite." (U.S. 1880.) See ABSTRACTUM.

Abstrac'tum Bel-la-don'næ.* "Abstract of Belladonna." (U.S. 1880.)

Abstrac'tum Co-ni'i.* "Abstract of Conium." (U.S. 1880.)

☞ It should be observed that for the *medical properties and uses* of medicines, as a general rule, the inquirer is referred to the notice of the drug itself, not to the different preparations obtained from it. Thus, he is referred to *Aconitum, Belladonna, Conium*, etc., and not to the *abstract* or *extract* of Aconite, of Belladonna, or of Conium.

Abstrac'tum Dĭġ-ĭ-ta'lis.* "Abstract of Digitalis." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made from the recently dried leaves of the *Digitalis purpurea.*

Abstrac'tum Hy-os-çy'a-mi.* "Abstract of Hyoscyamus." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made from Hyoscyamus recently dried.

Abstrac'tum Ig-na'tiæ.* "Abstract of Ignatia." (U.S. 1880.)

Abstrac'tum Ja-la'pæ.* "Abstract of Jalap." (U.S. 1880.)

Abstrac'tum Nu'cis Vom'ĭ-çæ.* "Abstract of Nux Vomica." (U.S. 1880.)

Abstrac'tum Pod-o-phyl'li.* "Abstract of Podophyllum." (U.S. 1880.)

Abstrac'tum Sen'e-gæ.* "Abstract of Senega." (U.S. 1880.)

Abstrac'tum Va-le-rĭ-a'næ.* "Abstract of Valerian." (U.S. 1880.)

Ab'sus.* A species of Cassia, the seeds of which, being powdered and mixed with sugar, are used in Egypt as an application to the eyes in ophthalmia.

A-bu'lĭ-a.* [Gr. *ἀβουλία*, from *α*, priv., and *βουλή*, "will."] Absence or loss of will:—a symptom in certain forms of insanity.

A-bu'ta.* Another name for PAREIRA BRAVA, which see.

A-bu'tĭ-lon Av-ĭ-cen'næ.* Called also the Indian or yellow mallow. An herbaceous plant, of the natural order *Malvaceæ*. It is mucilaginous, and sometimes is used as a remedy for diarrhœa in cattle.

Abvacuation. See ABEVACUATION.

Acacia,* a-ka'she-a; gen. **Acaciæ**, a-ka'she-ē. [From the Gr. *ἀκή*, a "sharp point;" the name having been given on account of the prickles or thorns with which the tree abounds.] A genus of the Linnæan class *Polygamia*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for gum arabic, a gummy exudation from *Acacia Verek* and other species of *Acacia*. Acacia is used in medicine chiefly as a demulcent.

Acacia Arabica.* See ACACIA VERA.

Aca'ciæ A-rab'ĭ-çæ Gum'mi.* The Pharmacopœial name (Dub. Ph.) of gum arabic, obtained from *Acacia vera* and other species of *Acacia*.

Aca'cia Cat'e-chu.* The systematic name of the plant which affords catechu. The *Acacia Catechu* is a native of India.

Acacia Indica.* See TAMARINDUS INDICA.

Aca'cia Sen'e-gal'.* The same as ACACIA VEREK, which see.

Aca'cia Ve'ra.* [From the Lat. *ve'rus*, "true."] The "true acacia." The Egyptian thorn, or gum-arabic tree; called also *Acacia Arabica*. Also the expressed juice of the unripe pods of the *Acacia veravel*.

Aca'cia Ve'rek.* The name of a species of Acacia found near the river Senegal, in Western Africa; also in Eastern Africa.

Aca'cia Zey-lon'ĭ-ca.* A name for the *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, or Logwood.

Acajou, ä'kä'zhoo'. The French name of Mahogany. Also the ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE, which see.

Ac-a-le'phe.* [Gr. *ἀκαλήφη*.] The nettle. See URTICA.

Ac-a-le'phus.* [From the same.] Belonging to a nettle. In the neuter plural (*Acale'pha*), applied to a class of the *Radiata*, from the stinging pain felt on touching them.

A-cal'ў-çĭne. [Lat. **Acalyci'nus, Acal'ycis**; from the Gr. *α*, priv., and *κάλυξ*, a "calyx."] Having no calyx.

A-cal'ў-pha.* A genus of herbs or shrubs of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, comprising over one hundred species, natives of many tropical and warm regions of Asia, Africa, and America.

Acal'ypha In'di-ca.* Cupameni. An annual herb, a native of India. Its roots and leaves are cathartic.

Acal'ypha Vir-gin'ĭ-ca.* Three-seeded Mercury. A homely weed, a native of the United States. It is said to be diuretic.

A-camp'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *κάμπτω*, to "bend."] An inflexible state of a joint. See ANKYLOSIS.

A-can'tha.* [Gr. *ἄκανθα*; from *ἀκή*, a "sharp point."] Applied formerly to the spine of the back, or rather of a vertebra, by the regular arrangement of the series of which the former is constituted. A thorn, spine, or prickle.

Acanthaceæ,* ak-an-tha'she-ē. The name of a natural order of exogenous plants, mostly natives of tropical regions, including the *Acanthus*, the *Ruellia*, and several plants cultivated for the beauty of their flowers.

A-can'thĭ,* the plural of ACAN'THUS, forming the Jussieuan name of a natural order, now ACANTHACEÆ, which see.

A-can'thĭne. [Lat. **Acan'thinus**; from the Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a "thorn."] Belonging to a thorn; thorny; prickly.

A-can'thĭ-um.* [From the same.] The specific or trivial name for the *Onopor'dium Acan'thium*.

A-can-tho-çeph'a-lous. [Lat. **Acanthoceph'alus**; from the Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a "thorn," and *κεφαλή*, the "head."] Having a spiny head. The Latin term in the neuter plural (*Acanthoceph'ala*) is applied to a family of the *Entozo'a parenchym'ata*.

Acanthodes. See ACANTHOID.

A-can'thoid. [Lat. **Acanthoi'des**; from the Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a "thorn," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Having the form of a thorn or spine; resembling a spine.

Acanthophorous, ak-an-thof'o-rŭs. [Lat. **Acanthoph'orus**; from the Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a "thorn," and *φέρω*, to "bear."] Beset with spines or coarse hairs.

A-can-tho-po'dĭ-ous. [Lat. **Acanthopo'dius**; from the Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a "thorn," and *πούς, ποδός*, a "foot."] Having spinous petioles.

A-can-thop-tę-rўg'ĭ-i.* [From the Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a "thorn," and *πτερύγιον*, a "little wing," a "fin."] The name of an order of fishes having spiny fins.

A-can'thu-lus.* [From the Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a "thorn."] An instrument for extracting thorns, or *spiculæ* of wood, bone, etc., from wounds.

A-can'thus.* [From the Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a "thorn."] A genus of the Linnæan class *Didynamia*, natural order *Acanthaceæ*.

Acan'thus Mol'lis.* The systematic name of a classical herbaceous plant noted for the form of its foliage, which served as the model of the ornate capital of the Corinthian column. It is a native of Europe.

A-car'dĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *καρδία*, the "heart."] The condition of a mon-

ster-fœtus, born without a heart, or, rather, deficient as to the whole thorax.

Acardiohæmia,* a-kar-de-o-he'me-ạ. [From the Gr. *a*, priv., *καρδία*, the "heart," and *αἷμα*, "blood."] A deficiency of blood in the heart.

A-car-dĭ-o-ner'vĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *a*, priv., *καρδία*, the "heart," and the Lat. *ner'vus*, a "nerve."] A deficiency of nervous action in the heart, evinced by the sounds being inaudible.

A-car-dĭ-o-tro'phĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *a*, priv., *καρδία*, the "heart," and *τροφή*, "nourishment."] Atrophy of the heart.

A-căr'ĭ-cīde (*i.e.*, "acarus-killer"). [From the Lat. *ac'arus*, and *cæ'do*, to "kill" or "destroy."] A remedy against *Acari*, especially the *Acarus Scabiei*.

Ac-ạ-ro-i'dēs,* or **Ac'a-roid.** [From the Lat. *ac'arus*, and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the *Acarus*.

A-car'pous. [Lat. **Acar'pus**; from the Gr. *a*, priv., and *καρπός*, "fruit."] Having no fruit.

Ac'ạ-rus,* plural **Ac'ạ-ri.** [From the Gr. *ακαρής*, that which cannot be cut on account of its smallness (from *a*, priv., and *κείρω*, to "cut").] A genus of minute insects infesting the skin.

Ac'arus Au-tum-na'lis.* The harvest-bug; the wheal-worm.

Ac'arus Do-mes'tĭ-cus.* The domestic tick, found on the human body.

Ac'arus Riç'ĭ-nus.* The dog-tick.

Ac'arus Sac'ċha-ri.* "Acarus of Sugar." An animalcule found in sugar, causing "grocer's itch."

Ac'arus Sca-bĭ-e'i.* "Acarus of Itch." The itch animalcule.

A-cat'ạ-lep-sy. [Lat. **Acatalep'sia**; from the Gr. *a*, priv., and *καταλαμβάνω*, to "apprehend."] Uncertainty in diagnosis, etc.

A-cat-ap'o-sis.* [From the Gr. *a*, priv., and *καταπίνω*, to "swallow."] Difficulty in swallowing. See DYSPHAGIA.

A-cau-lĕs'cent. [From the Gr. *a*, priv., and the Lat. *cau'lis*, a "stem."] Apparently stemless, the proper stem being subterranean or very short, as in most violets.

A-cau'lis.* [From the same.] Having no stem, or having a very short stem; acau'line.

Ac-çel-e-rā'tion. [See next article.] Increased rapidity of the pulse, respiration, etc.

Ac-çel-e-ra'tor, o'ris.* [From the Lat. *accel'ero, accelera'tum*, to "hasten."] Applied to a muscle of the penis (*Accelera'tor uri'næ*) whose action propels the urine; also named *Ejacula'tor sem'inis*, from its performing a similar office as to the semen.

Ac-çes'sion. [Lat. **Acces'sio, o'nis**; from *acce'do, acces'sum*, to "go to," to "approach," to "be added to."] The approach, or onset, of diseases, or of fits, paroxysms or exacerbations in fevers, etc.

Accessorii Willisii,* ak-ses-so're-i wil-lis'e-i. The "accessory nerves of Willis,"—so named from the discoverer. The superior respiratory nerves, a pair arising from the spinal cord and joining the *par vagum*.

Ac-çes'so-rў. [Lat. **Accesso'rius**; from the same.] Usually applied to muscular appendages that assist the action of larger muscles. In Botany, additional or supernumerary.

Ac'çĭ-dent. [Lat. **Ac'cidens**; from *ac'cido*, to "happen."] A familiar word used by the French as synonymous with *symptom*. Also a fortuitous event; a casualty. See ACCIDENTIA.

Ac-çĭ-den'tal. [Lat. **Accidenta'lis**; from the same.] Adventitious; happening unexpectedly. Applied by French and some English writers to textures resulting from morbid action.

Acciden'tal Col'ors. A series of optical phenomena, so named by Buffon, and now known by the name of Ocular Spectra. If the eye be steadily directed for some time to a white wafer upon a dark ground, and be then turned aside, a well-defined image of the wafer will be perceived, with the colors reversed: the wafer will appear dark, the ground white. This new appearance is termed the accidental color, or ocular spectrum, or complementary color. By using differently-colored wafers we obtain the following results:

Color of wafer.	*Color of spectrum.*
Black	White.
Red	Bluish-green.
Orange	Blue.
Yellow	Indigo.
Green	Violet with a little red.
Blue	Orange-red.
Indigo	Orange-yellow.
Violet	Bluish-green.

Darwin classes the Spectra under the two heads of *direct* and *reverse*,—the former depending on the permanence of the impression, the latter on exhaustion.

Accidentia,* ak-se-den'she-ạ. [From the Lat. *ac'cido*, to "happen," *ac'cidens*, "happening," "that which happens."] A chance or occurrence happening to one unexpectedly; an accident.

Ac-çip'ĭ-ter.* [From the Lat. *accip'io*, to "take."] A bird of prey. In the plural (*Accipitres*, ak-sip'e-trēz), applied to an order of birds, including the hawk, eagle, etc., called also *Rapa'ces*, and *Rapto'res*, from their rapacious or predatory character.

Ac-clī'mat-ed. [Lat. **Acclima'tus.**] (Fr. *acclimaté*, ȧ'kle'mȧ'tȧ'.) Thoroughly accustomed to a climate:—applied to persons or animals that migrate from their native country.

Ac-clī'mạ-tiz-ā'tion. [Lat. **Acclimatiza'tio, o'nis.**] The process or state of being acclimated.

Ac-clī'vis.* [From the Lat. *ad*, "to," and *cli'vus*, the "side of a hill."] "Sloping upwards." Applied to a muscle of the abdomen, from the oblique ascent of its fibres, the *Obli'quus inter'nus*.

Accouchement (Fr.), ȧ'koosh'mȯN'. [From *accoucher*, ȧ'koo'shȧ', to "put to bed," to "deliver."] The act of being delivered; delivery.

Accoucheur, ȧ'koo'shuR'. [From the same.] A man-midwife; an obstetrician.

Ac-cre'tion. [Lat. **Accre'tio, o'nis**; from *ad*, "to," and *cres'co, cre'tum*, to "grow."] The process by which nutrient particles are added to the various tissues. The adhering together of parts naturally separate, as the fingers, etc.

Ac-cum'bent. [Lat. **Accum'bens**; from *accum'bo*, to "recline" (as at meals).] Lying against anything.

Acephala.* See ACEPHALUS.

Acephalia,* as-e-fa'le-a. [From the Gr. *a*, priv., and *κεφαλή*, the "head."] A form of fœtal monstrosity, consisting in the want of the head.

Acephalobrachia,* a-sef'a-lo-bra-ki'a. [From the Gr. *a*, priv., *κεφαλή*, the "head," and *βραχίων*, the "arm."] A form of fœtal monstrosity, consisting in the absence of head and arms.

A-çeph'a-lo-bra-chi'ŭs.* [From the same.] A monster-fœtus, having neither head nor arms.

A-çeph'a-lo-car'dĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *a*, priv., *κεφαλή*, the "head," and *καρδία*, the "heart."] A form of monstrosity, consisting in the absence of head and heart.

A-çeph'a-lo-car'dĭ-us.* [From the same.] A monster-fœtus, without head and heart.

Acephalochirus,* or **Acephalocheirus,*** a-sef'a-lo-kī'rŭs. [From the Gr. *a*, priv., *κεφαλή*, the "head," and *χείρ*, the "hand."] A monster-fœtus, without head and hands.

Acephalocyst, a-sef'a-lo-sīst. [Lat. **Aceph'alocys'tis**; from the Gr. *a*, priv., *κεφαλή*, the "head," and *κύστις*, a "bladder."] The headless hydatid, formed like a bladder.

A-çeph'a-lo-gas'ter.* [From the Gr. *a*, priv., *κεφαλή*, the "head," and *γαστήρ*, the "stomach" or "belly."] A monster-fœtus, without head, chest, and upper part of the belly.

A-çeph'a-lo-gas'trĭ-a.* [From the same.] A form of monstrosity, consisting in the want of head, chest, and belly.

A-çeph'a-lo-po'dĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *a*, priv., *κεφαλή*, the "head," and *πούς, ποδός*, the "foot."] A form of monstrosity, consisting in the absence of head and feet.

A-çeph'a-lop'o-dus.* [From the same.] A monster-fœtus, without head and feet.

Acephalorachia,* a-sef'a-lo-ra'ke-a. [From the Gr. *a*, priv., *κεφαλή*, the "head," and *ράχις*, the "spine."] A form of monstrosity, consisting in the want of head and spinal column.

Acephalostoma.* See ACEPHALOSTOMUS.

A-çeph'a-lo-sto'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *a*, priv., *κεφαλή*, the "head," and *στόμα*, a "mouth."] A form of monstrosity, consisting in the want of a head, but with an aperture like a mouth.

A-çeph'a-los'to-mus,* or **A-çeph'a-los'to-ma.*** [From the same.] A monster-fœtus, without a head, but having an aperture like a mouth.

A-çeph'a-lo-tho-ra'cĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *a*, priv., *κεφαλή*, the "head," and *θώραξ*, the "chest."] A form of monstrosity, consisting in the want of head and chest.

A-çeph'a-lo-tho'rus.* [From the same.] A monster-fœtus, without head and chest.

A-çeph'a-lus.* [From the Gr. *a*, priv., and *κεφαλή*, the "head."] Without a head; aceph'alous. In the neuter plural (*Aceph'ala*), applied to a class of *Mollusca* having no appearance of a head.

A'çer.* (French, *Érable*, ā'rābl'.) A genus of trees of the Linnæan class *Octandria*, natural order *Sapindaceæ* or *Aceraceæ*. It comprises numerous species natives of Europe, the United States, etc. The *A'cer dasycar'pum* (Silver Maple) and the *A'cer saccharī'num* (Sugar Maple) are commonly planted as ornamental trees in cities and parks.

A'çer Sac-cha-rī'num.* The Sugar Maple, a handsome deciduous tree, a native of the Northern United States. A large quantity of sugar and syrup of excellent flavor is obtained from the sap of this tree, which also affords the wood called *Bird's-Eye Maple* and *Curled Maple*.

Aç'e-ra,* the plural of A'CER, a "maple-tree," forming the Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See ACERACEÆ.

Aceraceæ,* as-e-ra'she-ē, or **Aç-e-rin'e-æ.*** [From the Lat. *a'cer*, the "maple-tree."] A natural order of plants including the maple.

Aç'e-rāte. [Lat. **Ace'ras, a'tis.**] A combination of aceric acid with a salifiable base.

A-cęr'bĭ-tў. [Lat. **Acer'bitas, a'tis;** from *acer'bus*, "crude," "harsh."] Sourness, with harshness or bitterness.

A-cĕr'ic. [Lat. **Acer'icus**; from *a'cer*, the "maple-tree."] Pertaining to the *Acer*. Applied to an acid obtained from the juices of *A'cer campes'tre* and *A'cer pseu'do-plat'anus*.

Acerineæ.* See ACERACEÆ.

Aç'er-ōse. [From the Lat. *a'cus*, "a needle."] Needle-shaped, linear, stiff, and sharp, as the leaves of the pine. ☞ This word is not legitimately formed. It is evidently from *aç'eris*, the genitive of *acus*, "chaff," and cannot properly signify "needle-shaped."

A-cęr'vu-lus.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *acer'vus*, a "heap."] The collection of sand-like particles found in the pineal gland; an acer'vule.

A-cĕs'çent. [Lat. **Aces'cens**; from *aces'co*, to "grow sour."] Becoming sour.

A-ce'ta,* the plural of ACE'TUM, "vinegar." Applied in Pharmacy to preparations of vinegar.

Aç-e-tab'u-lĭ-form'. [From the Lat. *acetab'ulum*, and *for'ma*, a "form."] Saucer-shaped.

Aç-e-tab'u-lum.* [From the Lat. *ace'tum*, "vinegar."] A little cup used by the ancients for holding vinegar:—applied in Anatomy to the round cavity in the *os innominatum* which receives the head of the *os femoris*.

Aç'e-tal. A compound of aldehyde with ether, formed by the action of platinum black on the vapor of alcohol with the presence of oxygen. It is a colorless, very fluid liquid, having a peculiar odor suggesting that of Hungary wines.

Aç-e-ta'rĭ-um,* plural **Aç-e-ta'rĭ-a.** [From the Lat. *ace'tum*, "vinegar."] A salad made of roots or herbs mixed with oil, salt, and vinegar.

Aceta'rium Scor-bu'tĭ-cum.* A kind of pickle for scorbutic patients.

Aç'e-tāte. [Lat. **Ace'tas, a'tis.**] A salt formed by the union in definite proportions of

acetic acid with a base. The acetates are more or less soluble in water and alcohol, and are decomposed by sulphuric acid.

Acetate of Lead. See PLUMBI ACETAS.

A-cĕt'ic. [Lat. **Acet'icus**; from *ace'tum*, "vinegar."] Belonging to vinegar. Applied to an acid the product of acetous fermentation.

A-cet'ĭ-ca.* [From the same.] Pharmaceutical preparations of vinegar.

Acet'ic Aç'id. [Lat. **Aç'idum Acet'icum.**] The sour principle which exists in vinegar. It occurs ready-formed in several products of the vegetable kingdom; it is also generated during the spontaneous fermentation of many vegetable and animal juices. Two kinds are known in Pharmacy,—viz., *Aç'idum acet'icum dilu'tum*, "dilute acetic acid," or common distilled vinegar, with very minute portions of uncombined mucilage and extractive, and *Aç'idum acet'icum for'tius*, "strong acetic acid." This variety is obtained by distillation from wood, generally that of oak coppice deprived of its bark, and is then termed pyroligneous acid; also by decomposing the acetates by sulphuric acid; it is then termed radical vinegar; and when mixed with camphor and essential oils, it is called "Henry's Aromatic Essence of Vinegar," and Marseilles or Thieves' Vinegar, or *Vinaigre des Quatre Voleurs* (vē'nĕgR' dā kătR vo'lUR'). See GLACIAL ACID.

A-cet'ĭ-fĭ-ca'tion. [Lat. **Acetifica'tio, o'nis**; from *ace'tum*, and *fa'cio*, to "make."] The act or process of making vinegar, or the transformation of certain substances into acetic acid.

Aç'e-tīte. [Lat. **Ace'tis, i'tis**; from *ace'tum.*] An erroneous name for the salt of *acetous acid*, in distinction from that of *acetic acid*, given when these acids were supposed to be different. The proper term is ACETATE, which see.

Aç-e-tom'e-ter. [Lat. **Acetom'etrum**; from *ace'tum*, and the Gr. *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of vinegar.

Aç'e-tōne. A substance found as an impurity associated with pyro-acetic spirit, or naphtha. An inflammable, colorless liquid, of an acrid taste and penetrating odor. Density, 0.792. It is anæsthetic, and is used in medicine.

Aç-e-to'sa.* [From the Lat. *a'ceo*, to "be sour."] The specific name of *Rumex acetosa.*

A-ce-to-sel'la.* [From the Lat. *aceto'sa.*] The former Pharmacopœial name (Lond. Ph. 1836) for the *Oxalis acetosella.*

A-ce'tous. [Lat. **Aceto'sus**; from *ace'tum.*] Pertaining to vinegar; resembling vinegar; acetic.

A-ce'tum.* [From the Lat. *a'ceo*, to "be sour."] Acetic or acetous acid in a very diluted state; common vinegar. The varieties of vinegar known in commerce are three:—wine vinegar, malt vinegar, and sugar vinegar. The strongest malt vinegar is termed *proof* vinegar, and is called by the manufacturer No. 24: it is estimated to contain 4.73 per cent. of real acetic acid. Vinegar is refrigerant and diuretic. It is also employed as an antiseptic. Acetum is also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for impure dilute acetic acid. See ACETIC ACID.

Ace'tum Lo-be'lĭ-æ.* "Vinegar of Lobelia." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a 10 per cent. preparation made from Lobelia with diluted acetic acid.

Ace'tum O'pĭ-i.* "Vinegar of Opium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a 10 per cent. preparation made from Opium with diluted acetic acid.

Ace'tum San-guĭ-na'rĭ-æ.* "Vinegar of Sanguinaria." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a 10 per cent. preparation made from Sanguinaria (Blood-Root) with diluted acetic acid.

Ace'tum Sçil'læ.* "Vinegar of Squill." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a 10 per cent. preparation made from Squill with diluted acetic acid.

Aç'e-tўl. A hypothetical radical, produced by the abstraction of two atoms of oxygen from ethyl, by oxidating processes. It pervades a series of compounds including acetic acid, from which it derives its name.

Achænium,* a-kē'ne-ŭm; written also **Ache'nium**, plural **Achenia**, a-ke'ne-a. [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *χαίνω*, to "open."] An akene. An indehiscent fruit, one-celled and one-seeded, dry, and having the integuments of the seed distinct from it.

Acheir,* a-kīr', or **Acheirus.*** See ACHIROUS.

Achillea,* ak-il-le'a. A genus of syngenesious plants. The *A. ager'atum* has properties similar to those of tansy. The *A. millefo'lium*, common yarrow or milfoil, is sometimes used in dyspepsia, flatulence, etc.; also in hemorrhage. It is a native of the United States and of Europe.

Achille'a Ptarmica* (tar'mĭ-ka). Sneezewort, an herb the root and flowers of which are used as a masticatory and sialagogue.

A-chil'lis Ten'do.* "Tendon of Achil'les." The strong tendon of the *gastrocne'mii*, or *gastrocne'mius* and *sola'us* muscles. It was so named because it was supposed that this part, not having been dipped by Thetis in the river Styx, remained vulnerable, and was fatally wounded by the arrow of Paris. Also called CHORDA MAGNA, or the "great sinew."

Achirous, a-kī'rŭs, or **A-chei'rous.** [Lat. **Achi'rus**, or **Achei'rus**; from the Gr. *α*, priv., and *χείρ*, the "hand."] Having no hands.

Achlamydeous, ak-la-mĭd'e-ŭs. [Lat. **Achlamyd'eus**; from the Gr. *α*, priv., and *χλαμύς*, a "short cloak."] Without calyx or corolla.

Achne,* ak'ne. [Gr. *ἀχνη.*] A shred of lint. Also a flake of mucus-like substance on the cornea.

Acholous, ak'o-lŭs. [Lat. **Ach'olus**; from the Gr. *α*, priv., and *χολή*, "bile."] Without bile; deficient in bile.

A'chor,* a'kor, plural **Ach'o-rēs.** [Gr. *ἀχώρ*, "scurf" or "dandruff."] A small pustule containing a straw-colored fluid, and forming scaly eruptions about the head of young children; a species of scald-head.

Achoristus,* ak-o-ris'tŭs. [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *χωρίζω*, to "separate."] A sign or symptom which is inseparable from (or which invariably accompanies) a particular state of health or disease.

Aeh'ras.* A genus of trees of the natural order *Sapotaceæ*, natives of tropical America.

Ach'ras Mam-mo'sa,* or **Lu-cu'ma Mammo'sa.*** A tree a native of the West Indies. It bears a valuable fruit called *natural marmalade*, or vegetable egg.

Ach'ras Sa-po'ta.* A synonyme of the *Sapota Achras*, the fruit of which is the Sapodilla Plum. See SAPOTA ACHRAS.

Aeh'ro-a.* [From the Gr. *a*, priv., and *χρόα*, "color."] A colorless state of the skin, caused by the absence of the usual coloring-matter of the *rete mucosum*. Compare DYSCHROA.

Aeh'ro-mat'ic. [Lat. **Achromat'icus**; from the Gr. *a*, priv., and *χρῶμα*, "color."] That which is free from the colors of the solar spectrum. Lenses in which the prismatic aberration of light (caused by refraction) is corrected are termed *achromatic*.

A-ehro'ma-tism. [Lat. **Achromatis'mus**; from the same.] The correction of the aberration of light arising from refraction.

Aeh-ro'ma-top'si-a.* [From the Gr. *a*, priv., *χρῶμα*, "color," and *ὄψις*, "vision."] Inability to distinguish colors; achro'matopsy.

Achylosis,* ak-e-lo'sis. [From the Gr. *a*, priv., and *χυλός*, "juice," and hence "chyle."] Deficient chylification.

Achymosis,* ak-e-mo'sis. [From the Gr. *a*, priv., and *χυμός*, "chyme."] Deficient chymification.

Acia,* a'she-a. [From the Lat. *a'cus*, a "needle."] A word used by Celsus, supposed to mean the thread in a needle with which a suture is made to join the lips of a wound; also the suture itself.

A-cic'u-la,* plural **A-cic'u-læ.** [Diminutive of the Lat. *a'cus*, a "needle."] A little needle; an ac'icule. See SPICULA.

A-cic'u-lar. [Lat. **Acicula'ris**; from *acic'ula*.] Like a small needle; spicular; needle-shaped; more slender than acerose.

A-cic'u-la-ted. [Lat. **Acicula'tus.**] Having *aciculæ*. Marked by fine impressed lines, as if produced by the point of a needle.

Ac'id. [Lat. **Ac'idus, Ac'idum**; from *a'ceo*, to "be sour."] Sour; sharp to the taste, like vinegar. As a noun, it signifies a compound substance which unites in definite proportions with alkaline bases and has the property of turning vegetable blues to red. In most acids oxygen or hydrogen is the acidifying principle.

Ac'i-da,* the plural of ACIDUM, an acid.

Ac'i-dif'er-ous. [Lat. **Acidif'erus**; from *ac'idum*, an "acid," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or containing acid.

A-cid'i-fi'a-ble. [Lat. **Acidifiab'ilis**; from *ac'idus*, "sour," and *fi'o*, to "become."] Capable of becoming acid.

A-cid'i-fi-ca'tion. [Lat. **Acidifica'tio, o'nis.**] The act or process of forming, or impregnating with, acid. See next article.

A-cid'i-fy. [From the Lat. *ac'idus*, "sour," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] To make sour or acid; to convert into an acid.

A-cid'i-fy-ing. [Lat. **Acidif'icus**; from *ac'idus*, "sour," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] Making acid; converting into an acid.

Acid'ifying Prin'ci-ple. That which forms an acid.

Ac-id-im'e-ter. [Lat. **Acidim'etrum**; from *ac'idum*, an "acid," and the Gr. *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for measuring the strength of acids or the amount of free acid. See next article.

Ac-i-dim'e-try. [Lat. **Acidime'tria**; from *ac'idum*, an "acid," and the Gr. *μετρέω*, to "measure."] The process by which the strength of acids is measured, or by which the amount of uncombined or free acid is determined.

A-cid'i-ty. [Lat. **Acid'itas, a'tis**; from *ac'idus*, "sour."] The quality of sourness. See ACOR.

Acidometer. See ACIDIMETER.

A-cid'u-la-ted. [Lat. **Acidula'tus**; from *acid'ulus*, "slightly acid."] Slightly blended with acid.

A-cid'u-lous. [Lat. **Acid'ulus**; from the same.] Slightly acid; subacid.

Acid'ulous Water. Water impregnated or charged with carbonic acid:—commonly called soda water. It is used as a refrigerant in fever.

Ac'i-dum,* plural **Ac'i-da.** [The neuter form of the Lat. *ac'idus*, "sour."] An ACID, which see.

Ac'idum A-cet'i-cum.* "Acetic Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an aqueous liquid containing 36 per cent. of absolute acetic acid, having a specific gravity of about 1.047.

Ac'idum Acet'icum Di-lu'tum.* "Diluted Acetic Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a liquid consisting of seventeen parts of officinal acetic acid and eighty-three parts of distilled water.

Ac'idum Acet'icum Gla-ci-a'le.* "Glacial Acetic Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for nearly or quite *absolute* acetic acid.

Ac'idum Ar-se-ni-o'sum.* "Arsenious Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for sublimed arsenious acid in masses. See ARSENIC.

Ac'idum Ben-zo'i-cum.* "Benzoic Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an acid obtained from benzoin and other substances.

Ac'idum Bor'i-cum.* "Boric Acid" (formerly called Boracic Acid). The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an acid obtained from borax.

Ac'idum Car-bol'i-cum.* "Carbolic Acid," or Phenic Acid. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a solid substance obtained from the products of the distillation of coal-tar between the temperatures of 300° and 400° Fahr. See CARBOLIC ACID.

Ac'idum Carbol'icum Cru'dum.* "Crude Carbolic Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an impure liquid obtained during the distillation of coal-tar.

Aç'idum Chrom'ĭ-cum.* "Chrom'ic Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a substance in deep-red needle-form crystals, deliquescent, and very soluble in water, forming an orange-yellow solution. See CHROMIC ACID.

Aç'idum Cit'rĭ-cum.* "Citric Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an acid obtained from the juice of lemons, limes, and other fruits. It is an excellent antiscorbutic.

Aç'idum Gal'lĭ-cum.* "Gallic Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an acid found in the gall-nut and other vegetable substances.

Aç'idum Hy-dro-brom'ĭ-cum Dĭ-lu'tum.* "Diluted Hydrobromic Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a 10 per cent. aqueous solution of absolute hydrobromic acid.

Aç'idum Hy-dro-ehlor'ĭ-cum.* "Hydrochloric Acid" (or Muriatic Acid). The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a 31.9 per cent. solution of absolute hydrochloric acid.

Aç'idum Hydrochlor'icum Dĭ-lu'tum.* "Diluted Hydrochloric Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a liquid consisting of six parts of officinal hydrochloric acid and thirteen parts of distilled water.

Aç'idum Hy-dro-cy-an'ĭ-cum Dĭ-lu'tum.* "Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for prussic acid, a 2 per cent. hydroalcoholic solution of absolute hydrocyanic acid.

Aç'idum Lac'tĭ-cum.* "Lactic Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an aqueous liquid containing 75 per cent. of absolute lactic acid.

Aç'idum Ni'trĭ-cum.* "Nitric Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a 69.4 per cent. aqueous solution of absolute nitric acid.

Aç'idum Ni'tricum Dĭ-lu'tum.* "Diluted Nitric Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a liquid composed of one part of officinal nitric acid and six parts of distilled water.

Aç'idum Ni-tro-hy-dro-ehlor'ĭ-cum.* "Nitrohydrochloric Acid," or Nitromuriatic Acid. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a liquid composed of four parts of officinal nitric acid and fifteen parts of officinal hydrochloric acid. It was formerly called *A'qua Re'gia* ("royal water"), it alone having the power to subdue or dissolve gold and platinum.

Aç'idum Nitrohydrochlor'icum Dĭ-lu'tum.* "Diluted Nitrohydrochloric Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a liquid composed of nineteen parts of officinal nitrohydrochloric acid and seventy-six parts of distilled water.

Aç'idum O-le'ĭ-cum.* "Oleic Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a yellowish oily liquid obtained from fatty bodies.

Aç'idum Phos-phor'ĭ-cum.* "Phosphoric Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a 50 per cent. aqueous solution of orthophosphoric acid.

Aç'idum Phosphor'icum Dĭ-lu'tum.* "Diluted Phosphoric Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a liquid consisting of twenty parts of officinal phosphoric acid and eighty parts of distilled water.

Aç'idum Sal-ĭ-çyl'ĭ-cum.* "Salicylic Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an acid originally obtained from the willow. It is now usually made from carbolic acid.

Aç'idum Sul-phu'rĭ-cum.* "Sulphuric Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a liquid composed of not less than 96 per cent. of absolute sulphuric acid.

Aç'idum Sulphu'ricum Ar-o-mat'ĭ-cum.* "Aromatic Sulphuric Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made with 20 per cent. of officinal sulphuric acid and rather more than 70 per cent. of alcohol mixed with tincture of ginger and oil of cinnamon.

Aç'idum Sulphu'ricum Dĭ-lu'tum.* "Diluted Sulphuric Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a liquid consisting of one part of officinal sulphuric acid and nine parts of distilled water.

Aç'idum Sul-phu-ro'sum.* "Sulphurous Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an aqueous liquid containing about 3.5 per cent of sulphurous acid gas.

Aç'idum Tan'nĭ-cum.* "Tannic Acid." Tannin. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an astringent, uncrystallizable powder obtained from galls and other substances. See TANNIN.

Aç'idum Tar-tar'ĭ-cum.* "Tartaric Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an acid usually obtained from cream of tartar. It is found in many acid fruits.

Acies,* a'she-ēz or a'se-ēz. [From the Gr. *ἀκή*, a "sharp point."] Properly, keenness, or sharpness. In Botany, the edge of anything.

Aç-ĭ-naç'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Acinacifor'mis**; from *acin'aces*, a "scimitar."] In the form of a scimitar.

Aç'ine. The same as ACINUS, which see.

Aç-ĭ-ne'sĭ-a,* or **Ak-ĭ-ne'sĭ-a.*** [From the Gr. *a*, priv., and *κίνησις*, "motion."] Loss of motion in the whole or part of the body.

Aç'ĭ-ni.* The plural of ACINUS, which see.

A-cin'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Acinifor'mis**; from *ac'inus*, a "grape" or "grape-stone."] Having the appearance of a grape or grape-stone. See ACINUS.

Aç'ĭ-nōse, or **Aç'ĭ-nous.** [Lat. **Acino'sus**; from the same.] Having *acini*, or full of *acini*.

Aç'ĭ-nus,* or **Ac'ĭ-nos.*** Applied in the plural (*ac'ini*) to the small granulations composing the substance of the liver and other granular bodies. The term *acines*, or *acini*, is also used in Botany to denote the small drupes which form the fruit of the bramble, etc.

Aç-ĭ-pen'ser.* The sturgeon, a genus of fishes from which isinglass is prepared. See ICHTHYOCOLLA.

Ac'me. [Gr. *ἀκμή*, the "point," "top," "period of greatest vigor."] The highest degree, or height, of a disease; the crisis.

Ac'ne.* [Supposed to be derived from the Lat. *ac'me*, because it is apt to affect those who are in the

bloom of life.] A papular eruption, mostly occurring on the face, but sometimes extending to the neck, shoulders, or breast.

Ac'ne Rosa'cea* (ro-za'she-ạ). Pimples on the face; the conspicuous eruption, of a bright rosy hue, on the nose and contiguous parts of the face, in drunkards. Called also *Gut'ta Ro'sea*, or Rosy-drop.

Acœlius,* a-se'le-ŭs, or **A-çœ'lĭ-os.*** [From the Gr. *ἀ*, priv., and *κοιλία*, the "belly."] Having no belly; wasted to such a degree as to have this appearance.

A-col'o-ğў. [Lat. **Acolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ἄκος*, a "remedy," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The doctrine or science of remedies. By some the term is limited to the consideration of surgical and mechanical remedies.

A-con'dў-lous. [From the Gr. *ἀ*, priv., and *κόνδυλος*, a "joint."] Without joints.

Ac'o-nīte. The common name for *Aconitum Napellus*.

Aconitia,* ak-o-nish'e-ạ, or **A-con'ĭ-tin.** [Lat. **Aconiti'na**; from *aconi'tum*.] An alkaloid constituting the active principle of aconite. It is a powerful poison.

Ac-o-nit'ic Aç'id. An acid obtained from aconite.

Ac-o-ni'ti Fo'lĭ-ạ.* "Leaves of Aconite." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the leaves of *Aconitum Napellus*.

Aconi'ti Ra'dix.* "Root of Aconite." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the root of *Aconitum Napellus*.

Ac-o-ni'tum.* [From *Ac'onæ*, a place in Bithynia where it was common.] The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the tuberous root of *Aconitum Napellus*. In minute doses, aconite is a nervous and arterial sedative; in any considerable quantity, a powerful poison. The genus *Aconitum* comprises many species, natives of Asia and Europe, all poisonous.

Aconi'tum Fe'rox.* A poisonous plant, a native of Northern India. It is used to poison arrows with which tigers are shot.

Aconi'tum Na-pel'lus.* The systematic name of Aconite, an herbaceous plant of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*.

Aconi'tum Un-cĭ-na'tum.* Wild Monkshood, a native of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, etc.

A'cor, o'ris.* [From the Lat. *a'ceo*, to "be sour."] Acidity, as in the stomach from indigestion.

A-co'rĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *ἀ*, priv., and *κορέω*, to "satisfy."] Insatiable hunger.

A-cor'mous. [Lat. **Acor'mus**; from the Gr. *ἀ*, priv., and *κόρμος*, the "trunk of a tree."] Having no stem.

A'corn. [Lat. **Glans**; Gr. *βάλανος*.] The nut of the genus *Quercus* (Oak). It is a unique fruit, which the fruit of no other genus of trees resembles.

Ac'o-rus.* [Gr. *ἄκορον*.] A Linnæan genus of the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Araceæ*.

Ac'orus A-sĭ-at'ĭ-cus, Ac'orus Ve'rus.* Other names for *Acorus Calamus*.

Ac'orus Cal-ạ-mus.* The systematic name of the common sweet flag. It is a native of the United States. See preceding article.

Acotyledon,* a-kot-ĭ-le'don. [From the Gr. *ἀ*, priv., and *κοτυληδών,-όνος*, a "seed-lobe."] A plant having no seed-lobe; without a cotyledon. In the plural, applied to a division of the Jussieuan system. See next article.

Acotyledones,* a-kot-ĭ-le'do-nēz. [From the same.] Acotyledonous plants; plants whose seeds have no distinct cotyledons. The term is usually applied to what are more commonly named cryptogamic plants, such as ferns, mosses, lichens, etc., in which there are no seeds, properly so called, but which are propagated by spherical bodies called spores.

A-cot-ў-led'o-nous. [Lat. **Acotyledo'neus**, or **Acotyled'onus**; from the same.] Having no cotyledon or seed-lobe. See COTYLEDON.

Acoumeter, a-koo'me-ter or a-kŏw'me-ter. [Lat. **Acou'metrum**; from the Gr. *ἀκούω*, to "hear," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for estimating the extent of hearing,

Acouophonia,* a-koo-o-fo'ne-ạ. [From the Gr. *ἀκούω*, to "hear," and *φώνη*, a "voice" or "sound."] A mode of auscultation in which the observer places his ear on the chest and analyzes the sound produced by percussion.

A-cous'ma, a'tis.* [From the Gr. *ἀκούω*, to "hear."] A species of depraved hearing, in which sounds are imagined as if really heard.

Acoustic, a-koos'tik or a-kŏw'stik. [Lat. **Acous'ticus**; from the Gr. *ἀκουστής*, a "hearer."] Pertaining to sound, or to the sense of hearing. Anciently applied to remedies (called *acoustica medicamenta*) for deafness.

Acoustic Duct. See MEATUS AUDITORIUS.

Acous'tic Nerve. The auditory nerve, or *Portio mollis* of the seventh pair.

A-cous'tics. [Lat. **Acous'tica**; from the Gr. *ἀκούω*, to "hear."] The doctrine of the theory and principles of sound; the science of sound.

Ac-quiś'ĭ-tĭve-ness. [From the Lat. *acqui'ro, acquisi'tum*, to "acquire."] According to Phrenology, that faculty or propensity which impels to the acquisition of property.

Acræpalus,* a-krĕp'ạ-lŭs, or **A-cræp'a-los.*** [From the Gr. *ἀ*, priv., and *κραιπάλη*, "drunken or gluttonous excess."] Correcting the effects of excess in eating or drinking.

A-cra'nĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *ἀ*, priv., and *κρανίον*, the "cranium."] A species of defective development, consisting in partial or total absence of the cranium.

Acratia,* a-kra'te-ạ. [From the Gr. *ἀ*, priv., and *κράτος*, "strength."] Weakness; impotency.

Ac'rid. [From the Lat. *a'cer* or *a'cris*, "sharp."] (Fr. *âcre*, ăk'R.) A term applied to substances producing a disagreeable sense of irritation or burning on the tongue or in the fauces.

Ac'rĭ-mo-nў. [Lat. **Acrimo'nia**; from *a'cris*, "sharp," "acrid."] A sharp, acrid, corrosive quality, biting to the tongue.

Ac'rimony of the Hu'mors. A change supposed, by those theorists known as humorists, to take place in the fluids of the body, causing many diseases.

A-crin'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *κρίνω*, to "discern," to "secrete."] A diminution or total suppression of the secretions.

A-cri'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *κρίσις*, a "judgment."] A state of disease in which either there is no crisis, or no judgment or opinion can be formed.

Ac'rĭ-ta.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *κρίνω*, to "discern," to "perceive," to "judge."] A subdivision of the *Radiata* of Cuvier, including animals which have no trace of any organs of perception or of any nervous system. It comprehends Polypi, Infusoria, and other animals of the very lowest type.

A-crit'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Ac'ritus**; from the Gr. *α*, priv., and *κριτός*, "judged," from *κρίνω*, to "judge."] Having no regular crisis; not indicating or pointing to a crisis.

Ac-ro-bўs'tĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἄκρον*, "extremity," and *βύω*, to "stop up," to "cover."] The prepuce.

Ac'ro-ce-phal'ic. [From the Gr. *ἄκρον*, "extremity" or "top," and *κεφαλή*, the "head."] A term denoting heads having an unusual prominence at the top.

Ac'ro-dont. [Lat. **Ac'rodon**; from the Gr. *ἄκρον*, "extremity" or "summit," and *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, a "tooth."] A term applied by Owen to scaly *Saurii* having teeth ankylosed to the summit of the alveolar ridge.

Ac-ro-dўn'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἄκρον*, "extremity," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Acute rheumatism of the extremities, head, hands, or feet.

Ac'ro-ġen. An acrogenous plant. See next article.

A-crog'e-nous. [Lat. **Acrog'enus**; from the Gr. *ἄκρον*, "summit," and *γένω*, to "be born."] Growing from their tops. The Latin term in the plural feminine (*Acrogenæ*, a-krŏj'e-nē, Eng. *Acrogens*) is the name of the first class of cryptogamous plants, which grow only at the apex or summit of the stem, and consist of woody and vascular tissue. This class includes the ferns.

Ac-ro-ma'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἄκρος*, "extreme," and *μανία*, "madness."] Confirmed or incurable madness.

A-cro'mĭ-al. [Lat. **Acromia'lis.**] Pertaining to the acromion.

A-cro'mĭ-on.* [From the Gr. *ἄκρον*, "extremity" or "summit," and *ὦμος*, the "shoulder."] The projecting process of the *scapula*.

Ac-rom-pha'lĭ-on,* **A-crom'pha-lon.*** **Ac-rom-pha'lĭ-um,*** **A-crom'pha-lum.*** [From the Gr. *ἄκρον*, "summit" or "point," and *ὀμφαλός*, the "navel."] The centre of the navel, to which the cord is attached in the fœtus.

Acronycal. The same as ACRONYCTOUS, which see.

Ac-ro-nўc'tous. [Lat. **Acronyc'tus**; from the Gr. *ἄκρον*, "extremity," and *νύξ, νυκτός*, "night."] A term applied to stars appearing at sunset and disappearing at sunrise (sunset and sunrise being the two "extremities of the night"), —in other words, to stars or planets when opposite the sun.

Ac'ro-spīre. [Lat. **Acrospi'ra**; from *ἄκρον*, "extremity," "end," and *σπεῖρα*, any thing wound round another.] A sprout or plumule from the end of seeds when germinating, especially the first leaf of a cereal grain.

A-crot'ic. [Lat. **Acrot'icus**; from the Gr. *ἄκρος*, "extreme," "outermost part."] Belonging to the external surface:—applied in the plural neuter (*Acrot'ica*) to an order of the class *Ecritica* in Good's classification.

Ac'ro-tĭšm. [Lat. **Acrotis'mus**; from the Gr. *α*, priv., and *κρότος*, the "pulse."] A defect of the pulse.

Ac-tæ'a.* [From the Gr. *ἀκτῆ*, "elder."] Baneberry. A genus of herbs of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*.

Actæ'a Al'ba.* White Baneberry, an herbaceous plant, a native of the United States. Its root is cathartic.

Actæ'a Raç-e-mo'sa.* A synonyme for *Cimicifuga racemosa*, which see.

Actæ'a Spi-ca'ta, var. **ru'bra.*** Red Baneberry, a plant a native of the United States and of Europe. Its root is cathartic.

Ac-tin-ĭ-for'mis.* [From the Gr. *ἀκτίν* or *ἀκτίς*, a "ray."] Exhibiting the form or appearance of rays. The same as ACTINOIDES.

Ac'tin-ĭšm. [Lat. **Actinis'mus**; from the same.] That branch of Natural Philosophy which treats of the radiation of heat or light (Mayne); but more usually the *chemical* power of the sun's rays as distinguished from light or heat.

Ac-tĭ-noç'er-āte, Ac-tĭ-noç'er-ous. [Lat. **Actinocera'tus, Actinoç'erus**; from the Gr. *ἀκτίν*, a "ray," and *κέρας*, a "horn."] Having parts like radiated horns.

Ac'tin-oid. [Lat. **Actinoi'des**; from the Gr. *ἀκτίν*, a "ray," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling rays, or a ray.

Actinoides.* See ACTINOID.

Ac-tin'o-lite. [Lat. **Actinol'ithus**; from the Gr. *ἀκτίν*, a "ray," and *λίθος*, a "stone."] A mineral composed of radiated crystals. It is a variety of hornblende.

Ac-tin-om'e-ter. [Lat. **Actinom'etrum**; from the Gr. *ἀκτίν*, a "ray," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for indicating the strength of the sun's rays.

Ac'tin-o-my-co'sis.* [From the Gr. *ἀκτίν*, a "ray," and *μύκης*, a "fungus."] A diseased growth having a radiated appearance.

Ac-tin-o-zo'um,* or **Ac-tin-o-zo'on,*** plural **Ac-tin-o-zo'a.** [From the Gr. *ἀκτίν*, a "ray," and *ζῶον*, an "animal."] The name of certain *Acephala Gastrica* having appendages, and often the *areæ* of the surface, radiated.

Ac'tion. [Lat. **Ac'tio**, *o'nis*; from *a'go, ac'tum*, to "do," to "act."] The exercise of an active power; a faculty of the body; agency, activity, operation, motion. Actions are divisible into several classes,—*chemical*, *organic*, and *phys-*

ical. It is a law of dynamics that action and reaction are equal.

Ac'tĭve. [Lat. **Acti'vus**; from the same.] Acting with energy:—applied to treatment of the sick, to certain medicines, and to surgical remedies.

Ac-tiv'ĭ-tў. [From the same.] Agility; the faculty of acting; the quality or state of that which is active.

Ac'tu-al Cau'te-rў. [From the Gr. *καίω*, to "burn," or *καυτήριον*, a "red-hot iron," a "branding-iron."] A red-hot iron, or fire, used by surgeons as a cautery, because it really *burns* away the part or surface to which it is applied, in contradistinction to caustic substances, termed *potential* cauteries, which produce a similar result without actual burning. Also called *Ignis actualis*, "actual fire." See CAUTERY.

A-cu'le-āte. [Lat. **Aculea'tus**; from *acu'leus*, a "prickle."] Having prickles; armed with prickles, as the rose.

A-cu'le-us.* [From the Lat. *a'cus*, a "needle."] A prickle arising from the bark or epidermis of any part of a plant, and which may be peeled off with the bark.

A-cu'mĭ-nāte. [Lat. **Acumina'tus**; from *acu'men*, *acu'minis*, a "point," "sharpness."] Taper-pointed; ending in a produced or extended tapering point.

A-cu-mĭ-nā'tion. [From the same.] An extended tapering acute point.

Ac-u-pres'sion. [Lat. **Acupres'sio**; from *a'cus*, a "needle," and *pre'mo*, *pres'sum*, to "press."] Dr. J. Y. Simpson's plan of securing against hemorrhage in wounds or operations, by inserting a needle through the skin below the divided vessel, and returning its point to the cutaneous surface again, the ends being left *out* to a sufficient extent.

Ac-u-punc'ture. [Lat. **Acupunctu'ra**; from *a'cus*, a "needle," and *pun'go*, *punc'tum*, to "prick."] A small puncture made with a needle. An operation which consists in puncturing a part with a very fine needle. It is much resorted to by the Chinese as a remedy for rheumatism.

A'cus Can-nu-la'ta.* A trocar; a canulated needle used in surgery.

A'cus In-ter-punc-to'rĭ-a.* A couching-needle, used in operating on the eye.

A'cus Oph-thăl'mĭ-ca.* A couching or ophthalmic needle.

A'cus Tri-que'tra.* A trocar; a three-cornered needle.

A-cūt-an'gu-lar, A-cūt-an'gu-lāte. [Lat. **Acutangula'ris, Acutangula'tus**; from *acu'tus*, "sharp," and *an'gulus*, a "corner."] Having sharp angles.

A-cūte'. [Lat. **Acu'tus**; from *ac'uo*, *acu'tum*, to "sharpen," to "point."] (Fr. *aigu*, ā'gü'.) Sharp-pointed; ending in a point or angle less than a right angle. Every angle less than 90° is acute. In Medicine, the term is applied to diseases having violent symptoms attended with danger, and terminating within a few days.

Ac-u-te-nac'u-lum.* [From the Lat. *a'cus*, a "needle," and *tenac'ulum*, a "handle."] A handle for a needle. Also called in French *Porte-aiguille*, PORT ā'gē'ē'.

A-çy'a-no-blep'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., *κύανος*, "blue," and *βλέπω*, to "look," to "see."] Defect of vision by which blue color cannot be distinguished.

Acyesis,* as-i-e'sis. [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *κύησις*, "pregnancy."] Sterility in women.

Ad. A Latin preposition signifying "to," "at," "by," "towards," "near," "with," etc. In compound words the *d* is usually changed to correspond with the following letter. Thus, *ad* becomes *ac* before *c*, *al* before *l*, *ap* before *p*, etc.

Ad. or **Add.** = *Ad'de*, *adda'tur*,* etc. "Add," or "let there be added."

Ad Def. Animi = *Ad defectionem animi** (ad de-fek-she-o'nem an'e-mi). "To fainting."

Ad Deliquium* (de-lik'we-ŭm), or **Ad Deliq'uium An'imi.*** "To fainting." Used in directions for venesection.

Ad 2 Vic. = *Ad du'as vi'ces.** "At two times," or "at twice taking."

Ad Lib. = *Ad libi'tum.** "At pleasure."

A-dac'rў-a.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *δάκρυον*, a "tear."] A deficiency of the lachrymal secretion.

Adæmonia,* a-de-mo'ne-a. [Perhaps from the Gr. *α*, priv., and *δαίμων*, "fortune," "happiness."] Literally, "unhappiness." Restless or unhappy thoughts; anxiety. More correctly, ADEMONIA, which see.

Ad'a-mant. [Lat. **Ad'amas**, gen. **Adaman'tis**; from the Gr. *α*, neg., and *δαμάω*, to "subdue."] Literally, "that which [on account of its hardness] cannot be subdued." Diamond, the hardest of all substances.

Ad-a-man'tĭne. [Lat. **Adaman'tinus**; from the preceding.] Having the hardness or lustre of adamant. Adamantine spar is a variety of corundum.

Adam's Apple. See POMUM ADAMI.

Ad-ap'ter. A tube used in Chemistry for increasing the length of the neck of a retort, or for connecting the retort with the receiver, where the orifice of the latter is not large enough to admit the beak of the retort.

Ad-de-pha'gĭ-a. [From the Gr. *ἄδην* or *ἄδδην*, "abundantly," and *φαγεῖν*, to "eat."] Voracious appetite, or *Bulimia*.

Ad'der's Tongue. A popular name for *Erythronium Americanum*.

Ad'dĭ-son's Dis-eaṡe'. *Melasma suprarenale*,—first described by Dr. Thomas Addison.

Ad-dĭ-ta-men'tum.* [From the Lat. *ad'do*, *ad'ditum*, to "add" or "adjoin."] A small suture sometimes found added to the lambdoid and squamous sutures.

Ad-du'cens.* [From the Lat. *ad*, "to," and *du'co*, to "lead," to "draw."] Drawing together; addu'cent.

Ad-duc'tion. [Lat. **Adduc'tio**, **o'nis**; from the same.] That movement by which one part, as a limb or a finger, is drawn to another, or to the mesial line.

Ad-duc'tor, o'ris.* [From the same.] A term applied to muscles that perform adduction. See ANTITHENAR.

A-del'phous. [From the Gr. *ἀδέλφος*, a "brother."] Joined in a fraternity:—applied to stamens.

A-de-mo'ni-a.* [From the Gr. *ἀδημονέω*, to "be in distress."] Anxiety; distress.

A'den,* gen. **Ad'e-nis.** [Gr. *ἀδήν*, a "gland."] A gland; a bubo.

Ad-en-ăl'gĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἀδήν*, a "gland," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in a gland; ad'enalgy.

Ad'en-em-phrax'is.* [From the Gr. *ἀδήν*, a "gland," and *ἔμφραξις*, "obstruction."] Glandular obstruction.

A-de'nĭ-a.* A chronic affection characterized by great enlargement of the lymphatic glands. See HODGKIN'S DISEASE.

Ad-en'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Adenifor'mis**; from the Gr. *ἀδήν*, a "gland."] Formed like a gland; glandiform. See ADENOID.

Ad-en-i'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *ἀδήν*, a "gland."] Inflammation of a gland; bubo.

A-den'o-çēle.* [From the Gr. *ἀδήν*, a "gland," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] See ADENOMA.

Ad'en-o-dyn'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἀδήν*, a "gland," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Pain in a gland. See ADENALGIA.

Ad-en-og'ra-phy. [Lat. **Adenogra'phia**; from the Gr. *ἀδήν*, a "gland," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A treatise or dissertation on the glandular system.

Ad'en-oid. [Lat. **Adenoi'des**; from the Gr. *ἀδήν*, a "gland," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a gland.

Ad-en-ol'o-gy. [Lat. **Adenolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ἀδήν*, a "gland," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The science which treats of glands or of the glandular system.

Ad-e-no'ma,* or **A-den'o-çēle.*** The swelling or morbid enlargement of a gland; a glandular tumor.

Ad'en-o-me-nin'ge-us.* [From the Gr. *ἀδήν*, a "gland," and *μῆνιγξ*, a "membrane."] A term applied to mucous or pituitous fever (*Febris adenomeningea*), because the membranes and follicular glands of the intestines were held to be the chief seat of the complaint.

Ad'en-on-co'sis,* or **Ad'en-on-ko'sis.*** [From the Gr. *ἀδήν*, a "gland," and *ὀγκόω*, to "puff up" or "swell."] Swelling of a gland.

Ad'en-o-ner'vous. The same as ADENONEUROSUS, which see.

Ad'en-o-neū-ro'sus.* [From the Gr. *ἀδήν*, a "gland," and *νεῦρον*, a "nerve."] A term applied to the plague (*Febris adenoneurosa*), because situated in the nerves and lymphatic glands of the axilla and groin; adenonerv'ous.

Ad'en-o-phăr-ŭn-gi'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *ἀδήν*, a "gland," and *φάρυγξ*, the "pharynx."] Inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx.

Ad'en-oph-thăl'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἀδήν*, a "gland," and *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye."] Inflammation of the Meibomian glands; adenoph'thalmy.

Ad'en-o-phȳ'ma.* [From the Gr. *ἀδήν*, a "gland," and *φῦμα*, a "tumor."] The swelling of a gland. When it occurs in the liver it is called *hepatophyma*.

Ad'en-o-scle-ro'sis.* [From the Gr. *ἀδήν*, a "gland," and *σκληρόω*, to "harden."] A hard, indolent swelling of a gland, not of a scirrhous character.

Ad'en-ōse. [Lat. **Adeno'sus**; from *a'den*, a "gland."] Having many glands; glandulous.

Ad-en-ot'o-mȳ. [Lat. **Adenoto'mia**; from the Gr. *ἀδήν*, a "gland," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] Dissection of the glands.

Adephagia.* See ADDEPHAGIA.

A'deps,* gen. **Ad'ĭ-pis.** A Latin term, signifying fat, animal oil, lard. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the prepared internal fat of the abdomen of *Sus scrofa*, purified by washing with water, melting, and straining. Lard is emollient. It is sometimes employed by itself as a liniment, but its chief use in pharmacy is as an ingredient of ointments, cerates, etc. See FAT.

A'deps An-ser-i'nus.* Goose-grease.

A'deps Ben-zo-ĭ-na'tus.* "Benzoinated Lard." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made from lard and benzoin.

A'deps O-vil'lus.* Fat of the sheep; mutton-suet.

A'deps Præp'a-ra'tus.* Prepared lard.

A'deps Su-il'lus.* Hog's lard; *Axun'gia porci'na*. The same as LARDUM.

Ad-he'rence. [See ADHESION.] The intimate union of two bodies by their surfaces. In Botany, the consolidation of parts or organs which originally are distinct.

Ad-he'rent. In Botany, attached or growing fast to another different organ.

Ad-he'sion, or **Ad-he'rence.** [**Adhæ'sio, o'nis;** from *ad*, "to," and *hæ'reo, hæ'sum*, to "stick."] That property by which certain bodies attract others, or their particles adhere to each other:—one of the terminations of inflammation.

Ad-he'sive. [Lat. **Adhæsi'vus**; from the same.] Having the property of adhesion. See GLUTINOUS, VISCOUS.

Adhe'sive In-flam-mā'tion. [Lat. **Inflamma'tio Adhæsi'va.**] The process by which the sides of incised wounds, being brought into exact contact, unite without suppuration, constituting *union by the first intention*.

Adhe'sive Plas'ter. [Lat. **Emplas'trum Adhæsi'vum.**] The common name for the EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ, which see.

Ad-ĭ-an'tum.* [Gr. *ἀδίαντον*; from *α*, priv., and *διαίνω*, to "moisten:"—so named because less juicy than many other ferns, or because the leaves are not easily moistened.] A genus of ferns called maiden-hair, from which a syrup termed *capillaire* is prepared. See CAPILLAIRE.

A-dĭ'a-pho-re'sis.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *διαφορέω*, to "perspire."] Deficient cutaneous perspiration. See ADIAPNEUSTIA.

A-dĭ-aph'o-rus.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *διαφέρω*, to "differ."] Formerly applied to medi-

cines which did neither good nor harm; also to neutral salts; adiaph'orous.

A-di'ap-neŭs'tĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *ἀ*, priv., and *διαπνέω*, to "breathe through," to "evaporate."] The absence, obstruction, or diminution of perspiration.

Adipocere, or **Adipocire,** ad'e-po-sēr'. [Lat. **Adipoce'ra**; from *a'deps, ad'ipis*, "fat," and *ce'ra*, "wax."] A peculiar substance like fat, or spermaceti, formed by the spontaneous conversion of the flesh of man or other animals when placed for a considerable period in moist situations or under water. Also called *Grave-Wax*.

Ad'ĭ-pōse. [Lat. **Adipo'sus**; from *a'deps, ad'ipis*, "fat."] Of the nature of fat; fatty.

Ad'ipose Ar'te-ries. The branches of the diaphragmatic, capsular, and renal arteries, because they supply the fat round the kidneys.

Ad'ipose Mem'brane, Ad'ipose Tis'sue. Cellular membrane with fat collected in its cells.

Ad-ĭ-po'sis.* [From the Lat. *a'deps.*] The growth of fatness or obesity.

A-dip'sĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *ἀ*, priv., and *δίψα*, "thirst."] Absence of thirst. A genus of the order *Dysorexiæ*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

A-dip'sous. [Lat. **Adip'sus** or **Adip'sos**; from the same.] Allaying thirst:—applied to medicines and fruits which so act.

Ad'jec-tĭve. [Lat. **Adjecti'vus**; from *adji̇́'io, adjec'tum*, to "add to."] A term applied to coloring-matters which require to be fixed through the addition of another substance, called a *mordant*.

Ad'ju-vant. [Lat. **Ad'juvans**; from *ad'juvo*, to "assist."] Assisting other remedies.

Ad-mix'ture. [Lat. **Admistu'ra**; from *ad*, "to" or "with," and *mis'ceo, mis'tum* or *mix'tum*, to "mix."] A mixing or blending of one substance with another.

Admov. = *Admo've,** "apply," or *Admovea'tur,** "let there be applied."

Adnata.* See TUNICA ADNATA.

Ad'nāte. [Lat. **Adna'tus**; from *ad*, "to," and *nas'cor, na'tus*, to "be born," to "grow."] In Botany, born adherent; growing fast to, or adherent laterally.

Ad-o-lĕs'cence. [Lat. **Adolescentia,** ad-o-lĕs-sen'she-ą; from *adoles'co*, to "grow," to "grow up to maturity."] Youth; the period between puberty and full development,—from fourteen or fifteen to about twenty-five in males, and from twelve or thirteen to twenty-one in females.

A-do'nis.* A genus of plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ*. It comprises several species natives of Europe, which are acrid and poisonous. Some of them are cultivated for ornament.

Ad-os-cu-lā'tion. [Lat. **Adoscula'tio, o'nis**; from *ad*, "to" or "towards," and *os'culor, oscula'tus*, to "kiss."] The impregnation of plants by the pollen coming in contact with the pistils; the joining or inserting of one part of the plant into another. Also the external contact of the genital organs of the opposite sexes in birds and fishes during impregnation, instead of the insertion of the organ of the male.

Ad Pon'dus Om'nĭ-um.* "To the weight of the whole." Used in prescriptions to indicate the proportion of some particular ingredient.

Adpressed. The same as APPRESSED.

Adraganthin. See TRAGACANTHIN.

Adscendent. See ASCENDING.

Adst. Fe'bre = *Adstan'te fe'bre.** "Fever being present," or when the fever is on.

Adsurgent. The same as ASSURGENT.

A-dŭlt'. [Lat. **Adul'tus**; from *ado'leo, adul'tum*, to "grow up."] A term applied to animals arrived at maturity; also sometimes applied to plants. See ÆTAS.

Ad-ŭl-ter-ā'tion. [Lat. **Adultera'tio, o'nis**; from *adul'tero, adultera'tum*, to "adulterate," to "counterfeit."] The corrupting of pure ingredients with others resembling them, but of inferior value. See FALSIFICATION.

A-dus'tion. [Lat. **Adus'tio, o'nis**; from *adu'ro, adus'tum*, to "burn," to "scorch."] A synonyme of cauterization; the application of the actual cautery to any part of the body. See AMBUSTIO.

Adventitia,* ad-ven-tĭsh'e-ą. A term for the middle coat of the blood-vessels.

Adventitious, ad-ven-tĭsh'ŭs. [Lat. **Adventi'tius**; from *adve'nio, adven'tum*, to "come to," to "come to accidentally."] That which is accidental or acquired, in opposition to what is natural or hereditary. In Botany, happening irregularly; out of the proper or usual place.

Adventitious Membrane. See FALSE MEMBRANE.

Ad-ven'tive. A term applied to foreign plants accidentally or sparingly spontaneous in a country, but hardly naturalized.—(GRAY.)

Ad-ver-sĭ-fo'lĭ-ate. [Lat. **Adversifo'lius**; from *adver'sus*, "against," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having leaves against or opposite to each other.

Ad-ў-na'mĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *ἀ*, priv., and *δύναμις*, "power."] Loss or deficiency of vital power; adyn'amy.

Ad-ў-nam'ic. [Lat. **Adynam'icus**; from the same.] Pertaining to *adynamia*.

Æ-dœ'a-grą.* [From the Gr. *αἰδοῖα*, the "genitals," and *ἄγρα*, a "seizure."] Gout in the genitals.

Ædœitis (e-de-i'tis), *idis.** [From the Gr. *αἰδοῖα*, the "pudenda" or "genitals."] Inflammation of the pudenda.

Ædœodynia,* e-de-o-dĭn'e-ą. [From the Gr. *αἰδοῖα*, the "pudenda" or "genitals," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Pain in the genital organs, from whatever cause.

Æ-dœ-o-gra'phĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *αἰδοῖα*, the "genitals," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of the parts of generation.

Æ-dœ-o-lo'gĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *αἰδοῖα*, the "genitals," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on the parts of generation, their structure and functions; also that branch of Anatomy or Physiology treating of the same.

Æ-dœ-op'sĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *αἰδοῖα*, the "genitals," and *ὄψις*, "vision," "sight."] Essentially the same as ÆDŒOSCOPY, which see.

Æ-dœ-op-so'phĭ-ą,* or **Æ-dop-so'phĭ-ą.*** [From the Gr. *αἰδοῖα*, the "pudenda," and *ψοφέω*, to "make a noise."] The sound caused by the escape of wind from the womb *per vaginam*, or from the bladder *per urethram*, in females.

Æ-dœ-os'co-pў. [Lat. **Ædœosco'pia**; from the Gr. *αἰδοῖα*, the "pudenda," and *σκοπέω*, to "see."] Examination or inspection of the pudenda.

Æ-dœ-ot'o-mў. [Lat. **Ædœoto'mia**; from the Gr. *αἰδοῖα*, the "pudenda," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] The anatomy or dissection of the parts of generation.

Æ-gag-ro-pi'lus.* [From the Gr. *αἴγαγρος*, the "wild goat," and *πῖλος*, "hair wrought into felt."] A concretion found in the stomach of goats, deer, cows, etc., composed of hair collected on the tongue of the animal in licking itself, and swallowed.

Ægilops (ĕj'ĭ-lops), **o'pis.*** [From the Gr. *αἴξ*, gen. *αἰγός*, a "goat," and *ὤψ*, the "eye."] A sinuous ulcer under the inner angle of the eye, so called from its resemblance to the *larmier* or infra-orbital glandular sac of goats: now considered to be only a stage of the *fistula lachrymalis*.

Æ'gle Mar'me-los.* The systematic name of an East Indian fruit-tree of the natural order *Rutaceæ* or *Aurantiaceæ*, called also *Bela Bel* and *Covolam*. The ripe fruit is delicious and aperient. The half-ripe fruit dried has been introduced into the British Pharmacopœia under the name of *Bela*. It is slightly astringent, and is said to be efficacious in diarrhœa and dysentery.

Ægobronchophony, ē-go-bron-kof'o-ne. [Lat. **Ægobronchopho'nia**; from the Gr. *αἴξ*, a "goat," and the Lat. *bronchopho'nia*.] The bleating and bronchial voice; the principal symptom in pleuro-pneumonia. See BRONCHOPHONY.

Æ-go'nĭ-ą* (a contraction of **Ægopho'nia**.) A minor degree of ægophony, or a resonance of voice intermediate between well-marked bronchophony and ægophony.

Ægophony, ē-gof'o-ne. [Lat. **Ægopho'nia**; from the Gr. *αἴξ*, gen. *αἰγός*, a "goat," and *φωνή*, the "voice."] In auscultation, a strong resonance of the voice, jerking and tremulous, like that of the goat or kid.

Æolipile, e-ol'e-pīl. [From the Lat. *Æ'olus*, the "god of the winds," and *pi'la*, a "ball."] Literally, "Æolus's ball." A hollow ball of metal with two orifices on opposite sides. If water be placed in such a ball and converted into steam, the escape of the latter reacting on the atmosphere may be made to communicate a rotary motion to the ball.

Æora,* e-o'ra. [From the Gr. *ἀωρέω*, to "raise into the air."] A species of gestation; swinging.

Æ-quĭ-lat'er-al, or **E-quĭ-lat'er-al.** [From the Lat. *æ'quus*, "equal," and *la'tus*, a "side."] Having equal sides. In Botany, equal-sided:—opposed to *oblique*.

Æquilibrium, e-kwĭ-lib'rĭ-ŭm, or **E-quĭ-lib'-rĭ-um.** [From the Lat. *æ'quus*, "equal," and *li'bro*, to "balance," to "weigh."] Literally, a "balancing of forces." That rest which occurs when many forces applied to the same body are equally opposed. In Medicine it signifies the harmonious action of the organs of the body.

Æ'quĭ-valved, or **E'quĭ-valved.** [Lat. **Æquival'vis**; from *æ'quus*, "equal," and *val'væ*, "folding doors."] Having equal valves:—applied in Botany to a dehiscent pericarp so formed.

A'er.* [From the Gr. *ἀήρ*, *ἀέρος*, "air," the "atmosphere."] The natural air we breathe; atmospheric air.

A'er Fix'us.* Fixed air, or carbonic acid gas.

Aerate, ā'er-āt. [See AER.] To impregnate with carbonic acid gas.

A'er-āt-ed. [Lat. **Aera'tus.**] A term applied to liquids impregnated with carbonic acid gas; also to bread so impregnated.

A-e'rĭ-al Aç'id. Carbonic acid gas.

Ae'rial Plants. Certain plants which can live by absorption from the atmosphere, without requiring their roots to be fixed to any soil. See AIR-PLANTS.

Aeriferous, ā-er-if'er-ŭs. [Lat. **Aer'ifer**; from *a'er*, "air," and *fe'ro*, to "bear," to "carry."] Air-bearing:—applied to the air-passages, the windpipe, bronchi, etc.

A'er-ĭ-fĭ-cā'tion. [Lat. **Aerifica'tio, o'nis**; from *a'er*, "air" or "gas," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] The converting of a body into gas.

A'er-ĭ-form. [Lat. **Aerifor'mis**; from *a'er*, "air" or "gas," and *for'ma*, "form."] Having the form of air or gas; gaseous.

A-er-o-dў-nam'ic. [Lat. **Aerodynam'icus**; from *a'er*, "air," and the Gr. *δύναμις*, "power."] Pertaining to the force of the air.

A-er-o-dў-nam'ics. [Lat. **Aerodynam'ica**; from the same.] The doctrine of the air and its properties while in motion.

A-er-og'ra-phў. [Lat. **Aerogra'phia**; from *a'er*, "air," and the Gr. *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of the air.

Aerolite, ā'er-o-līt, or **A'er-o-lĭth.** [From the Gr. *ἀήρ*, the "atmosphere," and *λίθος*, a "stone."] A meteoric stone which falls from the atmosphere:—also termed *Meteorite* and *Brontolith*. See METEORITE.

A-er-ol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Aerolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ἀήρ*, "air," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise or consideration of the properties of air; the science of air.

A-er-om'e-ter. [Lat. **Aerom'etrum**; from the Gr. *ἀήρ*, "air," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for ascertaining the mean bulk of gases, or for measuring the density and expansibility of air and gases.

A-er-om'e-trў. [Lat. **Aerome'tria**; from the same.] The ascertaining of the physical properties of atmospheric air, their nature and history.

A-er-o-nau'tics. [From the Gr. *ἀήρ*, "air," and *ναυτής*, a "sailor."] The science or art of aerial navigation in a balloon. The aerial navigator is called an *ā'eronaut*.

A-er-o-pho'bĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἀήρ*, "air," and *φόβος*, "fear."] A dread of any current of air,—because in hydrophobia and some other diseases it induces a paroxysm; aëroph'oby.

Aerophyte, ā'er-o-phīt. [Lat. **Aeroph'ytum;** from the Gr. *ἀήρ*, "air," and *φυτόν*, a "plant."] A plant that lives in the air without being rooted in the earth. See AIR-PLANTS.

A-er-os'co-pў. [From the Gr. *ἀήρ*, "air," and *σκοπέω*, to "survey," to "examine."] The investigation of the air.

Ærose, ē'rōs. [Lat. **Æro'sus;** from *æs, æris*, "copper" or "brass."] Of the nature of copper; coppery.

A-er-o-stat'ic. [Lat. **Aerostat'icus;** from the Gr. *ἀήρ*, "air," and *στατική*, "the science of weights."] Pertaining to the science of the weight of air, or *Aërostatics*.

A-er-o-stat'ics. [Lat. **Aerostat'ica;** from the same.] The doctrine of air, its specific gravity, and its properties in a state of rest.

A-er-os-tā'tion. [Lat. **Aerosta'tio, o'nis;** from *a'er*, "air," and *sto, sta'tum*, to "stand."] Literally, "standing (or being suspended) in the air." The raising and supporting of heavy bodies by the buoyancy of heated air or light gases received into a spherical bag called a balloon.

Æ-ro'sus La'pis.* "Coppery Stone." A name given to *lapis calaminaris*, from the mistaken notion of its being a copper ore.

Æ-ru'gĭn-ous, or **Æ-ru-gĭn'e-ous.** [Lat. **Ærugino'sus;** from *æru'go, æru'ginis*.] Pertaining to copper-rust, or verdigris:—applied to a bluish-green color like verdigris, or like the leaves of some pine-trees.

Æ-ru'go,* gen. **Æ-ru'gin-is.** [A contraction of the Lat. *æ'ris rubi'go*, the "rust of copper." See Æs.] The rust of a metal, especially copper. It usually denotes the impure subacetate of copper. See VERDIGRIS.

Æs,* gen. **Æ'ris.** The Latin term for copper or brass.

Æs Co-rin'thĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *æs*, "brass," and *Corin'thius*, "belonging to Corinth."] A kind of brass produced, it is said, by an accidental mixture of metals at the burning of Corinth. It appears, however, from Pliny, to have been in use in Corinth long before the burning of that city.

Æs Us'tum.* [From the Lat. *æs*, "copper," and *us'tus*, "burnt;" (from *u'ro, us'tum*, to "burn").] "Burnt Copper." A preparation consisting of equal parts of copper and rough brimstone, laid in strata, with a small quantity of common salt sprinkled on each layer, and exposed to the fire until the brimstone is burned out. It has been called *Æs Ven'eris* (*Venus* being one of the ancient names for copper), *Æs crema'tum, Ci'nis æ'ris, Cro'cus Ven'eris*, etc.

Æs'cu-lin, or **Æs'cu-lĭne.** An alkaloid occurring in the bark of the *Æsculus Hippocastanum*, or horse-chestnut. It is supposed to be a febrifuge.

Æs'cu-lus Hip-po-cas'ta-num.* The systematic name of the horse-chestnut, an ornamental tree of the natural order *Sapindaceæ*. It is supposed to be a native of Asia. It bears large clusters of showy flowers, and its fruit is said to be poisonous.

Æstates,* ĕs-ta'tēz. [Nominative plural of *æs'tas*, "summer."] Heat-spots; freckles; sunburnings. See EPHELIS.

Æsthesia,* ĕs-the'si-a. [From the Gr. *αἰσθάνομαι*, to "perceive," to "feel."] Perception; feeling; sensibility.

Æs-the-sĭ-im'e-ter. [From the Gr. *αἴσθησις*, "perception," "sensation," and *μέτρον*, "measure."] An instrument designed to measure the minutest increase or diminution of sensibility in the sense of touch.

Æs-the-sĭ-od'ic, or **Æs-the-sod'ic.** [From the Gr. *αἴσθησις*, "sensation," and *ὁδός*, a "path."] A term applied to the gray matter of the spinal cord, regarded as the pathway of sensory impressions.

Æsthesis,* ĕs-the'sis. [See ÆSTHESIA.] Feeling or sensibility; also, sense or sensation.

Æs-thet'ic. [Lat. **Æsthet'icus;** from the Gr. *αἰσθάνομαι*, to "perceive," to "feel."] Pertaining to the understanding, or mental perception. The Latin term in the plural neuter (*Æsthet'ica*) forms the name of an order of the class *Neurotica* in Dr. Good's arrangement.

Æs-thet'ics. [Lat. **Æsthet'ica;** from the same.] Literally, the science of the sensations or perceptions. The science of the beautiful; the science which explains the cause of the pleasure or displeasure derived from the contemplation of the works of nature or art.

Æs'tĭ-val, or **Es'tĭ-val.** [From the Lat. *æs'tas*, "summer."] Of or pertaining to summer.

Æs-tĭ-vā'tion, or **Es-tĭ-vā'tion.** [Lat. **Æstiva'tio, o'nis;** from *æsti'vo, æstiva'tum*, to "spend the summer," to "retire for the summer season."] The mode in which the different parts of the flower are folded in the bud; prefloration.

Æs-tu-a'rĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *æs'tus*, "heat," "boiling water," the "tide."] Literally, a place where there is boiling or raging water: hence, an estuary (*i.e.*, an arm of the sea, or part of a river in which the tide rises). A stove for applying dry heat to all parts of the body at once; also a vapor-bath.

Æs'tus,* ĕs'tŭs. [See preceding article.] Heat, as well natural heat in intense degree, as that which is the effect of inflammatory disease.

Æs'tus Vo-lat'ĭ-cus.* "Flying Heat." The sudden flushing of the face; also *Stroph'ulus volat'icus*, or wild-fire rash of children.

Æ'tas,* gen. **Æ-ta'tis.** "Age." Different writers have designated different stages in the life of man; but perhaps the most usual division is into five periods, as follows:

1. INFANCY (*infan'tia*), generally considered to extend to about the seventh year, or to the second dentition. 2. CHILDHOOD (*pueri'tia*), extending from the seventh to the fourteenth or fifteenth year, the period of puberty. 3. ADOLESCENCE (*adolescen'tia*), or YOUTH, reaching in males from the age of about fifteen to twenty-five, in females, from thirteen to twenty-one. 4. ADULT AGE, or MANHOOD (*viril'itas* or *æ'tas viri'lis*, the "manly age"), extending from the close of adolescence to about the fiftieth year. 5. OLD AGE

(*senec'tus*), which comprehends the declining portion of life.

The Roman writers subdivided Manhood into different stages, such as Æ'TAS FIRMA'TA, the prime or full strength of man,—the age from thirty to thirty-five; Æ'TAS MATU'RA, the age of maturity or prudence,—the age of fifty.

Old age was variously subdivided, as Æ'TAS PROVECTA, advanced age; Æ'TAS INGRAVES'CENS, the age when the weight of years begins to be sensibly felt; Æ'TAS DECREP'ITA or CREP'ITA, decrepit age,—reckoned from the sixtieth year, and ending in death.

Æther. See ETHER.

Æ'ther.* "Ether." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an inflammable liquid used as a solvent. It contains 74 per cent. of pure ethyl oxide, 26 per cent. of alcohol, and a little water. See ÆTHER FORTIOR.

Æ'ther A-cet'ĭ-cus.* "Acetic Ether." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a colorless liquid, having a peculiar agreeable odor, and composed principally of acetate of ethyl.

Æ'ther For'tĭ-or.* "Stronger Ether." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the purified ether used as an anæsthetic: it is composed of about 94 per cent. of ethyl oxide, and about 6 per cent. of alcohol, containing a little water.

Æ-the're-a.* [Neuter plural of *æthe'reus*, "ethereal."] A name formerly applied to preparations of ether. See ETHER.

Æ'thĭ-ops,* or **E'thĭ-ops.*** [From the Gr. *αἰθιοψ*, "black."] A name anciently given to several black powders.

Æ'thiops An-tĭ-mo-nĭ-a'lis.* A term applied to a compound of Æthiops mineral with the sulphuret of antimony.

Æ'thiops Mar'tial. An old name for the deutoxide of iron.

Æ'thiops Min'er-al. The black sulphuret of mercury (*Hydrar'gyri Sulphure'tum Ni'grum*). As an anthelmintic, it has been called *Poudre Vermifuge Mercurielle* (poodR vĔR'me'füzh' mĕR'kü're ĕl').

Æ'thiops per se* (pẹr sē). The name given by Boerhaave to the gray oxide formed by long agitation of mercury in a bottle half full of air.

Æ'thiops Veġ-e-tab'ĭ-lis.* A name given to a species of charcoal, prepared by burning the *Fucus vesiculosus* in the open air and reducing it to a black powder.

Æth'o-ġen. [From the Gr. *αἰθος*, "fire" or "light," and *γεννάω*, to "produce."] A compound of boron and nitrogen, which gives a brilliant phosphorescent light when heated before the blow-pipe.

Æ'thrĭ-o-scope, or **Æth'rĭ-scope.** [From the Gr. *ἀίρθα*, the "clear sky," and *σκοπέω*, to "observe."] An instrument invented by Sir John Leslie for indicating the power of the clouds in preventing radiation. It consists of the differential thermometer, having one of the balls excluded from the light and the other placed in a polished metallic cup. Exposed to a clear part of the sky, the heat radiated from it escapes rapidly, and the temperature falls; exposed to a cloud, the radiated heat is restored and there is no reduction of temperature.

Æ-thu'sa Cy-na'pĭ-um.* Lesser Hemlock, or Fool's Parsley, a plant of the order *Umbelliferæ*, possessing poisonous properties. It yields an alkaloid called *cyna'pia*.

Æ-tĭ-ol'o-ġy, or **E-tĭ-ol'o-ġy.** [Lat. **Æti-olo'gia**; from the Gr. *αἰτία*, "cause," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The science of the causes of disease.

Aetites,* a-e-ti'tēz. [From the Gr. *ἀετός*, an "eagle," *λίθος*, a "stone," being understood.] Eagle-stone, a clay-ironstone, hollow, and containing another substance within it of variable composition.

Af-fec'tion. [Lat. **Affec'tio, o'nis;** from *affi'cio, affec'tum*, to "affect," to "disturb."] Nearly synonymous with "disease," as inflammatory, nervous, or rheumatic affection, etc.

Af'fer-ens.* [From the Lat. *ad*, "to," and *fe'ro*, to "bring."] A term applied to the lymphatic vessels, or *vasa afferentia;* af'ferent.

Afferentia,* af-fer-en'she-ạ, plural neuter of AFFERENS, which see.

Af-fin'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Affin'itas, a'tis;** from *ad*, "to," "on," and *fi'nis*, "boundary:" *affi'nis*, "on the boundary," "near," "connected with," "neighboring."] Literally, "connection by marriage." That kind of attraction by which different classes of substances combine to form *new* substances, as in the case of an alkali with an acid, forming a salt. As marriage unites persons of different or opposite sexes, so affinity unites substances of different and often opposite qualities,—*e.g.*, a supporter of combustion with a combustible, an alkali with an acid, etc. Affinity is sometimes used, but less appropriately, to denote attraction in a more general sense. See AFFINITY OF AGGREGATION.

In Botany, affinity signifies relationship; similarity of structure; resemblance in the principal parts of the structure; the *ensemble* of organic relations existing between two orders, genera, etc.

SINGLE OR SIMPLE AFFINITY is the power by which two elementary bodies combine.

ELEC'TIVE AFFINITY denotes the preference which one body manifests in combining with another rather than with a third or a fourth, etc.

DOUBLE ELECTIVE AFFINITY occurs when two compounds decompose each other and two new compounds are formed by an exchange of elements. Thus, when sulphate of zinc and carbonate of potassa are mixed, the sulphuric acid leaves the zinc and unites with the potassa, forming sulphate of potassa, while the carbonic acid combines with the zinc, producing carbonate of zinc.

QUIES'CENT AFFINITY is that which tends to maintain the elements of a compound in their present state, preventing decomposition.

DIVEL'LENT AFFINITY (from *divel'lo*, to "pull apart," to "separate") is that which tends to arrange the particles of a compound in a new form, producing decomposition. In mixing different compounds, if the sum total of the divellent be more powerful than that of the quiescent affinities, decomposition takes place.

DISPOSING AFFINITY is that which promotes the tendency of bodies to combine in a particular

way, by presenting to them a third substance which exerts a strong attraction to the compound they form: when the combination has been effected, the third substance may be withdrawn. Some writers call this tendency to unite the *affinity of intermedium*, or intermediate affinity. Berthollet styles it "reciprocal affinity."

Affin'ity of Ag-gre-gā'tion. A force by which two substances tend to combine and form an aggregate, without their properties being changed. Another term for the attraction of cohesion.

Affin'ity, Chem'i-cal, or **Affin'ity** proper. That property or attraction by which different elements unite with one another, forming new substances. See AFFINITY.

Affinity, Intermediate. See AFFINITY (DISPOSING).

Affin'ity, Vi'tal. That power which forms the solids and fluids from the common circulating fluids.

Af-fla'tus.* [From the Lat. *ad*, "to," "upon," and *flo, fla'tum*, to "blow."] A term applied to a species of erysipelas, as if blown upon by an unwholesome blast.

Af-flux'us.* [From the Lat. *ad*, "to," or "towards," and *flu'o, flux'um* or *fluc'tum*, to "flow."] Af'flux:—a name given in former times to a supposed reciprocal influence of terrestrial bodies: it was compared to the effect of a magnet on iron, and of amber on chaff. *Affluxus*, or afflux, is also used to denote the flow or determination of blood or other fluid of the body to a particular part.

Af-fu'sion. [Lat. **Affu'sio, o'nis;** from *ad*, "to," "upon," and *fun'do, fu'sum*, to "pour."] The pouring of water on a substance to cleanse it:—applied to the pouring on a patient, in certain fevers, of a liberal quantity of cold water; the cold affusion. To this head some writers refer LOTIONS, ASPERSIONS, SHOWER-BATHS, which will be noticed in their alphabetical places. See COLD AFFUSION.

Af'ter-Birth. The common English term for the placenta, cord, and membranes, or *secundines*.

Af'ter-Pains. Those pains, more or less severe, after expulsion of the after-birth, from the contractile efforts of the uterus to return to its normal condition.

Agalactatio.* See AGALACTIA.

Ag-a-lac'tĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *γάλα, γάλακτος*, "milk."] Deficiency of milk after childbirth.

A-gam'ĭ-cus.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *γάμος*, "marriage."] A term sometimes applied, in Botany, to plants the sexual organs of which cannot be detected; cryptogamic.

Ag'a-mo-ġen'e-sis.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., *γάμος*, "marriage" or "sexual union," and *γένω*, to "be born."] Reproduction without the union of the sexes.

Ag'a-mous. [See AGAMICUS.] Sexless:—a term applied to cryptogamous plants, from the notion that they possess no sexual characters.

A-găr'ĭ-cum.* [Said to be derived from *Aga'ria*, or *Ag'arum*, a region of Sarmatia where it was first discovered.] The Agaric, a species of mushroom.

A-găr'ĭ-cus.* [See preceding article.] The generic name of the Mushroom family, order *Fungi*, class *Cryptogamia*. The genus *Agaricus* is large and important, comprising about one thousand species, natives of all parts of the world. Many of the species are esculent, and others deleterious. Many of them are admired for the beauty of their form and color.

Agar'icus Cam-pes'tris.* The Linnæan name of the common eatable mushroom of Europe.

Agar'icus Chi-rur-go'rum.* "Surgeon's Agaric." See AGARICUS QUERCUS.

Agar'icus Min-er-a'lis.* "Mineral Agaric." The *mountain milk* or *meal* of the Germans; one of the purest of the native carbonates of lime, found in clefts of rocks, etc. It is named from its resemblance to an agaric in texture and color.

Agar'icus Quer'cus.* "Agaric of the Oak." *Bole'tus Ignia'rius*, or Touchwood, a fungus formerly used for arresting external hemorrhages.

Ag'ate. [From *Acha'tes*, a river of Sicily where agates, it is said, were first discovered.] A hard silicious stone, used by lapidaries for engraving seals, vases, and other objects of ornament. It is composed of chalcedony and quartz.

A-ga've A-mer-ĭ-ca'na.* The American Aloe, or Century Plant, a plant of the natural order *Amaryllidaceæ*. A fermented juice prepared from it, and called *Pulque*, is the favorite drink of the Mexicans. See PULQUE.

Aga've Cu-ben'sis.* A species of American aloe, the roots of which resemble the red sarsaparilla of the shops.

Age. See ÆTAS.

Agedoite. See ASPARAGIN.

Agenesia.* See AGENNESIA.

A-ġen'e-sis.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *γεννάω*, to "beget," or *γένω*, to "be born."] A term applied to anomalies of organization consisting in the absence or imperfect development of parts.

Agennesia,* aj-ĕn-nee'se-a, or **A-ġen'nesis.*** [From the same.] Impotence; sterility.

A'gent. [Lat. **A'gens;** from *a'go*, to "act" or "do."] Any power or influence which produces an effect on the human body. Thus, we speak of a "morbific agent," that is,—something which causes disease. See REAGENT.

Agerasia,* aj-er-a'se-a. [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *γῆρας*, "old age."] The non-appearance of the effects or infirmities of old age; a green old age.

A-ġer'a-tum.* [Gr. *ἀγήρατον*.] A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*. The *Ageratum conyzoides*, a native of tropical America, is cultivated for ornament. See ACHILLEA.

Ageusia.* The same as AGEUSTIA, which see.

Ageustia,* a-gūs'te-a. [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *γεῦσις*, "tasting."] Loss of taste. A genus of the order *Dysæsthesiæ*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Ag-glom'er-ate, or **Ag-glom'er-āt-ed.** [Lat. **Agglomera'tus**; from *agglom'ero, agglomera'tum* (from *ad*, "to," "on," and *glo'mus*, a "ball"), to "gather into a ball."] Gathered together:—applied to glands. In Botany, heaped up or gathered into a globular form, as the stamens of the magnolia or the male flowers of a pine-tree.

Ag-glu'tĭ-nant. [Lat. **Agglu'tinans**; from *ad*, "to," and *glu'tino, glutina'tum*, to "glue."] An external application of a gluey nature, which favors the healing of parts by keeping them together.

Ag-glu-tĭ-nā'tion. [Lat. **Agglutina'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] A gluing or joining together; also, the action of an agglutinant substance. See COLLESIS.

Agglutina'tion, Im-me'dĭ-ate. Union by the first intention.

Agglutina'tion, Me'dĭ-ate. The interposing of some substance between the lips of a wound, or between the flaps after amputation, as agaric, charpie, or lint, on which cerate is first spread.

Ag'gre-gāte, or **Ag'gre-gāt-ed.** [Lat. **Aggrega'tus**; from *ag'grego, aggrega'tum* (from *ad*, "to" or "together," and *grex, gre'gis*, a "herd," "flock," or "crowd"), to "crowd together," to "gather together."] A term applied to glands which are in clusters. See PEYER'S GLANDS. In general it signifies crowded, formed by a collection of several bodies. In Botany, the term is applied to several things collected together, as the akenes of a strawberry.

Ag'gregate. A body or mass made up of smaller bodies or masses. The smallest parts into which an aggregate can be divided without destroying its chemical properties are called *integrant parts*.

Ag-gre-gā'tion. [See AGGREGATE.] A collection of many individual particles, etc., into a cluster or mass. Also, a form of attraction, commonly called that of *cohesion*, by which the particles of bodies are *aggregated*.

Ag-ĭ-tā'tion. [Lat. **Agita'tio, o'nis**; from *ag'ito, agita'tum*, to "shake," to "agitate."] The act of putting into active or violent motion. Mental emotion from the violence of some prevailing passion.

Ag'lĭ-a.* [Gr. *ἀγλίη.*] A whitish speck on the cornea of the eye.

Ag-lo-bu'lĭ-a.* [Perhaps from the Lat. *a*, "away," and *glob'ulus*, a "globule."] Decrease or diminution in the quantity of blood-globules.

A-glos'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *γλῶσσα*, the "tongue."] A malformation in which the tongue is wanting.

A-glos-sos'to-ma.* [From the Lat. *aglossia* and the Gr. *στόμα*, a "mouth."] A mouth in which the tongue is wanting.

Ag-lu-tĭ'tion. [Lat. **Agluti'tio, o'nis**; from *a*, priv., and *glu'tio, gluti'tum*, to "swallow."] Inability to swallow. See DYSPHAGIA.

Ag-na'thĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *γνάθος*, a "jaw."] A monstrosity in which the jaw is wanting.

Ag-ni'na Mem-bra'na.* [From the Lat. *ag'nus*, a "lamb," and *membra'na*, a "membrane."] The name given to one of the membranes of the fœtus, on account of its tenderness. The same as the *amnion*.

Agni'na Tu'nĭ-ca.* [From the Lat. *ag'nus*, a "lamb," and *tu'nica*, a "coat."] The lamb's coat; the *amnion*.

Agnœa,* ag-nē'a. [From the Gr. *ἀγνοέω*, to "be ignorant."] The state of a patient who does not recognize persons or things.

Ag'nus Cas'tus.* The chaste tree, a species of *Vitex*, formerly celebrated as an antaphrodisiac. This name has also been given to *castor oil*, or the oil of *Ricinus communis*, from its effects upon the body and mind. See VITEX AGNUS-CASTUS.

A-gom-phi'a-sis.* [From the Lat. *a*, priv., and *gompho'sis*, the "insertion of the teeth in their sockets."] Looseness of the teeth.

A-go'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *γόνος*, "seed," "offspring."] Sterility, or barrenness.

Ag'o-nỹ. [From the Gr. *ἀγών*, a "contest," a "struggle."] The struggle with extreme pain:—often applied to the pain itself. Also the last struggle of life, closing in death.

Ag'o-ra-pho'bĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἀγορά*, a "market-place," and *φόβος*, "fear."] A peculiar form of mental disease, which consists in a morbid fear of being alone in any large place. It has also been termed **Ken-o-pho'bĭ-a.*** [From the Gr. *κενός*, "empty" (neuter *κενόν*, an "empty space"), and *φόβος*, "fear."] The fear of emptiness or of empty spaces.

A-gra'phĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *γράφω*, to "write."] A mental disease in which the patient finds it difficult or impossible to recall or arrange written characters so as to form a word or a sentence.

A-grĕs'tis.* [From the Lat. *a'ger, a'gri*, a "field."] "Pertaining to a field,"—a term forming the specific name of many plants.

A'grĭ-a.* [Gr. *ἀγρία*, the "holly."] Another name for the *Aquifolium*, or holly.

A'grĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἄγριος*, "wild," "untamable."] A pustular eruption, with redness and erosion:—so named from its intractability.

Ag-rĭ-am'pe-los.* [From the Gr. *ἄγριος*, "wild," and *ἄμπελος*, a "vine."] Another name for the *Bryonia alba*, or wild vine.

Ag'rĭ-mo-nỹ. [Lat. **Agrimo'nia.**] The *Agrimo'nia Eupato'ria*, a plant of the order *Rosaceæ*, used as an astringent and stomachic. It is a native of the United States.

Ag-rĭ-o-rig'a-num.* [From the Gr. *ἄγριος*, "wild," and *ὀρίγανον*, "marjoram."] The *Origa'num vulga're*, or wild marjoram.

Ag-rĭ-o-thỹm'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἄγριος*, "wild," and *θυμός*, "passion," "rage."] Furious insanity.

A-grip'pa.* [As if *Ægrippa*, from *ægrè partus*, "born with difficulty."] A term applied to children born with the feet foremost: hence the name of some celebrated Romans.

Ag-ros-tog'ra-phỹ. [Lat. **Agrostogra'phia**; from the Gr. *ἀγρωστις*, a kind of grass, and *γράφω*, to "write."] A treatise on grasses.

A-grȳp'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *a*, priv., and *ὕπνος*, "sleep."] Sleeplessness; watchfulness, or wakefulness.

A-grȳp-no-co'ma, *atis.* [From *ἀγρυπνος*, "sleepless," and *κῶμα*, "lethargy."] A lethargic state of wakefulness, with low muttering delirium. aptly expressed otherwise by the term *Coma-vigil.*

A'gūe. [Supposed to be derived from the Gothic *agis*, "trembling."] The common name for intermittent fever.

A'gue-Cake. [Lat. **Placen'ta Febri'lis.**] Enlargement of the spleen, the effect of protracted ague.

A'gue-Drop. A solution of arseniate of potash; Fowler's tasteless ague-drop, for which the *Liquor arsenicalis* is substituted. It is used as a remedy in intermittent fevers.

A'gue-Tree. Another name for sassafras, given on account of its virtues as a febrifuge.

A-ġyr'ta.* Formerly, a mountebank; a person who collected a crowd about him; a quack.

Ah-rī'zous. [Lat. **Ahri'zus**; from the Gr. *a*, priv., and *ῥίζα*, a "root."] A term applied to certain acotyledonous plants, because reproduced by *sporulæ*, without radicles, striking root from any part of their surface.

Aigu. See ACUTE.

Ai-lan'thus Glan-du-lo'sus.* [From *ailanto*, a native name.] Chinese Sumach, or Tree of Heaven, a tree of the natural order *Simarubaceæ*, a native of China. It has been extensively planted in the United States as a shade-tree; but it has lately become unpopular on account of the somewhat disagreeable odor of its flowers.

Aimant. See MAGNET.

Air. [Lat. **A'er, A'eris**; Gr. *ἀήρ*, from *ἄω*, to "breathe."] The natural air, or atmosphere; atmospheric air. When pure, it consists of about twenty parts (in the hundred) of oxygen and eighty of nitrogen; it contains also a small quantity of carbonic acid, the proportion of which varies greatly according to circumstances, being far larger in the air of a densely-peopled city than in the country. Air is not a chemical compound. The nitrogen and oxygen are not combined, but mixed. Air is eight hundred and thirteen times lighter than water.

Air-Bag, or **Air-Bladder.** See VESICA NATATORIA.

Air, Fixed. [Lat. **A'er Fix'us.**] Carbonic acid gas.

Air, In-flam'ma-ble. Hydrogen gas.

Air-Plants, or **Ep'ĭ-phytes.** Plants which derive all their food from the air and have no connection with the soil. They often grow on trees, but are not parasites, and they flourish as well on dead wood, stones, or fences. Lichens and mosses that grow on trees are air-plants, but this name is commonly applied only to larger tropical flowering plants. The orchid family comprises many beautiful examples of air-plants.

Air-Pump. A machine by which the air in a vessel may be withdrawn.

Air, Vi'tal (formerly called *dephlogisticated air*, *empyreal air*, etc.) is a term applied to oxygen gas, from its being indispensable to life.

Akene. See ACHÆNIUM.

Akinesia.* See ACINESIA.

Al. The Arabic article signifying "the," prefixed to many terms formerly in use; as, *al-chemy*, *al-kahest*, etc.

A'la,* plural **A'læ.** [Supposed to be a contraction of the Lat. *axil'la*, the "armpit."] (Fr. *Aile*, âl.) A wing:—applied, in Anatomy, to parts which resemble a wing, as *alæ nasi*, "wings of the nose," etc.; also to the armpit. In Botany, it is applied to the side-petals of papilionaceous flowers, and to any membranous expansion, such as occurs on the fruit of the maple.

Al-a-bas'ter. [Lat. **Alabastri'tes** and **Al-abas'ter**; Gr. *ἀλάβαστρος* and *ἀλάβαστρον.*] A species of white gypsum (sulphate of lime), used for ornamental purposes. The name is also sometimes applied to a form of carbonate of lime.

Al-a-bas'trum.* [From the same.] A flower-bud:—a term applied to the five green leaves forming the calyx of some flowers before the expansion of the bud.

A'læ Ma-jo'rēs.* "Larger Wings." Another term for the *labia externa* of the pudenda. See LABIA PUDENDI.

A'læ Mi-no'rēs.* "Lesser Wings." A term applied to the two small folds formed by the nymphæ.

A'læ Na'si.* "Wings of the Nose." The lateral or movable cartilaginous parts of the nose.

A'læ Ves-per-til-ĭ-o'nis.* "Bat's Wings." The broad ligaments situated between the uterus and the Fallopian tubes.

Alæformis.* See ALIFORM.

A-la'lĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *a*, priv., and *λαλέω*, to "speak."] A defect of articulation.

A-lan'tĭne. A starch-like powder obtained from the *Angelica archangelica.*

A'lar. [From *ala*, a "wing."] Situated in the forks of a stem.

A-la'rēs Ve'næ.* [See ALARIS.] The superficial veins at the bend of the arm.

A-la'rĭ-a Os'sa.* The lateral processes of the sphenoid bone.

A-la'ris,* plural **A-la'rēs** and **A-la'rĭ-a.** [From the Lat. *a'la*, a "wing."] Wing-like:—applied to the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone, to a ligament within the knee-joint, and to the inner veins of the bend of the arm.

A'late. [Lat. **Ala'tus**; from *a'la*, a "wing."] Winged, as certain stems, fruits, and leaf-stalks having side-membranes.

Al-bĕs'cent. [From the Lat. *al'bus*, "white."] Whitish or turning white.

Al'bĭ-cans,* neuter plural **Albicantia,** al-bekan'she-a. [From the Lat *al'bico*, to "grow white."] Applied (in the plural) to two small bodies on the base of the brain, the *corpora albicantia.*

Al-bĭ-cau'lis.* [From the Lat. *al'bus*, "white," and *cau'lis*, a "stem."] Having a white stem; albicau'line.

Al-bĭ-dac'tȳ-lus,* or **Al-bo-dac'tȳ-lus.*** [From the Lat. *al'bus*, "white," and the Gr.

δάκτυλος, a "finger."] Having white, digitated wings.

Al-bĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *al'bus*, "white," and *flos, flo'ris*, a "flower."] Having white flowers.

Al-bĭ-ner'vus.* [From the Lat. *al'bus*, "white," and *ner'vus*, a "nerve."] Having white nervures.

Al'bĭ-nism. [From the Lat. *al'bus*, "white."] A diseased state, in which the skin is of a uniform dull, milky-white color; the hair resembles bleached flax or silk; the iris is pink, and the retina and choroid, seen through the pupil, present another shade of the same color; the sight is weak, and strongest in the dark.

Al-bī'no. A term applied to an individual marked by the above characteristics. There is the *Ethiopian* variety, found among negroes, and the *European*, found among Europeans and other white nations. See LEUCOPATHIA.

Albino-Skin. See ALBINISM.

Al'bīte. [A contraction of the Lat. *al'bus*, "white," and the Gr. λίθος, a "stone."] Soda felspar, a silicate of alumina and soda, resembling felspar in its properties.

Al-bĭ-ven'ter,* Al-bĭ-ven'tris.* [From the Lat. *al'bus*, "white," and *ven'ter*, the "belly."] Having a white belly:—sometimes applied to birds and other animals as a specific name.

Albizzia. See MUSENNA.

Al-bu-ġin'e-ous. [Lat. **Albugin'eus**; from *albu'go, albu'ginis*, the "white of the eye."] White like the sclerotic coat of the eye; also, pertaining to albumen, or white of egg:—applied to a membrane of the eye, also to a covering of the testicles, each named *Tu'nica albugin'ea*.

Al-bu'go,* gen. **Al-bu'ġĭ-nis.** [From the Lat. *al'bus*, "white."] The white of the eye; sometimes the white of egg, or albumen. A white opacity of the cornea, not superficial, but affecting its very substance; also called the "pin and web." See ARGEMA and LEUCOMA.

Al'bum Græ'cum* (grē'kum). *Ster'cus ca'nis.* The white and solid excrement of dogs which subsist chiefly on bones. It consists, for the most part, of the earth of bones, or lime, in combination with phosphoric acid. It was formerly used in medicine; it is now sometimes used to soften leather in the process of dressing it after the depilatory action of lime.

Al'bum Ni'grum.* The excrement of mice and rats:—formerly used both externally and internally as a remedy, but now very properly abandoned.

Al-bu'men,* gen. **Al-bu'mĭ-nis.** [From the Lat. *al'bus*, "white."] The white of an egg. A peculiar constituent principle, of essentially the same character as the albumen of an egg, found in the animal and vegetable kingdoms. It is distinguished by its property of coagulability on the application of heat.

Animal albumen is the chief solid ingredient in the white of eggs: it also enters largely into the composition of blood, muscles, etc. It may be obtained pure by coagulating the white of an egg with alcohol, washing it thoroughly with that fluid, and then drying it at the temperature of 120° Fahrenheit.

In Botany, *albumen* of the seed is nourishing matter stored up with the embryo, but not within it.

Albumen, Vegetable. See VEGETABLE ALBUMEN.

Al-bu'mĭ-noid. [Lat. **Albuminoi'des**; from *albu'men*, and the Gr. εἶδος, "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling albumen:—often used in the sense of *Proteinaceous*. See PROTEIN.

Al-bu'mĭ-noids, or **Pro'te-ids.** A class of organic compounds found in animals and plants, composed of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen. They are amorphous, more or less soluble in water, but nearly insoluble in alcohol. They are the chief constituents of blood, muscles, nerves, glands, etc.

Al-bu'mĭ-nose. [From the Lat. *albu'men.*] A product of digestion found in the chyle and blood. It differs from albumen in not being coagulable by heat.

Al-bu'mĭ-nous. [Lat. **Albumino'sus.**] Containing or resembling albumen. Furnished with albumen when perfectly ripe:—applied to seeds, as of maize.

Al-bu-mĭ-nu'rĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *albu'men*, and the Gr. οὖρον, "urine."] An albuminous state of the urine. See NEPHRITIS ALBUMINOSA.

Al-bur'num.* [From the Lat. *al'bus*, "white."] The soft white substance between the inner bark and the wood of trees. See SAP-WOOD.

Alcali. See ALKALI.

Alcana. See ALKANA.

Al-car'ġen. Another name for CACODYLIC ACID, which see.

Alchemy, al'kẹm-e. [Lat. **Alche'mia,** or **Alchym'ia**; supposed to be derived from the Arabic definite article *al*, and the Gr. χύμα, a "melting" or "pouring."] A chimerical art which proposed to find out the means of effecting the transmutation of metals and preparing a remedy for all diseases.

Alchornea Latifolia.* See ALCORNOQUE.

Alchymy. See ALCHEMY.

Al-cĭ-cor'nis.* [From the Lat. *al'ce*, an "elk," and *cor'nu*, a "horn."] Having horns, or similar objects, like those of the elk.

Alcoate. See ALCOHOLATES.

Al'co-hol, or **Al'ko-hol.** (Fr. *Alcool*, ăl'ko'ôl'.) [From the Arabic definite article *al*, and *kohol*, an "impalpable powder," "something very subtle."] A term applied to the pure spirit obtained by distillation from all liquids which have undergone vinous fermentation. When diluted with an equal weight of water, it is termed *proof spirit*, or *Spiritus tenuior* of the Pharmacopœia. The first product of distillation is technically called *low wine*, and is again subjected to distillation. The latter portions of what comes over are called *feints*, and are reserved for a further process in the wash-still. The second product is termed *raw spirit*, and when again distilled is called *rectified spirit*. The strongest alcohol which can be procured is termed *Absolute Alcohol*, or *Anhydrous Alcohol*, to denote its entire freedom from water. It is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

Alcohol is also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a liquid composed of 91 per cent. by weight (94 per cent. by volume) of absolute ethyl alcohol and 9 per cent. by weight (6 per cent. by volume) of water. Alcohol is a powerful stimulant and narcotic. In a dilute form it is sometimes used for the prevention or cure of disease. See ALCOHOLISM.

ALCOHOL DILUTUM (Diluted Alcohol) is the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a liquid composed of 45.5 per cent. by weight (53 per cent. by volume) of absolute ethyl alcohol and 54.5 per cent. by weight (47 per cent. by volume) of water.

Alcohol, Absolute. See ALCOHOL.

Al'cohol Am-mo-nĭ-a'tum.* The *Spir'itus ammo'niæ aromat'icus.* A combination of alcohol and ammonia, prepared by passing ammoniacal gas into alcohol, which must be kept cool.

Al'cohol A-my'lĭ-cum.* "Amylic Alcohol." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for Fusel Oil, an oily, nearly colorless liquid, having a strong offensive odor and an acrid, burning taste. It is an active irritant poison. See FUSEL OIL.

Al'cohol Dĭ-lu'tum.* "Diluted Alcohol." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for alcohol mixed with an equal measure of distilled water. The specific gravity of diluted alcohol is 0.941.

Al'cohol For'tĭ-us* (or for'she-ŭs). "Stronger Alcohol." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for spirit of the specific gravity 0.817.

Al'co-hol-ātes. [From *al'cohol.*] A term applied to officinal medicines differing from alcoholic tinctures, first, in the menstruum containing the volatile principles of medicinal substances, and, secondly, in their mode of separation, which consists in impregnating the alcohol with medicinal principles, first by maceration and then by distillation.

Al-co-hol'ic. [Lat. **Alcohol'icus**; from *al'cohol.*] Pertaining to alcohol.

Al'co-hŏl-ĭsm. (Fr. *Alcoolisme*, ăl'ko'ol'ĕzm'.) A collective term used to include the various morbid phenomena resulting from an excessive indulgence in alcoholic drinks. It is distinguished into *acute* and *chronic* alcoholism. The former denotes ebriety, in which the morbid condition is simply the direct and immediate result of the alcoholic stimulus upon the brain and nervous system; it may be nothing more than a wild excitement, accompanied by disordered mental operations, but when extreme it is attended with great physical prostration, lethargy, and stertorous breathing, sometimes terminating in death. Chronic alcoholism, the result of repeated and long-continued excesses, is often attended with serious or even fatal deterioration of the tissues, such as fatty degeneration, cirrhosis of the kidneys, liver, etc. *Delirium tremens* is a common result of chronic alcoholism.

Al-co-hol-ĭ-zā'tion. The development of alcohol in a liquid.

Al-co-ho-lom'e-ter. [Lat. **Alcoholom'etrum**; from *al'cohol*, and the Gr. *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of alcohol in any fluid.

Alcohometer. See ALCOHOLOMETER.

Alcoolats, ăl'ko'o'lă'. The French of ALCOHOLATES, which see.

Alcoolisme. The French of ALCOHOLISM, which see.

Alcornoque, ăl'kor'nok'. (Fr.) The bark of the *Alchornea latifolia*, growing in the West Indies and South America. It is bitter and tonic, and has by some been regarded as a specific in phthisis.

Al'çy-on,* gen. **Al-çy'o-nis.** [Gr. *ἀλκυών*; from *ἅλς*, the "sea," and *κύω*, to "conceive," because said to hatch its eggs in the sea.] A bird of the swallow kind, found in Cochin China and the Philippine Islands, whose nest, composed chiefly of a gelatinous matter, possesses nutritious properties, and is esteemed in China as an article of diet.

Al'de-hȳde. [From *al*, the first syllable of *al'cohol*, and *de-hyd*, the first two syllables of *dehydroge'natus*, "deprived of hydrogen."] A colorless liquid, of a suffocating odor, and readily absorbing oxygen from the atmosphere.

Al-de-hȳd'ic. [Lat. **Aldehyd'icus**; from *al'dehyde.*] Pertaining to aldehyde.

Alder. See ALNUS.

Ale. The fermented infusion of pale malted barley, usually combined with infusion of hops.

Al-ec-tru'rous. [Lat. **Alectru'rus**; from the Gr. *ἀλέκτωρ*, a "cock," and *οὐρά*, a "tail."] Having a tail like the cock's:—applied to certain birds.

A-lem'bic. [Lat. **Alem'bicus**; from the Arabic *al*, and the Gr. *ἄμβιξ*, a "cup" or "pot."] A glass, metal, or earthenware utensil fitted to receive volatile products from retorts.

A-lem'broth. [Said to signify, in Chaldaic, the "key to art or knowledge."] The "Salt of Wisdom" of the alchemists. A muriate of mercury and ammonia, corresponding to the *Hydrar'gyrum præcipita'tum al'bum* of the London Pharmacopœia. It is a compound of bichloride of mercury and sal ammoniac.

Al'e-tris Făr-ĭ-no'sa.* Star-grass, or Colic Root, an herbaceous plant of the natural order *Hæmodoraceæ.* It is a native of the United States. It is intensely bitter, and is used as a tonic.

Alexipharmacon.* See ALEXIPHARMIC.

A-lex-ĭ-phar'mic. [Lat. **Alexiphar'micus**; from the Gr. *ἀλέξω*, to "ward off," to "protect," and *φάρμακον*, a "poison."] Antipharmic; neutralizing the effects of poison.

A-lex-ĭ-py-ret'ic. [Lat. **Alexipyret'icus**; from the Gr. *ἀλέξω*, to "ward off," and *πυρετός*, "a fever."] Driving off fevers; febrifuge.

Alèze, or **Alèse,** ă'lāz'. [Perhaps from the Gr. *ἀλέξω*, to "protect."] A cloth folded several times in order to protect the bed from discharges of blood, etc.

Al'ga.* An herb or weed growing in the sea; sea-weed.

Algaceæ,* al-ga'she-ē. An order of plants including the *Algæ* or Sea-weeds. They consist of leafless, flowerless plants, without any distinct axis of vegetation, growing in water.

Algæ,* al′jē, the plural of AL′GA, a "sea-weed," forming the Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. The *Algæ* are a large and important group or alliance of cryptogamous plants, living mostly in the sea. They are composed of cellular tissue only, have no true roots or leaves, and some of them float on the surface of the sea. They are divided by some botanists into several classes or orders. Some algæ consist of a single cell. The term *algæ* is vaguely used, and is not well defined scientifically. See SEA-WEEDS.

Algaroba.* See CAROB.

Al′ga-roth. [From *Victor Algarotti*, a physician of Verona.] The oxide of antimony in the form of a white powder.

Al-ġe′do, d′*inis.* [From the Gr. *ἀλγος*, "pain."] Violent pain about the urethra, testes, bladder, perineum, and anus, caused by sudden stoppage of severe gonorrhœa.

Al′ġid. [Lat. **Al′gidus**; from *al′geo*, to "be cold," to "suffer from cold."] Chilled with cold.

Al′ġid Chol′er-a. [Lat. **Chol′era Al′gida.**] A term applied to Asiatic cholera, on account of the diminution of temperature, which is one of its chief characteristic symptoms.

Al′ġi-da Fe′bris.* A term for a malignant remittent fever, the *fièvre algide* (fe-ȧvR′ ȧl′zhĕd′) of the Continent, characterized by icy coldness on the surface.

Al′goid. [Lat. **Algoi′des**; from *al′ga*, a "sea-weed," and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the *Al′gæ*.

Al′gor, o′ris.* [From the Lat. *al′geo*, to "be cold."] The sense of coldness in the onset of fever; chillness. See RIGOR.

Al′ĭ-ble. [Lat. **Alib′ilis**; from *a′lo*, to "nourish."] Nutritious.

Al′ĭ-ca.* [From the same.] A kind of grain like wheat, supposed to be spelt, from which the ancients made their *tisanes;* also a kind of pottage made of this grain.

Alices,* al′e-sēz. [From the Gr. *ἀλίζω*, to "sprinkle."] Spots on the skin preceding the eruption of small-pox.

A′lien-ate, or **A′lien-āt-ed.** [Lat. **Aliena′tus**; from *alie′no, aliena′tum*, to "estrange," to "withdraw," to "put away."] A term applied in Botany to first leaves, which give way to others different.

Alienation, āl-yen-ā′shŭn. [Lat. **Aliena′tio, o′*nis;*** from the same.] Any species of derangement or wandering of the mind.

Aliena′tion of Mind. A term applied especially to *insanity*, as distinct from derangements symptomatic of some other disease, as delirium, etc.

Alienist, āl′yen-ist. A physician who treats cases of (mental) alienation. See PSYCHIATER.

Al′ĭ-form. [Lat. **Alifor′mis**; from *a′la*, a "wing."] Having the form of a wing; pterygoid.

Al′ĭ-ment. [Lat. **Alimen′tum**; from *a′lo*, to "nourish."] That which affords nourishment. A complete or perfect aliment is one which contains all the constituent or essential elements of our tissues. See ALITURA, PABULUM, and DIET.

Al-ĭ-men′ta-rў. [Lat. **Alimenta′rius**; from *a′lo*, to "nourish."] Pertaining to aliment; nourishing.

Alimen′tary Ca-nal′. The entire passage (from the mouth to the anus) through which the aliment or food passes.

Alimen′tary Duct. [Lat. **Duc′tus Alimenta′rius.**] A name sometimes applied to the thoracic duct.

Al-ĭ-men-tā′tion. [Lat. **Alimenta′tio, o′*nis;*** from *alimen′tum*, "nourishment."] The act of taking or receiving nourishment.

Al-ĭ-pæ′nos,* or **Al-ĭ-pæ′nus.*** [From the Gr. *a*, priv., and *λιπαίνω*, to "make fat."] A term applied to very lean persons; also to dry external remedies, as powders, etc.

Alipede, al′e-pēd. [Lat. **Al′ipes**; from *a′la*, a "wing," and *pes, pe′dis*, a "foot."] Having winged feet. See CHEIROPTERUS.

A-lip′tĭ-ca.* [From the Gr. *ἀλείφω*, to "anoint."] A department of ancient medicine which treats of anointing as a means of preserving or restoring health; but more commonly applied to the art of training athletes.

A-lis′ma Plan-ta′go,* or **Planta′go A-quăt′ĭ-ca.*** The water plantain, a medicinal plant formerly regarded as efficacious in cases of hydrophobia. It is a native of the United States and Europe.

Al-is-mā′ceous. [Lat. **Alisma′ceus**; from *alis′ma*, the "water-plantain."] Having an arrangement similar to that in the *Alis′ma*. In the plural feminine (*Alismaceæ*, al-is-ma′she-ē), applied to a natural order of herbaceous endogenous plants, growing in marshes and ditches.

A-liš′moid. [Lat. **Alismoi′des**; from *alis′ma*, and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the *Alis′ma*.

Al-ĭ-sphe′noid. [Lat. **Alisphenoi′des**; from *a′la*, a "wing," and os *sphenoi′des*, the "sphenoid bone."] Applied by Owen to the middle or great wing of the sphenoid bone.

Al-ĭ-tu′ra.* [From the Lat. *a′lo, al′itum*, to "nourish."] The process of assimilation or nutrition; food or nourishment; aliment.

Alizarin, or **Alizarine,** ȧ-liz′ȧ-rin. [Lat. **Alizari′na.**] A coloring-matter extracted from madder (*Ru′bia tincto′rum*), called in France *alizari* (ȧ′le′zȧ′re′). It is volatile, crystallizable, and soluble in alcohol and in ether. A large quantity of artificial alizarin is obtained from coal or anthracene. It imparts beautiful red and purple colors to cotton cloth, etc.

Al′ka-hest. The pretended universal solvent or menstruum of the ancient chemists.

Al-ka-lĕs′çent. [Lat. **Alkales′cens**; from *al′kali*, and *es′co*, a Latin termination signifying to "grow," to "become."] Having slightly alkaline qualities; becoming alkaline.

Alkali, al′ka-le. [From the Arabic definite article *al*, and *ka′li*, the plant from which soda was first obtained.] (Fr. *Alcali*, ȧl′kȧ′lē′.) A term applied to an important class of binary compounds (bases) which combine with acids to form salts and with oil or fat to form soap, and have the power to change vegetable blues to green. All

the alkalies, except ammonia, are metallic oxides. An alkali may be said to be the reverse of an acid, the properties of which, by combination, it neutralizes.

Al'kali, Caus'tic. [Lat. **Al'kali Caus'ticum.**] An alkali in a pure state,—in which it possesses strong caustic powers. Usually, caustic potash.

Al'kali, Fixed. A term applied to potash and soda, because they are permanently in a solid state.

Al'kali, Fos'sil, Al'kali, Min'eral. Other names for soda.

Al'kali, Phlo-ġis'tĭ-cāt-ed, Al'kali, Prus'sian. A term applied to a fixed alkali when mixed with an animal substance and lixiviated, because it is then found to be saturated with prussic acid; and from a former theory of this combination it received the first name.

Al'kali, Veġ'e-tą-ble. Another term for potash.

Al'kali, Vol'ą-tĭle. Another name for ammonia, given on account of its volatile nature.

Al-ką-lĭġ'en-ous. [Lat. **Alkaliġ'enus**; from *al'kali*, and the Gr. *γεννάω*, to "generate."] Producing alkaline qualities.

Al-ką-lim'e-ter. [Lat. **Alkalim'etrum**; from *al'kali*, and the Gr. *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of alkali in impure potash or soda.

Al-ką-lim'e-trў. [Lat. **Alkalime'tria**; from *al'kali*, and the Gr. *μετρέω*, to "measure."] The process by which the amount of free alkali in various substances is determined.

Al'ką-lĭne. [Lat. **Alkali'nus**; from *al'kali*.] Having the properties of an alkali.

Al-ką-lin'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Alkalin'itas, a'tis.**] The peculiar properties of an alkali.

Al-kąl-ĭ-zā'tion. [Lat. **Alkaliza'tio.**] The act of imparting alkaline qualities.

Al'ką-loid. [Lat. **Alkaloi'des**; from *al'kali*, and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling an alkali:—applied as a noun to the alkaline principles found in vegetables. An alkaloid is a substance formed in the tissues of a plant or animal, having a definite composition as regards the proportion of its chemical elements, and capable of combining with acids to form salts. Morphia, quinia, caffein, nicotin, atropia, conia, and strychnia are alkaloids. The majority of alkaloids are formed by plants. They are solid, crystallizable substances, except *nicotin*, the active principle of tobacco, and *conein*, the active principle of conium. These are liquid and volatile; both are powerful poisons.

Al'ką-na or **Al'ca-na.** The name of the root and leaves of the *Lawso'nia iner'mis*, a plant employed in the East for dyeing the nails, teeth, hair, garments, etc. See HENNE.

Al'ką-net Root. [From the Arabic *al'kanah*, a "reed."] The root of the ANCHUSA TINCTORIA, which see.

Alkanin. The same as ANCHUSIN, which see.

Alkekenge, al'ke-kenj. Winter-cherry, the fruit of the *Phys'alis Alkeken'gi*, used in nephritis, dysuria, ascites, etc.

Alkohol. See ALCOHOL.

Al-lą-man'dą.* A genus of climbing shrubs of the order *Apocynaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Brazil, Guiana, etc. *Allamanda cathartica* has a milky juice which is purgative.

Al'lą-nīte. The name of a mineral containing *cerium*, found in Greenland, and named in honor of Mr. Allan, who first distinguished it as a species.

Al-lan-to'ic. [Lat. **Allanto'icus**; from *allan'toïs.*] Belonging to the allantoïs.

Allanto'ic Aç'id. The substance ALLANTOIN, which see.

Al-lan'toid. [Lat. **Allantoi'des**; from the Gr. *ἀλλᾶς*, *ἀλλᾶντος*, a "sausage," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a sausage.

Allan'toid Mem'brane. A membrane communicating with the bladder by the *urachus*, and containing the fœtal urine: it exists in almost all the *Mammalia*:—also termed *Allantoïs.*

Al-lan'to-in. [Lat. **Allantoi'na**; from *allan'toïs.*] The nitrogenous constituent of the urine of the fœtus of the cow:—also termed *Allantoic Acid.*

Al-lan'to-is, i'dis.* [From the Gr. *ἀλλᾶς*, *ἀλλᾶντος*, a "sausage," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] The human allantoïs is a small, very vascular vesicle, sprouting from the end of the embryo. See ALLANTOID MEMBRANE.

Al-lan-to-tox'ĭ-cum.* [From the Gr. *ἀλλᾶς*, *ἀλλᾶντος*, a "sausage," and *τοξικόν*, a "poison."] A poison developed in putrid sausages made of blood and liver, often proving speedily fatal.

Alliaceous, al-le-ā'shus. [Lat. **Allia'ceus**; from *al'lium.*] Of the nature of garlic; resembling garlic.

Alliage. See ALLOY.

Al-li'ance. [From the Lat. *alli'go*, to "tie to."] A coalition; a union; a natural affinity. In Botany, a group of natural orders united according to their natural affinities or relationships.

Al-lĭ-a'rĭ-a Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'lis,* or **Sis-ym'brĭum Al-lĭ-a'rĭ-a.*** A plant of the order *Cruciferæ*, a native of England. It is reputed to be diuretic and diaphoretic.

Al-lĭ-gā'tor Pear. The *Per'sea gratis'sima*, a fruit-tree of the order *Lauraceæ*. See PERSEA GRATISSIMA.

Al'lĭ-um.* [Perhaps from the Gr. *ἀλέομαι*, to "avoid;" because of its offensive smell.] Garlic. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the bulb of *Allium sativum*. Also a Linnæan genus of the class *Hexandria*, natural order *Liliaceæ*.

Al'lium Ce'pa.* The common onion.

Al'lium Por'rum.* The leek.

Al'lium Sa-ti'vum.* Garlic.

Al-lo-ehĭr'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἄλλος*, "other" (when repeated, *ἄλλος—ἄλλος*, "one—other"), and *χειρίζω*, to "handle," to "touch."] An affection in which, while the sense of feeling is retained, the patient is often at a loss to determine whether one or the other side of the body has been touched.

Al-lo-ehro-ma'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἄλλος*, "other," "different," and *χρῶμα*, "color."] A difference or change in color.

Al-lœ-o'sis.* [From the Gr. *ἀλλοιόω*, to "alter."] A constitutional change.

Al-lo-path'ic. [Lat. **Allopath'icus.**] Belonging to allopathy.

Al-lop'a-thy. [Lat. **Allopathi'a**; from the Gr. *ἄλλος*, "other," and *πάθος*, "affection."] The curing of a diseased action by inducing a different kind of action, yet not necessarily diseased. Written also *Allœopathy*. See HOMŒOPATHY.

Al-lo-trĭ-oph'a-ğy. [Lat. **Allotriopha'gia**; from the Gr. *ἀλλότριος*, "another's," "foreign," "not proper," and *φάγω*, to "eat."] Depraved appetite, or a desire for improper food.

Al-lo-trop'ic. Pertaining to allotropism. See ALLOTROPY.

Al-lot'ro-pў, or **Al-lot'ro-pĭsm.** [Lat. **Allotropis'mus**; from the Gr. *ἄλλος*, "other," and *τρέπω*, to "turn."] (Fr. *Allotropie*, ă'lo'tRo'pē'.) The capacity which some simple substances have to present themselves under different states and to exhibit different chemical and physical properties. Diamond, charcoal, and plumbago are allotropic states of carbon.

Al-lox'an. A substance obtained in the oxidation of uric acid by nitric acid.

Al-lox'a-nate. [Lat. **Allox'anas, a'tis.**] A combination of alloxanic acid with a base.

Al-lox-an'ic. [Lat. **Alloxan'icus**; from *allox'an.*] Of or belonging to alloxan:—applied to an acid into which alloxan is converted when brought into contact with soluble alkalies.

Al-lox-an'tin. [Lat. **Alloxanti'na.**] A substance obtained by boiling and evaporating a concentrated solution of alloxan.

Al-loy'. [From the Fr. *aloyer*, to "mix metals."] A combination of any two metals, except mercury, etc., the least valuable being called the alloy. See AMALGAM.

All'spice. The fruit of the *Myr'tus pimen'ta*, or *Euge'nia Pimen'ta*. See EUGENIA.

Al-lu'vĭ-al. [Lat. **Alluvia'lis**; from *allu'vium.*] A term applied to rocks or beds of recent formation, which still acquire the matter deposited by the waters.

Al-lu'vĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *al'luo*, to "wash."] Alluvial soil or formation, consisting of sand, gravel, clay, and mud, washed down by rivers and floods, and spread over low land that is not permanently submerged. Alluvial formations are the result of successive depositions, and cover usually a broad area on one or both sides of a river.

Almandine. See GARNET.

Almond, ă'mand. [Lat. **Amyg'dala.**] (Fr. *Amande*, ă'môNd'.) The fruit, both bitter and sweet, of the *Amyg'dalus commu'nis*.

Al'mond Oil. A bland, fixed oil, obtained usually from bitter almonds by the action of an hydraulic press, either cold, or by means of hot iron plates.

Al'mond-Tree. The *Amyg'dalus commu'nis*.

Al'monds of the Ears. The small external glands near the ears. See AMYGDALÆ.

Al'monds of the Throat. The tonsils.

Al'nus.* The Alder. A genus of trees of the order *Betulaceæ*.

Al'nus Glu-tĭ-no'sa.* A tree growing in many parts of Europe. The leaves and bark are bitter and astringent, and as a tonic are used in intermittent fevers.

Al'nus Ser-rat'u-la.* The American Alder, possessing properties like the preceding.

Al-o-ehi'a.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *λοχεία*, "lochia."] Absence of the LOCHIA, which see.

Al'o-e,* gen. **Al'o-ēs**, in English **Aloes,** ăl'ōz. A genus of plants belonging to the Linnæan class *Hexandria*, natural order *Liliaceæ* (or *Asphodeleæ* of some writers). Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the inspissated juice of the leaves of *Al'oe Socotri'na*. It has a peculiar odor and an intensely bitter taste. The color of its powder is bright golden yellow. It is cathartic and stimulant.

Al'oë Bar-ba-den'sis.* The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) of Barbadoes aloes, or inspissated juice of the cut leaf of the *Al'oe vulga'ris*.

Al'oë Ca-pen'sis.* The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the inspissated juice of the leaves of *Al'oe spica'ta*, and of other species of *Aloe*.

Al'oë He-pat'ĭ-ca.* The name of a kind of aloes the source of which is uncertain.

Al'oë Per-fo-lĭ-a'ta.* The plant formerly believed to yield Socotrine aloes.

Al'oë Pu-rĭ-fĭ-ca'ta.* "Purified Aloes." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for aloes purified by dissolving in alcohol, straining, and evaporating by means of a water-bath.

Al'oë Soc-o-tri'na.* "Socotrine Aloes." The Pharmacopœial name of Socotrine aloes, obtained from the *Al'oe Socotri'na* (U.S. 1870), but, according to the British Pharmacopœia, from one or more undetermined species.

Al'oë Spi-ca'ta.* The plant which yields a kind of aloes used in place of the Socotrine. It is a native of Southern Africa.

Al'oë Vul-ga'ris.* The plant believed to afford common hepatic aloes, or Barbadoes aloes. It is a native of Europe, Northern Africa, and the West Indies.

Aloes, ăl'ōz. The English name for the juice of the several species of *Aloe*, reduced to an extract. The varieties of aloes are all bitter and cathartic.

Aloes, Socotrine. See ALOE SOCOTRINA.

Al'oes Wood. A fragrant resinous substance, consisting of the interior of the trunk of the *Aquila'ria ova'ta* and *A. agal'lochum*.

Al-o-et'ic. [Lat. **Aloet'icus**; from *Al'oē*, "aloes."] A term applied to any medicine containing a large proportion of aloes.

Al-o-got'ro-phy. [Lat. **Alogotro'phia**; from the Gr. *ἄλογος*, "without proportion," and *τρέφω*, to "nourish."] A term applied to the morbid or excessive nutrition of any part.

Al'o-in. [Lat. **Aloi'na.**] The cathartic principle of aloes.

Al-o-pe'çĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἀλώπηξ*, a "fox," because that animal is subject to loss of hair.] The falling off of hair from the beard and eyebrows, as well as from the scalp; baldness the effect of disease, and so distinct from *calvities;* alop'ecy.

Alouchi, a-loo'che. The name of a gum obtained from the tree of the *Canel'la al'ba.*

Al'phĭ-ta.* [Plural of the Gr. *ἄλφιτον*, "peeled barley," "barley-meal."] Another name for barley-meal; barley-meal fried.

Al'phoid. [Lat. **Alphoi'des;** from the Gr. *ἀλφός*, a skin disease, and *εἶδος*, a "form or "resemblance."] Like *Alphos*, as *Lepra alphoides.*

Al-phon'sin. [From *Alphon'so Fer'ri*, of Naples, its inventor.] An instrument for extracting balls from wounds.

Al'phos,* **Al'phus.*** [From the Gr. *ἀλφός*, "white."] A species of leprosy; the *Lepra alphoides.*

Al-pho'sis.* [From the same.] Albinoskin.

Al'pĭne. A term applied to plants which grow on high mountains, above the limit of forests.

Al-pi'ni, Bal'sa-mum.* [After *Pros'per Alpi'nus.*] The "Balsam of Alpinus." The balsam produced by the *Am'yris Gileaden'sis.*

Al-pin'ĭ-a.* [Named in honor of *Alpi'nus.*] A Linnæan genus of the class *Monandria*, natural order *Scitamineæ* or *Zingiberaceæ.*

Alpin'ia Car-da-mo'mum.* The plant said to produce the lesser cardamom seeds, formerly referred to the *Amo'mum Cardamo'mum*, and now to the *Eletta'ria Cardamo'mum.*

Alpin'ia Ga-lan'ga,* or **Alpin'ia Of-fiç-ĭ-na'rum.*** A plant found native in China. Its root-stock is an aromatic stimulant, called *galanga.*

Al-sto'nĭ-a.* [Named in honor of *Charles Alston*, of Edinburgh.] A genus of trees or shrubs of the order *Apocynaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of India, Australia, West Africa, etc. They have a milky juice.

Alsto'nia Scho-la'ris.* The Devil-Tree. This tree, a native of India, has a very bitter bark, which is tonic, febrifuge, and antidysenteric.

Alsto'nia The-æ-for'mis.* A plant, native of New Mexico. Its leaves are used as a substitute for tea.

Alterantia.* See ALTERATIVE.

Alteran'tia (ăl-ter-an'she-a) **Ner-vi'na.*** "Nervous Alteratives." A class of substances, as spirituous liquors and narcotics, which produce gradual changes in the brain, attended by disturbance of the intellectual functions.

Al'ter-a-tĭve. [Lat. **Al'terans;** from *al'tero, altera'tum*, to "vary."] A term applied to medicines (Lat. *Alteran'tia*) which re-establish the healthy functions of the system without any sensible evacuation.

Altern. Horis = *Alter'nis ho'ris.** "At alternate hours,"—that is, every other hour.

Al-ter'nate. [Lat. **Alterna'tus;** from *alter'no*, to "interchange."] A term applied to leaves or branches that are not opposite, but arranged one after or above another on the axis. Leaves are alternate when there is only one leaf at each node.

Al-thæ'a.* [Gr. *ἀλθαία*; from *ἀλθω*, to "heal."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Monadelphia*, natural order *Malvaceæ.* Marshmallow. Althæa is also the popular name of the *Hibis'cus Syri'acus*, a native of the Levant.

Althæ'a.* Marshmallow. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the root of *Althæ'a officina'lis.* It is demulcent.

Althæ'a Of-fiç-ĭ-na'lis.* The marshmallow. It is a native of Europe.

Al-the'in. [Lat. **Althæi'na;** from *althæ'a.*] An alkaline substance discovered in the marshmallow, similar to *asparagin.*

Al-tim'e-trў. [Lat. **Altime'tria;** from *al'tus*, "high," and the Gr. *μετρέω*, to "measure."] The art of measuring heights or altitudes.

Aludel, al'oo-dĕl'. A pear-shaped vessel used by the earlier chemists, resembling the head of an alembic, with the exception of the beak, etc. A series of these vessels, joined together, is used in Spain for distilling mercury.

Al'u-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *a'la*, a "wing."] A little wing:—applied in the plural (*al'ulæ*) to the membranous scales above the *halteres* in certain *Diptera* and under the *elytra* of some aquatic *Coleoptera.*

Al'um. [Lat. **Alu'men,** gen. **Alu'minis.**] The sulphate of alumina and potassa, a double or sometimes a triple salt, consisting of sulphuric acid and alumina, with either potassa or ammonia, or frequently both. The alumen of the Pharmacopœias is mostly prepared from schistose clays. In Italy this salt is procured from *alum stone*, a mineral substance occurring in volcanic districts.

Al'um, Am-mo-nī'a-cal. A double salt, consisting of the sulphates of ammonia and alumina, in which ammonia takes the place of the potassa of common alum.

Al'um Curd of Ri-ve'rĭ-us. [Lat. **Albu'men Alumino'sum.**] A coagulum formed by briskly agitating a drachm of alum with the white of an egg.

Al'um Oint'ment. A preparation consisting of common turpentine, lard, and powdered alum.

Al'um Wa'ter. A solution of alum in water, used by painters in water-colors.

Al'um Whey. [Lat. **Se'rum Alumino'sum.**] A whey made by boiling two drachms of alum with a pint of milk, and then straining.

A-lu'men.* "Alum." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the sulphate of aluminium and ammonium. Alum is a powerful astringent, and as such is employed both exte[rnally] and internally.

Alu'men Ex-sic-ca'tum (vel Us't[um] "Dried Alum" (or "Burnt Alum"). The [Pharma]copœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) of alu[m] has undergone watery fusion and pa[rted] its water of crystallization by the [action] or dried by a heat not exceedin[g] chief use is as an escharotic fo[r] flesh.

Alu'men Ro-ma'num.* "Roman Alum." The purest variety of alum, containing no ammonia in its composition.

Alu'men Ru'pe-um.* [From the Lat. *ru'pes*, a "rock."] Roche or rock alum. A variety of alum brought from Roccha, formerly called Edessa, in Syria. That which is commonly sold under this name is common English alum, artificially colored.

A-lu'mĭ-na.* [From the Lat. *alu'men*, "alum."] (Fr. *Alumine*, ȧ'lü'mĕn'.) The base of alumen. Alumina is an oxide of aluminum, and the most abundant of all the earths. It is the chief constituent of clay, and is the most common base in the silicates. Sapphire is crystallized alumina, other varieties of which are called ruby, corundum, and adamantine spar.

A-lu-mĭ-na'tus.* Containing alumen; alu'minated.

A-lu-mĭ-nif'er-ous. [Lat. **Aluminif'erus**; from *alu'men*, and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or having alum.

Al-u-min'ĭ-i Hy'dras.* "Hydrate of Aluminium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a white, light, amorphous powder prepared by precipitating a solution of alum with a solution of carbonate of sodium. It is a feebly astringent and desiccant powder, sometimes used externally.

Alumin'ii et Po-tas'sĭ-i Sul'phas.* "Sulphate of Aluminium and Potassium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for potassa-alum.

Alumin'ii Sul'phas.* "Sulphate of Aluminium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a white crystalline powder which is the principal constituent of the alum salts. It is soluble in water, and is employed in solution as an antiseptic detergent application to foul ulcers and as an injection in fetid discharges from the vagina.

Aluminium.* See ALUMINUM.

Al-u'mĭ-nous. [Lat. **Alumino'sus**; from *alu'men*.] Pertaining to alum.

A-lu'mĭ-num* (sometimes spelled **Al-umin'ĭ-um**). The metallic base of alumina. It is a silver-white metal, sonorous, ductile, tenacious, and very malleable. Specific gravity about 2.5. It is not found in nature in a metallic state. It is not oxidized by exposure to air or moisture, nor tarnished by sulphuretted hydrogen. It resists the action of nitric and sulphuric acids. This metal, which is remarkable for its levity and sonorousness, is well adapted for many purposes in the arts. It is obtained from a mineral called *cryolite*.

Al'ums. [Lat. **Alu'mina**, plural of **Alu'men**.] A group of salts having a constitution similar to that of common alum.

Alun, ȧ'lŭn'. The French term for *Alum*. See ...MEN.

...u'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. ἀλάω, to "become ...] Hallucination; illusion; mental de...ror, or misconception.

...letio* (e-la'she-o). Sentimentalism, ...gance. See ELATION.

...chon-dri'a-sis.* Low spir... ...m.

Alutaceous, al-u-tā'shŭs. [Lat. **Aluta'ceus**; from *alu'ta*, "dressed leather."] A term applied to the leaves of plants resembling a soft, tanned skin.

Alv. Adst. = *Alvo adstric'tâ.** "The bowels being bound."

Al-ve-a'rĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *alvea're*, a "beehive."] That part of the external meatus of the ear where the *cerumen* (ear-wax) is secreted.

Al-ve'o-lar. [Lat. **Alveola'ris.**] Belonging to the *alveoli*, or sockets of the teeth.

Al-ve'o-lar Struc'ture. A term applied by Hewson to minute superficial cavities found in the mucous membrane of the stomach, œsophagus, and small intestine, which he compared to the cells of honey-comb. They are distinct from the follicles.

Al-ve'o-late. [Lat. **Alveola'tus**; from *alve'olus*.] Having little cavities or cells like a honey-comb.

Al-ve'o-li.* [See ALVEOLUS.] The alveolar processes, or the sockets of the teeth:—hence the term *alveolar* as applied to the arteries and veins of the sockets of the teeth.

Al-ve'o-lĭ-form. [Lat. **Alveolifor'mis**; from *alve'olus*.] Formed like *alveoli*.

Al-ve'o-lus,* plural **Al-ve'o-li.** [Diminutive of the Lat. *al'veus*.] A little hollow:—applied to the socket of a tooth, or other cavity.

Al've-us.* [From the Lat. *al'vus*, the "belly."] A trough or channel; any large hollow, such as the hold of a ship:—applied to tubes or canals, especially their enlarged portions, through which some fluid flows.

Al'veus Am-pul-lĕs'çenș.* [See AMPULLA.] The dilated portion of the thoracic duct at its commencement from the *receptaculum chyli*.

Al'veus Com-mu'nis.* The communication of the *ampullæ* of the semicircular canals of the ear.

Al'vĭ-du'ca.* [From the Lat. *al'vus*, the "belly," and *du'co*, to "lead," to "move."] Medicines which promote evacuation of the contents of the intestines.

Al-vĭ-flux'us.* [From the Lat. *al'vus*, the "belly," and *flu'o*, *flux'um*, to "flow."] Diarrhœa; a flux or discharge of the contents of the intestines.

Al'vĭne. [Lat. **Alvi'nus**; from *al'vus*.] Belonging to the belly, stomach, or intestines.

Al'vine Con-cre'tion. [Lat. **Enterol'ithus.**] A calculus in the stomach or bowels. See BEZOAR.

Al'vus.* The belly, stomach, paunch, or intestines. See ABDOMEN, VENTER.

Al'vus As-tric'ta.* [From the Lat. *astrin'go*, *astric'tum*, to "bind."] A costive state of the bowels.

Al'vus Co-ac'ta.* Literally, "hard-bound belly." The state of costiveness.—(CELSUS.)

Al'vus Flu'ĭ-da.* A loose state of the bowels.

A-lỹx'ĭ-a.* A genus of the order *Apocynaceæ*, comprising sixteen species of evergreen trees and shrubs, natives of tropical Asia and Australia.

Some of the species are cultivated for ornament. The bark of the *Alyx'ia stella'ta* is used as a remedy for fevers.

Amadou (Fr.), ăm'mā'doo'. Literally, "touch-wood," a kind of fungus. A substance used in graduated compresses, also to support varicose veins, protect abraded surfaces, etc.

A-măl'gam. [Lat. **Amal'gama**; from the Gr. *ἀμα*, "together," and *γαμέω*, to "espouse."] A combination of mercury with any other metal.

A-mal-ga-mā'tion. [Lat. **Amalgama'tio, o'nis.**] The process of combining mercury with a metal, or forming an amalgam.

A-man'ĭ-tin. [Lat. **Amaniti'na**; from the Gr. *ἀμανῖται*, "fungi," or "mushrooms."] The poisonous principle of *fungi*.

A-ma'ra.* [Neuter plural of the Lat. *ama'rus*, "bitter."] Bitters; medicines with a bitter flavor and tonic property, as chamomile, gentian, etc.

Amaranthaceæ,* am-a-ran-tha'she-ē, or **Am-a-ran-ta'ce-æ.*** [From the Latinized Greek word *amaran'thus* or *amaran'tus*, "unfading."] A natural order of exogenous plants, mostly tropical. It comprises the *Amaranthus* and other flowers which are always dry and not liable to fade.

Am-a-ran'thi,* plural of **Amaran'thus.** A natural order of plants. See AMARANTHACEÆ.

Am-a-ran'thus.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *μαραίνω*, to "wither" or "fade."] A genus of plants with unfading flowers:—written also *Amarantus*.

Am'a-rin. [Lat. **Amari'na**; from *ama'rus*, "bitter."] The bitter principle of vegetables.

Am-a-rȳl-lĭ-da'ce-æ* (-da'she-ē). A natural order of endogenous plants, including the *Amaryl'lis*, the *Galan'thus* (snow-drop), the *Narcis'sus*, the *Eu'charis*, the *Polian'thes* (tuberose), and other bulbous plants cultivated for the beauty of their flowers. They are mostly perennial herbs. This order comprises numerous species widely distributed in the tropical and temperate regions of both hemispheres.

Amatoria Febris.* See CHLOROSIS.

Am-a-to'rĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *a'mo, ama'tum*, to "love."] Belonging to love; amatory:—applied to the oblique muscle of the eye, used in ogling.

Am-au-ro'sis.* [From the Gr. *ἀμαυρόω*, to "darken."] Partial or total loss of vision, from paralysis of the retina, usually attended with paralysis and dilatation of the iris, though occasionally it is rigidly contracted. It is also termed *Gut'ta sere'na*. The term Amaurosis was originally used in the sense of general obscurity or dimness of vision; but now it is employed to denote a particular disease.

Am-au-rot'ĭc. [Lat. **Amaurot'icus.**] Belonging to amaurosis.

Am'be.* [Gr. *ἄμβη*, a "rising," "something elevated."] A machine formerly used for reducing dislocations of the shoulder.

Am'ber. [Lat. **Suc'çinum.**] (Fr. *Ambre*, ŏMBR.) A transparent resinous substance, of a yellow or orange color, having electric properties; anciently called in Greek *ἤλεκτρον*, whence the word *electricity*. It is a fossil resin and an exudation from ancient coniferous trees of extinct species. Insects of many extinct species are found preserved in it. It contains about 80 per cent. of carbon.

Am'ber, Açid of, or **Suc-çĭn'ic Aç'id.** An acid obtained from amber by dry distillation. It is a delicate reagent for separating red oxide of iron from compound metallic solutions.

Am'ber Cam'phor. A yellow, light sublimate, obtained by the destructive distillation of amber in a retort or alembic. It has been termed *volatile resin of amber*.

Amber, Oil of. See OLEUM SUCCINI.

Ambergris, or **Ambergrease,** am'ber-grēs. [Lat. **Ambragri'sea**; from the French *ambregris* (ŏM'BR-grē'), or "gray amber."] A concrete bituminous substance, of a grayish or ash color, inflammable, and when heated emitting a fragrant odor. It is found about the sea-coast of warm countries, or floating on the surface of the ocean, also in the intestines of the *Physeter macrocephalus*, and is supposed to be a morbid secretion of that and perhaps other species of the *Physeter*. It is chiefly valuable as a perfume.

Am-bĭ-dex'ter.* [From the Lat. *am'bo*, "both," and *dex'ter*, "right-handed," "skilful."] One who uses both hands with equal readiness, or who uses his left hand as well as his right.

Am-blo'sis.* [From the Gr. *ἀμβλόω*, to "have an abortion."] Miscarriage. Hence the term *amblot'ic* (Lat. *Amblot'icus*, plural *Amblot'ica*) as applied to a medicine supposed to cause abortion.

Am-blȳ-a'phĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, "blunt," and *ἁφή*, "sense of touch."] Blunted or dulled sense of touch.

Am-blȳ-o'pĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, "blunted," and *ὤψ*, the "eye."] Impaired vision from defective sensation of the retina; incomplete amaurosis, or the weakness of sight attending certain stages and forms of this disorder.

Am'bon.* [Gr. *ἄμβων*; perhaps from *ἀναβαίνω*, to "rise," to "ascend."] Literally, an "elevation." The margin of the sockets in which the heads of the large bones are lodged.

Am'bre-āte. [Lat. **Am'breas, a'tis.**] A combination of ambreic acid with a base.

Am-bre'ic Aç'id. A peculiar acid obtained by digesting ambrein in nitric acid.

Am'bre-in. [Lat. **Ambrei'na**; from the Fr. *ambre*, "amber."] A fatty substance forming the base of ambergris, and differing slightly from cholesterin.

Ambrosia,* am-bro'zhe-a. [From the Gr. *ἀμβροτος*, "immortal."] Literally, the "food of the gods," that which confers immortality or life. A name applied to several plants, as also to several alexipharmic medicines.

Ambro'sia Trifĭ-da.* Great Ragweed. A coarse weed of the natural order *Compositæ*. It is a native of the United States.

Am-bu-la'crum.* [From the Lat. *am'bulo*, to "walk."] The space between two *strigæ*, or each *striga*, formed by the small holes on the shell of the *Echinus*, as of a walk or path.

Am'bu-lance. [From the French *ambulant*, "ambulatory."] The kind of movable hospital accompanying an army. In popular language, a wagon or carriage for conveying wounded soldiers.

Am'bu-la-to-rĭ. [Lat. **Ambulato'rius**; from *am'bulo*, to "walk."] Having the power of walking; formed for walking; moving from place to place.

Am-bus'tion. [Lat. **Ambus'tio, o'nis**; from *ambu'ro, ambus'tum*, to "burn."] A burn or scald on any part of the body.

Am'e-lin. [Lat. **Ameli'na.**] A base precipitated in the alkaline solution from which melamin has been deposited on being supersaturated with acetic acid.

A-mend'ment. [Fr. *Amendement* (ă'mŏNd'-mŏN').] A change for the better; a diminution of the intensity of one or several morbid phenomena.

Amenomania.* See AMŒNOMANIA.

Amenorrhœa,* a-men'o-rē'a. [From the Gr. *α*, priv., *μήν*, a "month," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] Absence or stoppage of the menstrual discharge, including *Emansio mensium* and *Suppressio mensium.*

A-men'ta,* the plural of AMENTUM, which see.

Amentaceæ,* am-en-ta'she-ē. [From the Lat. *amenta'ceus.* See next article.] The Jussieuan name of an order of plants now distributed among different orders.

A-men-tā'ceous. [Lat. **Amenta'ceus**; from *amen'tum.*] Having an amentum.

Amentia,* ą-men'she-ą. [From the Lat. *a*, "from," "away from," "out of," and *mens*, the "mind."] Idiocy; fatuity; imbecility of mind. A genus of the order *Vesaniæ*, class *Neuroses*, of Cullen's nosology. See DEMENTIA.

A-men'tum,* plural **A-men'ta.** [From the Gr. *ἄμμα*, a "thong."] A catkin, or spike of naked flowers with imbricated scales or bracts:— formerly sometimes termed *Nucamentum.*

Amer (Fr.), ă'maiR'. "Bitter." The bitter principle produced by digesting silk in nitric acid.

American Balsam. See BALSAM OF PERU.

American Gamboge. See GAMBOGE.

A-mer'ĭ-can Plague. A name for YELLOW FEVER, which see.

Amer'ican Sen'na. The common name for *Cas'sia Marilan'dica.*

Am'e-thŷst. [Lat. **Amethys'tus**; from the Gr. *α*, priv., and *μεθύσκω*, to "make drunk."] A violet-colored gem, a variety of quartz. Its name is derived from its reputed virtue of preventing intoxication: topers were formerly in the habit of wearing it about their necks. It consists almost entirely of silica.

Am-e-tro'pĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv. or negative, *μέτρον*, a "measure," and *ὤψ*, the "eye."] A term signifying a condition of the eye in which the refracting powers of the media are not adjusted (or measured) to the position of the retina; either the light is brought to a focus before reaching the retina (constituting *myopia*), or it is not sufficiently converged at the retina (*presbyopia*), or else, owing to the imperfect shape of the refracting media, the rays are unequally refracted and never brought to a perfect focus (*astigmatism*). See EMMETROPIA.

Am-ĭ-an'thĭ-um Mus-çæ-tox'ĭ-cum.* Fly-Poison. A plant of the order *Liliaceæ*, a native of New Jersey and the Southern States. It is said to be poisonous.

Am-ĭ-an'thoid, or **Am-ĭ-an'toid.** [Lat. **Amianthoi'des**, or **Amiantoi'des**; from *amian'thus* or *amian'tus*, a fossil, fibrous stone.] Resembling amianthus.

Am-ĭ-an'thus.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *μιαίνω*, to "defile."] Literally, "that which cannot be defiled;" because cloth made of it could always be purified by burning. Mountain flax, an incombustible mineral, consisting of very delicate and regular silky fibres. See ASBESTOS.

Amide, ă'mĕd'. A saline compound, in which a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen occurs, containing an atom less of hydrogen than ammonia.

Am'ĭ-din. [Lat. **Amidi'na**; from the French *amidon*, "starch."] A substance intermediate between gum and starch, obtained by the solution of the latter in hot water.

Amilen, or **Amilene,** am'e-lĕn. A liquid hydro-carbon obtained by distilling hydrate of oxide of amyl repeatedly with anhydrous phosphoric acid.

Am'ĭne. A term applied to a group of chemical compounds in which one or many molecules of the hydrogen of the ammonia are replaced by alcoholic radicals.

Ammi. See SISON AMMI.

Am-mo'nĭ-ą.* The volatile alkali; ammoniacal gas. A transparent, colorless, pungent gas, formed by the union of nitrogen and hydrogen. By Priestley it was called *alkaline air.* It is called "the volatile alkali" to distinguish it from the fixed alkalies, soda and potash. Its present name is derived from sal ammoniac, of which it constitutes a basis, and which received its appellation from being first prepared in the district of Ammonia, in Libya.

Am-mo-nī'ą-cal. [Lat. **Ammoniaca'lis.**] Belonging to ammonia.

Ammoni'acal Al'um. A double salt, consisting of the sulphate of ammonia and alumina, the potassa of common alum being replaced by ammonia.

Ammoni'acal Gas. Ammonia; the volatile alkali.

Am-mo-ni'ą-cum.* [From the Gr. Ἄμμων, a name of Jupiter, who had his temple in a part of Libya where the tree chiefly grew.] The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) of a gum resin from the *Dore'ma ammoni'acum*; ammo'niac, or gum-ammo'niac.

Am-mo'nĭ-æ Li'quor.* "Liquor of Ammonia." The name of the concentrated solution of ammonia. One volume of water takes up about seven hundred and fifty times its bulk of the gas, forming a liquid possessed of similar properties, and termed *spirits of hartshorn* from its being produced by distillation from that substance.

Ammoniaque, ă'mo'ne-ăk'. The French term for AMMONIA, which see.

Am-mo'nĭ-i Ben'zo-as.* "Benzoate of Ammonium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for white, laminar crystals produced by dissolving benzoic acid in water of ammonia, evaporating, and crystallizing. It is a slightly stimulant diuretic.

Ammo'nii Brom'ĭ-dum.* "Bromide of Ammonium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for colorless, transparent crystals containing hydrobromic acid and ammonia. It resembles the bromide of potassium in medical properties, and is used for the same purposes.

Ammo'nii Car-bo'nas.* "Carbonate of Ammonium." (Formerly called Carbonate of Ammonia.) The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a salt having a pungent, ammoniacal odor, a sharp, saline taste, and an alkaline reaction. It is a powerful stimulant, though the effects are transient and hence the dose requires to be frequently repeated. The preparation commonly known as "smelling-salts" owes its virtues to carbonate of ammonium.

Ammo'nii Chlor'ĭ-dum.* "Chloride of Ammonium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a snow-white, crystalline powder containing hydrochloric acid and ammonia. Its medical properties are similar to those of carbonate of ammonium, but less powerful.

Ammo'nii I-od'ĭ-dum.* "Iodide of Ammonium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a white, granular salt containing hydriodic acid and ammonia. In its medical properties it resembles iodine and iodide of potassium.

Ammo'nii Ni'tras.* "Nitrate of Ammonium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for colorless crystals, generally in the form of long, thin, rhombic prisms, or in fused masses, containing nitric acid and ammonia. It is somewhat deliquescent, is odorless, and has a sharp, bitter taste and a neutral reaction.

Ammo'nii Phos'phas.* "Phosphate of Ammonium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for colorless, translucent, monoclinic prisms containing phosphoric acid and ammonia. It is soluble in water. It is used as a remedy for gout and rheumatism.

Ammo'nii Sul'phas.* "Sulphate of Ammonium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for colorless, transparent, rhombic prisms, containing sulphuric acid and ammonia. It is not used as a medicine, but enters into the composition of ammonia-alum.

Ammo'nii Va-le-rĭ-a'nas.* "Valerianate of Ammonium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a substance, in colorless or white quadrangular plates, containing valerianic acid and ammonia. It is deliquescent in moist air, and has the odor of valerianic acid, a sharp and sweetish taste, and a neutral reaction. It is useful in mild functional nervous affections.

Am'mo-nīte. [Lat. **Ammoni'tes**; from Jupiter *Am'mon*,—worshipped as a ram.] An extinct genus of mollusks, with chambered, convoluted shells, of which more than five hundred species have been described. They belong to the class *Cephalopoda*, and lived in the Mesozoic Age. From its resemblance to the horns of the statues of Jupiter Ammon, the Ammonite is called *Cor'nu Ammo'nis*, "horn of Ammon."

Ammo'nĭ-um.* The supposed metallic base of ammonia.

Ammoniuret, am-mōn'yu-rĕt. [Lat. **Ammoniure'tum.**] A combination of ammonia with a metallic oxide.

Am-ne'sĭ-a,* Am-nes'tĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *a*, priv., and *μνήσις*, "remembrance."] Want of memory; forgetfulness.

Am'nĭ-i, Li'quor.* The fluid contained in the amnion.

Am'nĭ-on.* [From the Gr. *ἀμνός*, a "lamb."] The soft, most internal membrane containing the waters which surround the fœtus *in utero*:—also called *Agnina tunica.*

Am'nĭ-o-tāte. [Lat. **Am'niotas, a'tis.**] Amniotic acid combined with a base.

Am-nĭ-ot'ic. [Lat. **Amniot'icus.**] Pertaining to the amnion.

Amniot'ic Aç'id. The same as ALLANTOIC ACID.

A-mœ'ba.* [From the Gr. *ἀμείβω*, "to change."] The name of a very minute animal capable of changing its form at will.

A-mœ'boid. [From the Lat. *Amœ'ba*, and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the Amœba:—applied to pus-cells, white corpuscles, etc.

A-mœ-no-ma'nĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *amœ'nus*, "agreeable," "pleasant," and *ma'nia*, "madness."] A form of mania or insanity, in which the hallucinations of the patient seem to be of a pleasing character.

A-mo'me-us.* Having an arrangement as in the *Amomum*; amo'meous.

A-mo'mum.* [From the Gr. *ἄμωμος*, "blameless."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Monandria*, natural order *Scitamineæ*, or *Zingiberaceæ.* It comprises many species of aromatic herbs, natives of India, of Africa, and of Java and other Asiatic islands. Some of them are cultivated for ornament.

Amo'mum Car-da-mo'mum.* A plant which is believed to produce the *Round Cardamom.* It is a native of Java and Sumatra. See CARDAMOM.

Amo'mum Gra'na Par-a-di'si.* "Grains of Paradise Amomum." A plant of the order *Scitamineæ*, the fruit of which is well known under the name of *Grains of Paradise* or Melegetta (or Malagueta) Pepper.

Amo'mum Max'ĭ-mum.* An aromatic plant, a native of Java and other islands of the Malay Archipelago. It is supposed to be the plant that produces the *Java Cardamom.*

Amo'mum Re'pens.* A plant producing the Cardamom seed; but this is chiefly obtained from the *Alpin'ia Cardamo'mum.*

Amo'mum Zin'gĭ-ber.* The ginger plant, or *Zin'giber officina'le.*

A-mor'phism. [Lat. **Amorphis'mus**; from the Gr. *a*, priv., and *μορφή*, "form."] The state of being amorphous.

A-mor'phous. [Lat. **Amor'phus**; from the Gr. *a*, priv., and *μορφή*, "form."] Having no definite form; shapeless; uncrystallized. Nearly all minerals are either amorphous or crystallized. Amorphous minerals break with a conchoidal or earthy fracture.

Amor'phous Quĭ-nīne'. The substance *Quinoidine*:—so named because its salts cannot be crystallized. See QUINIA.

Am-pe-lop'sis.* [From the Gr. *ἄμπελος*, a "vine," and *ὄψις*, "appearance."] A genus of shrubs of the order *Vitaceæ*. The *Ampelopsis quinquefolia* (Virginia Creeper) is a native of the United States, and is planted in cities for ornament.

Am'pe-los-a'grĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἄμπελος*, a "vine," and *ἀγριος*, "wild."] The *Bryonia alba*, or wild vine.

Ampère, ŏN'pair'. [From *Ampère*, the celebrated physicist.] A term denoting the unit of intensity in galvanic electricity.

Am-phem-e-ri'na,* or **Am-phim-e-ri'na.*** [From the Gr. *ἀμφί*, "on" or "by," and *ἡμέρα*, a "day."] A term applied to a fever, such as a quotidian ague, or hectic, occurring "day by day,"—that is, every day.

Am'phi (*ἀμφί*). A Greek preposition, signifying "on both sides," "about," sometimes "on," "at," or "by." It is nearly allied to *ἀμφω*, "both," and to *ἀμφίς*, "on both sides," "in both directions," "around."

Am-phĭ-ar-thro'sis.* [From the Gr. *ἀμφω*, "both," and *ἄρθρον*, a "joint," an "articulation."] A movement partaking both of *diarthrosis* and of *synarthrosis*, as in the tarsal and carpal bones, and in the vertebræ.

Am-phib'ĭ-o-lite, or **Am-phib'ĭ-o-lith.** [Lat. **Amphibiol'ithus**; from *amphib'ius*, "amphibious," and the Gr. *λίθος*, a "stone."] A fossil relic of an amphibious animal.

Am-phib-ĭ-ol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Amphibiolo'gia**; from *amphib'ius*, and the Gr. *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on amphibious animals; the science of amphibious animals.

Am-phib'ĭ-us.* [From the Gr. *ἀμφω*, "both," or *ἀμφί*, "on both sides," and *βιόω*, to "live."] Amphibious:—applied to animals that live in both elements,—on land or in the water. In the system of Linnæus it included all reptiles. In the neuter plural (*Amphib'ia*), it forms the name of the class of vertebrated animals called Batrachians. The animals of this class begin their larval state as fishes, and undergo various degrees of metamorphosis.

Am-phĭ-dī-ar-thro'sis.* [From the Gr. *ἀμφί*, "on both sides," and *διάρθρωσις*, an "articulation."] A term applied to the articulation of the lower jaw with the temporal bone, because partaking of the nature of both *ginglymus* and *arthrodia*.

Am-phĭ-ga'mĭ-us.* [From the Gr. *ἀμφί*, "on both sides" (and hence "doubtful"), and *γάμος*, a "marriage."] In the neuter plural (*Amphyga'mia*), applied to plants (the *Cryptogamia*) whose fructification is unascertained and may be of both sexes.

Am-phip'o-dous. [Lat. **Amphip'odus**; from the Gr. *ἀμφί*, "about," and *πούς, ποδός*, a "foot."] Having feet round about:—applied to certain *Crustacea*.

Amphiscius,* am-fish'e-ŭs; plural, **Amphiscii,** am-fish'e-i. [From the Gr. *ἀμφί*, "on both sides," and *σκιά*, a "shade" or "shadow."] Having their shadow to the north one season, to the south another; amphis'cians:—applied to the people within the Torrid Zone.

Am-phis'to-mous. [Lat. **Amphis'tomus**; from the Gr. *ἀμφί*, "on both sides" or "at both ends," and *στόμα*, the "mouth."] A term applied to certain *Entozoa*, having a cup at each extremity, by which they adhere to the intestines.

Am-phĭ-the'a-tre. [Lat. **Amphithea'trum.**] A building in an oval form enclosing an open space called the arena, used for public shows; also a place where a professor gives his lectures.

Am-phit'ro-pal, or **Am-phit'ro-pous.** [Lat. **Amphit'ropus**; from the Gr. *ἀμφί*, "about," and *τροπέω*, to "turn."] A term applied to an ovule when it is half inverted and stands across the apex of the stalk.

Am'pho-ra.* [From the Gr. *ἀμφι*, "on both sides," and *φέρω*, to "carry;" because carried by two handles.] An ancient wine-vessel with two auricles, containing about nine English gallons.

Am-phŏr'ic. [Lat. **Amphor'icus.**] Belonging to an *amphora;* resembling an *amphora*. Applied to a sound (the amphoric resonance) in auscultation resembling that heard on blowing into a decanter.

Am-plex-ĭ-cau'lis.* [From the Lat. *amplec'tor, amplex'us*, to "surround," and *cau'lis*, a "stem."] Embracing; clasping the stem by the base, like some leaves; amplex'icaul, or amplexicau'line.

Am-pul'la,* plural **Am-pul'læ.** A big-bellied jug or bottle used by the Romans for containing wine:—applied in Anatomy to the trumpet-mouthed portions of the semicircular canals of the ear. See ALVEUS COMMUNIS. Also a small membranous bag attached to the roots and immersed leaves of certain aquatic plants.

Ampullaceous, am-pul-lā'shus. [Lat. **Ampulla'ceus.**] Appearing like an *ampulla*. In Botany, swelling out like a bottle or bladder.

Am-pul'lu-la.* [The diminutive of *ampul'la.*] A canal or bag slightly enlarged in the centre.

Am-pu-tā'tion. [Lat. **Amputa'tio, o'nis;** from *am'puto, amputa'tum*, to "cut off."] The operation of cutting off a limb, or a projecting part of the body, as the breast, etc.

Am'u-let. A supposed charm against infection or disease: such are anodyne necklaces, used in the teething of infants.

Amydriasis.* See MYDRIASIS.

A-mў-e'lĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *a*, priv., and *μυελός*, "marrow," "spinal marrow."] The condition of a monster-fœtus, born without the spinal

marrow. Such a fœtus is said to be *amy'elous*. When the encephalon also is absent, the fœtus is termed *amyenceph'alous*. There may be absence of the encephalon,—of the cerebrum and cerebellum only: in this case the fœtus is called *anenceph'alous*. Or the cerebrum merely may be in a state of defective development, or atrophy, more or less partial or extensive.

Amyelous. See preceding article.

A-mŏg'da-la.* [Gr. ἀμυγδάλη.] The fruit of *Amyg'dalus commu'nis*, the sweet and bitter almond.

Amŏg'dala A-ma'ra.* "Bitter Almond." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the kernel of the fruit of *Amyg'dalus commu'nis*, variety *amara*.

Amŏg'dala Dul'cis.* "Sweet Almond." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the kernel of the fruit of *Amyg'dalus commu'nis*, variety *dulcis*.

A-mŏg'da-læ* (plural of **Amyg'dala**). A popular name for the exterior glands of the neck and for the tonsils.

Amŏg'dalæ A-ma'ræ,* and **Amŏg'dalæ Dul'cēs.*** Bitter and sweet almonds; the fruit of two varieties of the *Amyg'dalus commu'nis*. The bitter almond contains prussic acid, and enters into the liquor or composition called *noyau*.

Amŏg'dalæ Pla-çen'ta.* "Almond Cake," the substance left after the expression of the oil, which when ground forms *almond-powder*, so generally used for washing the hands.

Am-ŏg-da'le-us.* Having an arrangement as in the *Amygdalus*; amygda'leous.

Am-ŏg-dal'ic. [Lat. **Amygdal'icus**; from *amyg'dala*, an "almond."] Belonging to the almond:—applied to an acid obtained from amygdalin.

A-mŏg-da-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Amygdalif'erus**; from *amyg'dala*, an "almond," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing almonds:—applied to a geode with a movable nodule.

A-mŏg'da-lin. [Lat. **Amygdali'na**; from *amyg'dala*, an "almond."] A white crystalline substance obtained from the bitter almond.

A-mŏg'da-lĭne. [Lat. **Amygdali'nus**; from the same.] Belonging to the almond.

A-mŏg-da-li'tis.* [From the Lat. *amyg'dalæ*, the "tonsils," and the affix *i'tis*, denoting inflammation.] The same as TONSILLITIS.

A-mŏg'da-loid. [Lat. **Amygdaloi'des**; from *amyg'dala*, an "almond," and the Gr. εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Having the form of an almond:—applied to some volcanic rocks, basalt, trap, etc., in which occur oval cavities filled with minerals foreign to the rock, such as quartz and calcite.

A-mŏg-da-loi'dal. The same as the preceding.

A-mŏg'da-lŭs.* [Gr. ἀμύγδαλος, the "almond-tree."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Icosandria*, natural order *Rosaceæ*.

Amŏg'dalus Com-mu'nis.* The tree which yields the almond, both bitter and sweet. It is a native of Barbary.

Amŏg'dalus Per'sĭ-ca.* The peach-tree:—also called *Pru'nus Per'sica*.

Am'ŷl. The hypothetical radical of a series of compounds, of which the hydrate of the oxide has long been known as *fusel oil*, or as the *oil of grain-spirit* or of *potatoes*.

Amyl Ni'tris.* "Nitrite of Amyl." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a clear, pale-yellowish liquid, of an ethereal fruity odor, an aromatic taste, and a neutral or slightly acid reaction. It is useful in asthma and angina pectoris, and is used by inhalation. It is antiseptic, and is noted for its peculiar action on the heart and circulation.

Amylacea Corpora.* See NEUROGLIA.

Amylaceous, am-e-lā'shŭs. [Lat. **Amyla'ceus**; from *am'ylum*.] Composed of starch; starch-like.

Am'ŷ-len, or **Am'ŷ-lĕne.** A transparent liquid obtained by distilling amylic alcohol (or fusel oil) with chloride of zinc. It is a hydrocarbon or diatomic radical. It has anæsthetic properties, but is so poisonous that it is not safe to use it.

A-mŷl'ic. [Lat. **Amyl'icus**; from *am'ylum*, "starch."] A term applied to an acid obtained from starch.

Amylin. The same as AMIDIN.

Am'ŷ-loid. [Lat. **Amyloi'des**; from *am'ylum*, "starch."] Resembling starch.

Amyloid Degeneration. See LARDACEOUS DEGENERATION.

Am'ŷ-lo-lŷt'ic. [From the Gr. ἄμυλον, "meal," "starch," and λύω, to "dissolve."] Tending to dissolve starch, and thus to favor its conversion into sugar:—sometimes applied to the saliva.

Am'ŷ-lop'sin. [Etymology somewhat doubtful, but apparently from the Gr. ἄμυλον, "starch," and ὄψις, "sight," or "appearance."] Something having the appearance of, or resembling, starch:—applied to pancreatin.

Am'ŷ-lum.* [Gr. ἄμυλον, "fine meal."] The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for starch, being the fecula of the seeds of *Trit'icum vulga're*. Starch may also be obtained from other cereals, from the potato, from arrow-root, etc.

Am'ylum I-o-da'tum.* "Iodized Starch." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a dark-blue powder obtained by triturating iodine with a little water and starch, then drying it at a temperature not exceeding 104° Fahr.

Am'ylum Ma-ran'tæ.* Arrow-root,—a nutritive starch prepared from the *Maran'ta arundina'cea*.

Am-ŷ-os-the'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *a*, priv., μῦς, μυός, a "muscle," and σθενία, "strength."] A want of muscular strength, or a deficiency of the power of muscular contraction.

Am-ŷ-o-troph'ic. [From the Gr. *a*, priv., μῦς, μυός, a "muscle," and τροφή, "nourishment."] Deficient in the nourishment of muscular tissue.

Am'ŷ-ous. [Lat. **Am'yus**; from the Gr. *a*, priv., and μῦς, μυός, a "muscle."] Without muscle; fleshless.

Amyridaceæ,* am-ĭr-e-da'she-ē. A natural order of dicotyledonous plants, abounding in fragrant resin, and indigenous in the tropical parts of Asia and America. It comprises *Am'yris*, *Balsamoden'dron*, which yields myrrh, *Boswel'lia*, from which olibanum is obtained, *Burse'ra*, and *Cana'rium*, which yields elemi.

Am'ȳ-ris.* [From the Gr. *a*, intensive, and *μύρον*, a "sweet-scented juice."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Octandria*, natural order *Amyridaceæ* (formerly a division of *Terebinthaceæ*). It includes many species of trees, natives of India and tropical America.

Am'yris Com-miph'o-ra.* [From the Gr. *κομμι*, a name for "gum," and *φέρω*, to "bear."] A tree, a native of India, affording a gum-resin called Indian bdellium.

Am'yris El-e-mif'e-ra.* A tree which has been supposed to yield gum elemi.

Am'yris Gil-e-a-den'sis.* The systematic name of the tree which affords balm or balsam of Gilead. See BALSAM OF MECCA.

An (*ἀν*). A Greek particle having a privative force. See **A.**

Ana (*ἀνά*). A Greek particle signifying "through," "up through," "upwards," "again;" sometimes "according to."

For the use of *ana* in medical formularies, see **AA.**

A-nab'a-sis.* [From the Gr. *ἀνά*, "up," and *βαίνω*, to "go."] Literally, an "ascending." The increase of a disease or of a paroxysm. See ACME.

An-a-bat'ic. [Lat. **Anabat'icus.**] Pertaining to anabasis.

Anacardiaceus,* an-a-kar-de-a'she-ŭs. Having an arrangement as in the *Anacardium* (cashew-tree); anacardia'ceous:—applied in the feminine plural (*Anacardiaceæ*, an-a-kar-de-a'she-ē) to an order of dicotyledonous plants, including the cashew-tree, the sumach, etc.

An-a-car'dĭ-um.* *Anacardium Occidentale.* Cashew-nut, or marking-nut. The nut contains, between its rind and shell, a red, inflammable, and very caustic liquor, or oil. See CASHEW-TREE.

An'a-ca-thar'sis.* [From the Gr. *ἀνά*, "up," and *καθαίρω*, to "purge."] Literally, a "purgation upwards." A term used to denote cough with expectoration, or expectoration simply.

An-a-ca-thar'tic. [Lat. **Anacathar'ticus;** from the same.] Promoting expectoration or vomiting.

An-a-cȳc'lus Pȳr'e-thrum.* The Pharmacopœial (Lond. and Ed. Ph.) name for *An'themis Pyr'ethrum.*

An-ad'ro-mous. [Lat. **Anad'romus;** from the Gr. *ἀνά*, "up," and *δρόμος*, a "course."] Swimming up into rivers from the sea:—applied to fish; also to certain local pains, which pass from the lower to the upper part of the body.

An-æ'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *αἷμα*, "blood."] Deficiency of blood in quantity, either general or local; also deficiency of the most important constituents of the blood. Also written *Anhæmia.*

An-æm'ic (or **An-em'ic**), or **An-æ'mĭ-al.** [Lat. **Anæm'icus**, or **Anæmia'lis;** from the same.] In a state of anæmia.

An-æ-mot'ro-phȳ. [From the Lat. *anæ'mia*, and the Gr. *τροφή*, "nourishment."] By this term and *hæmotrophy* are implied simply a deficiency and an excess of sanguineous nourishment. *Atrophy* and *hypertrophy*, as commonly understood, include the idea of diminished and increased magnitude; while *anæmia* and *hyperæmia* have reference only to the quantity of blood present, without regard to its nutritive properties. See ANÆMIA.

Anaeroid. See ANEROID.

Anæsthesia,* an-es-the'se-a. [From the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *αἰσθάνομαι*, to "perceive," to "feel."] Loss of feeling or perception; an'æsthesy. A genus of the order *Dysæsthesiæ*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Anæsthetic, an-es-thet'ik. [Lat. **Anæsthet'icus;** from *anæsthe'sia.*] (Fr. *Anesthésique*, ȧ'nĕs'tȧ'zĕk'.) Having no perception or sense of touch.

An-æs-thet'ics. [From the same.] A term applied to certain medicines, such as chloroform, ether, nitrous oxide, etc., having the power of rendering the recipient insensible to pain.

A'nal. [Lat. **Ana'lis.**] Pertaining to the anus.

An-a-lep'sis,* or **An-a-lep'sĭ-a.*** [From the Gr. *ἀναλαμβάνω*, to "take again," to "recover."] Recovering of strength after sickness.

An-a-lep'tic. [Lat. **Analep'ticus;** from the same.] Belonging to analepsis.

An-a-lep'tics. [From the same.] Restorative medicines.

An-ăl-ge'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ἀλγέω*, to "feel pain."] Insensibility to pain; also absence of pain.

An-ăl'gĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *a*, priv., and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] The same as ANALGESIA, which see.

A-nal'o-gous. [Lat. **Anal'ogus;** from the Gr. *ἀνά*, "according to," and *λόγος*, "ratio" or "proportion."] Literally, "proportionate:" hence, corresponding to in a general way.

Analogue, an'a-lŏg. [From the same.] Applied in Comparative Anatomy, by Owen, to a part or organ in one animal having the same function as another part or organ in a different animal.

A-nal'o-gy. [Lat. **Analo'gia;** from the same.] The relation of things or parts of a different nature but similar in their function, and so contradistinguished from the term *Homology.* Analogy, in Botany, denotes resemblance to a thing in form but not in function, or in function but not in form.

A-nal'y-sis. [From the Gr. *ἀναλύω*, to "undo," to "resolve into its elements."] The process of separating any compound substance into its constituents. It is the reverse of *synthesis*, and is one of the chief instruments of discovery. Chemical analysis is the identification and separation of the elements of a compound. The process which ascertains what elements are present in the compound is termed *qualitative analysis.* That which ascertains the absolute or relative quantities

of the elements or constituents is *quantitative analysis.*

An-a-mir'ta Coc'cu-lus,* or **An-a-mir'ta Pa-nic-u-la'ta.*** The plant which affords the *Cocculus Indicus* fruit. It belongs to the order *Menispermaceæ.*

An-am-nes'tic, An-am-nes'tĭ-cal. [Lat. **Anamnes'ticus**; from the Gr. *ἀναμνήσκω*, to "recall to mind."] Recalling to memory.

Ananassa Sativa.* See PINE-APPLE.

An-an'drous, or **An-an'drĭ-ous.** [Lat. **An-an'der,** or **Anan'drius**; from the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός*, a "man," a "male."] A term applied to plants which have no male organs.

An-an'thous. [From the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ἄνθος*, a "flower."] Destitute of flowers.

Anaphrodisia,* an-af-ro-diz'e-a. [From the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ἀφροδίσια*, "things pertaining to Venus."] Impotence; incapability of sexual intercourse, from whatever cause.

An-a-plas'tic. [Lat. **Anaplas'ticus.**] Of or belonging to anaplasty.

An'a-plas-ty. [Lat. **Anaplas'tia**; from the Gr. *ἀνά*, "again," and *πλάσσω*, to "form" or "fashion."] Literally, "forming anew." Surgical operations for the restoration of lost parts, or for the reparation of certain deformities or natural defects in the structure of the body.

An-a-ple-ro'sis.* [From the Gr. *ἀναπληρόω*, to "fill again," to "supply."] The supplement of parts destroyed, as in wounds, cicatrices, etc.

An-a-ple-rot'ic. [Lat. **Anaplerot'icus.**] Belonging to anaplerosis; supplementary.

An-a-sar'ca.* [From the Gr. *ἀνά*, "through," and *σάρξ*, the "flesh."] Dropsy in the integuments of the body. General dropsy, as distinguished from dropsy of some particular organ or part.

An-a-spa'dĭ-as.* [From the Gr. *ἀνά*, "up," and *σπάω*, to "draw," to "tear."] A term applied to one whose urethra opens in the upper side of the penis.

An-a-stal'tic. [Lat. **Anastal'ticus**; from the Gr. *ἀνά*, "upwards," and *στέλλω*, to "set," to "send," to "contract."] A term formerly applied to styptic medicines.

A-nas'to-mose'. [See next article.] To communicate with one another, as veins or arteries. ANASTOMOSING (in Botany), forming a net-work, as the veins of leaves.

A-nas'to-mo'sis.* [From the Gr. *ἀνά*, "by," "through," and *στόμα*, a "mouth."] The communication of branches of vessels with one another.

A-nas-to-mot'ic. [Lat. **Anastomot'icus.**] Of the nature of anastomosis.

An-a-tom'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Anatom'icus.**] Belonging to anatomy.

A-nat'o-mist. [From the Gr. *ἀνά*, "through," "up," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] A dissector of organized bodies, whether human, brute-animal (then called Zoötomist), or vegetable (then Phytotomist).

A-nat'o-my. [Lat. **Anato'mia**; from the same.] Generally, the dissection of organized bodies, whether human, brute-animal, or vegetable. Also that science which has for its subjects organized bodies in a state of rest, and for its aim a knowledge of their constitution or structure.

Anat'omy, Ar-ti-fĭç'ial. [Lat. **Anato'mia Artificia'lis.**] Imitated dissections in wax, etc.

Anat'omy, Com-păr'a-tive. [Lat. **Anato'mia Comparati'va.**] The dissection of animals, plants, etc., with a view to comparing one with another in order to classify them, by determining those characteristics which are common to several different genera, orders, etc.

Anat'omy, De-scrip'tive. [Lat. **Anato'mia Descripti'va.**] Details of the situation, form, and relative attachments of the various parts.

Anat'omy, Gen'er-al. [Lat. **Anato'mia Genera'lis.**] A description of the structure and nature of the various tissues, apart from any consideration of the organs they compose.

Anat'omy, Hu'man. [Lat. **Anato'mia Huma'na.**] Dissection of man.

Anat'omy, Med'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Anato'mia Med'ica.**] A term embracing *Descriptive, Physiological,* and *Pathological Anatomy.*

Anat'omy, Path-o-loġ'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Anato'mia Pathologʒ'ica.**] The investigation of changes in the structure of organs by disease, or from congenital malformation.

Anat'omy, Phўs-ĭ-o-loġ'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Anato'mia Physiologʒ'ica.**] The consideration of the organs of animals with regard to their respective functions in the healthy state.

Anat'omy, Speç'ial. [Lat. **Anato'mia Specia'lis.**] Properly, the anatomy of a single species, as the anatomy of man, of the horse, etc.—(CRUVEILHIER.) In this sense it is contradistinguished from Comparative Anatomy; but, according to most writers, it is that branch of Anatomy which treats of the particular organs or parts (in a state of health), as contradistinguished from General Anatomy, which treats of the tissues, etc., common to the various organs.

Anat'omy, Sur'ġĭ-cal. [Lat. **Anato'mia Chirur'gica.**] The examination of the various organs, muscles, nerves, and blood-vessels, and of their precise situation and relations to one another, with a special reference to surgery.

Anat'omy, Tran-sçen-den'tal. [Lat. **Anato'mia Transcendenta'lis.**] That branch of Anatomy which treats of the development of parts, their analogies, their primary model or type, and their approximation to, or deviation from, that model. Also termed PHILOSOPHICAL ANATOMY.

Anatomy, Vegetable. See VEGETABLE ANATOMY.

A-nat'ro-pous. [Lat. **Anat'ropus**; from the Gr. *ἀνατρέπω*, to "subvert."] A term applied in Botany to an ovule which is inverted on the stalk, so that the apex points towards the placenta.

An-au'dĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ἀυδή*, "speech."] Privation of voice. See DUMBNESS.

An-a-zo-tu'rĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., *azo'tum*, a Latinized Greek word for "nitrogen," and *οὖρον*, "urine."] A variety of chronic diuresis, in which there is a deficiency of urea, this

being the chief nitrogenous ingredient in the urine. See UREA.

An'ceps.* [From the Lat. *am*, contraction of the Gr. *ἀμφί*, "on both sides," and *ca'pio*, to "take," to "compass."] Ancip'ital; having the sides sharp like a two-edged sword:—a term used in Botany.

An'ĕhĭ-lops.* [From the Gr. *ἀγχι*, "near to," and *ὤψ*, the "eye."] Supposed to be a stage of *fistula lachrymalis* before the inflamed swelling bursts.

An'ĕho-ne.* [From the Gr. *ἀγχω*, to "strangle."] The sensation of strangling, in hysteria.

An-ĕho-ra'lis.* [From the Lat. *an'chora*, an "anchor."] A term applied to the coracoid process of the scapula. See ANCYROIDES.

An-ĕhu'sa.* [From the Gr. *ἀγχω*, to "choke," to "constringe the fauces."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Boraginaceæ*.

Anchu'sa Tinc-to'rĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *tin'go, tinc'tum*, to "dye."] Dyers' alkanet; a plant of the order *Boraginaceæ*, the root of which abounds in the red coloring-matter called *alkanet*, used by dyers: it is also used for imparting a deep red to oils, ointments, and plasters.

Anchusin, an'ku-sin. [Lat. **Anchusi'na.**] A red-colored principle obtained from *Anchusa tinctoria*, termed by some *Anchusic Acid*.

Anchylosis.* See ANKYLOSIS.

An-cip'ĭ-tal. Two-edged:—applied to stems. See ANCEPS.

Ancipitius,* an-se-pĭsh'e-ŭs. The same as ANCEPS.

An'con.* [From the Gr. *ἀγκών*, the "elbow."] The elbow; the olecranon process of the ulna.

An-co'nad. A term applied in the same manner as *anconal* used adverbially.

An-co'nal. [Lat. **Ancona'lis.**] Belonging to the *ancon*:—applied by Dr. Barclay, of Edinburgh, in his proposed nomenclature, as meaning towards the *ancon*.

Anconeus,* ang-ko-ne'ŭs or an-ko'ne-ŭs. [From the Lat. *an'con*.] Pertaining to the elbow:—formerly applied to various muscles attached to the olecranon; now limited to one.

An'co-noid. [Lat. **Anconoi'des**; from *an'con*, and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the *ancon*.

Ancyloglossia.* See ANKYLOGLOSSIA.

Ancylosis.* See ANKYLOSIS.

An-çÿ-ro-i'dēs.* [From the Gr. *ἄγκυρα*, an "anchor," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling an anchor. See ANCHORALIS.

An'da Go-me'sĭ-i.* A tree of Brazil, of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*. The *oil of Anda*, obtained from its seeds, is cathartic, and the shell of the fruit is astringent.

An-di'ra.* A genus of trees of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, natives of Brazil, the West Indies, etc.

Andi'ra Ar-a-ro'ba.* A large tree of Brazil, from the trunk of which a medicinal substance called *chrysarobin* is obtained.

Andi'ra In-er'mis.* The systematic name of the cabbage-tree, a native of Jamaica. Its bark is cathartic.

An-dra-nat'o-mў. [Lat. **Andranato'mia**; from the Gr. *ανήρ, ἀνδρός*, a "man," and *ἀνατέμνω*, to "cut up."] Dissection of the human body, particularly the male.

An-drœ'cĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός*, a "man," and *οἰκία*, a "house."] A term used to designate the stamens in the aggregate; a collective name for all the stamens of a flower:—in some cases, applied to a single stamen when this comprises all the staminate organs.

Androgynous, an-droj'e-nŭs. [Lat. **Androg'ynus**, or **Androgyn'ius**; from the Gr. *ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός*, a "man," and *γυνή*, a "woman."] Partaking of both sexes; having staminate and pistillate flowers distinct, but in the same cluster or on the same plant.

An'droid. [Lat. **Androi'des**; from the Gr. *ἀνήρ*, a "man," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a man.

An-dro-ma'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἀνήρ*, a "man" or "male," and *μανία*, "madness."] The same as NYMPHOMANIA or FUROR UTERINUS.

An-drom'e-da Ma-rĭ-a'na.* Stagger-Bush, a shrub of the order *Ericaceæ*, a native of New Jersey, New York, and other States. It bears beautiful flowers. The leaves are said to be poisonous to lambs and calves.

An-dro-pho-no-ma'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἀνήρ*, a "man," *φόνος*, "murder," and *μανία*, "madness."] Homicidal insanity.

An-droph'o-rus,* or **An'dro-phore.** [From the Gr. *ἀνήρ*, a "man" or "male," and *φέρω*, to "bear."] A column of united stamens, as in a mallow; the support on which stamens are raised.

An-drot'o-mў. [From the Gr. *ἀνήρ*, a "man" or "male," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] The same as ANDRANATOMY, which see.

An'drum.* [Probably derived from *and*, a Hindoo word signifying "testicle."] A species of hydrocele peculiar to the south of Asia, and described by Kaempfer.

An-eĭ-lop'ter-us.* [From the Gr. *ἀνειλέω*, to "unroll," and *πτέρον*, a "wing."] A term applied to insects with four wings, the two superior of which are flexible; aneilop'terous.

An'e-lec-trot'o-nus.* [From the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., *ἤλεκτρον*, "amber" or "electricity," and *τόνος*, "tone" or "tension."] The condition of a nerve through which a galvanic current passes, characterized by diminished tone or irritability:—the opposite of ELECTROTONUS, which see.

A-nel-la'ta,* or **A-nel'lĭ-dēs.*** [From the Lat. *anel'lus*, a "little ring."] The fifth class of the *Diploneura* or *Helminthoida*, consisting of long, cylindrical, mostly aquatic worms, with red blood, covered with a soft and more or less segmented and annulated skin. The earth-worm belongs to this class. Also called ANNULATA, ANNULIDA, and ANNELIDANS.

Anemia. See ANÆMIA.

Anemic, Anemial. See ANÆMIC, etc.

An-e-mog'ra-phy. [Lat. **Anemogra'phia**; from the Gr. *ἄνεμος*, the "wind," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of the winds.

An-e-mol'o-gy. [Lat. **Anemolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ἄνεμος*, the "wind," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The doctrine or science of the winds.

An-e-mom'e-ter. [Lat. **Anemom'etrum**; from the Gr. *ἄνεμος*, the "wind," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for measuring the strength or velocity of the wind.

An-e-mom'e-try. [Lat. **Anemome'tria**; from the same.] The art of ascertaining the rapidity and direction of the winds.

An-em'o-ne,* or **An-e-mo'ne.** [Gr. *ἀνεμώνη*, from *ἄνεμος*, the "wind."] A genus of perennial herbaceous plants of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*. The *Anem'one nemoro'sa*, or Wind-Flower, a native of Europe, Asia, and the United States, is an attractive plant growing in moist woods. It is said to be poisonous.

Anem'one Pa'tens, *var.* **Nut-tal-lĭ-a'na.*** The systematic name of the American Pasque-Flower, a native of Illinois, Wisconsin, etc. It is an officinal plant. See PULSATILLA.

Anem'one Pra-ten'sis.* Meadow Anemone, a native of Europe. It is used in medicine. See PULSATILLA.

Anem'one Pul-sa-til'la.* The Pasque-Flower, a native of Europe. It is cultivated for ornament, and is officinal. It has large violet-purple flowers. See PULSATILLA.

A-nem'o-scope. [Lat. **Anemosco'pium**; from the Gr. *ἄνεμος*, the "wind," and *σκοπέω*, to "examine."] An instrument which shows the direction of the wind; a weather-vane.

An-en-çe-pha'lĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the "brain."] A kind of fœtal monstrosity characterized by absence of the brain.

An-en-çe-phal'ic. [Lat. **Anencephal'icus**; from the same.] Pertaining to a monster-fœtus born without a brain.

An-en-çeph-a-lo-tro'phĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., *ἐγκέφαλος*, the "brain," and *τροφή*, "nourishment."] Atrophy of the brain.

An-en-çeph'a-lous. [Lat. **Anenceph'alus.**] The same as ANENCEPHALIC.

An-en-çeph'a-lus.* A monster-fœtus without brains. See ANENCEPHALIA.

An-en'ter-ous. [Lat. **Anen'terus**; from the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ἔντερον*, an "intestine."] Without intestines.

An-ep-ĭ-thўm'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ἐπιθυμία*, "desire."] Loss of any of the natural appetites, as hunger, thirst, etc.

An'e-roid, or **An'ae-roid.** [From the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ἀήρ*, "air."] A defective term, meaning "without air." See next article.

An'eroid or **An'aeroid Ba-rom'e-ter.** An apparatus consisting of a flat, circular box of some white metal, having the upper and under surfaces corrugated in concentric circles. This box, being exhausted of air, is affected by every variation of pressure in the atmosphere, the corrugations on its surface giving it greater elasticity.

An'er-ў-throp'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., *ἐρυθρός*, "red," and *ὄψις*, "vision."] Inability to distinguish red; a form of achromatopsia.

An'e-sis.* [From the Gr. *ἀνίημι*, to "relax."] A remission or relaxation of a disease or symptom.

A-ne'thum.* [Gr. *ἄνηθον*.] A genus of herbs of the natural order *Umbelliferæ*. The oil of the *Anethum graveolens* (*Oleum Anethi*) is used as a carminative. The seeds also are occasionally employed for the same purpose.

Ane'thum Fœ-nic'u-lum.* Sweet Fennel. Also called *Fœniculum dulce*, *F. Germanicum*, and *F. vulgare* or *officinale*. See FŒNICULUM.

Ane'thum Grav'e-o-lens,* Ane'thum Vul-ga're.* The common dill plant, a native of Europe. See ANETHUM

An-et'ic. [Lat. **Anet'icus**; from the Gr. *ἄνεσις*, a "remission."] A term applied to soothing medicines.

A-net'ĭ-ca.* Soothing medicines. See ANETIC.

An'e-tus.* [From the Gr. *ἄνεσις*, a "remission."] A term applied by Dr. Good as a generic name for intermittent fever.

An-eū-ral'gĭ-con.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., *νεῦρον*, a "nerve," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] An apparatus used by Dr. Downing for applying warmth and sedative vapor for the relief of neuralgia.

An'eū-rism. [Lat. **Aneuris'ma**, *a'tis*; from the Gr. *ἀνευρύνω*, to "enlarge."] (Fr. *Anévrisme*, ă'nă'vrèzm'.) A tumor filled with blood, from the rupture, wound, ulceration, or simple dilatation of an artery:—also applied to dilatation of the heart.

The old distinction was between *true* and *false aneurism*: the former comprehends dilatation without rupture of any of the arterial coats; the latter, dilatation with rupture of some of the coats.

FALSE ANEURISM admits of some distinctions. When the extravasation is diffused, the disease has been termed a *diffused false* aneurism; when circumscribed, a *circumscribed false* aneurism. The French writers term the former *anévrisme faux primitif*, the latter *anévrisme faux consécutif*. See DILATATION.

An'eurism by An-as'to-mo'sis. A mulberry-colored mark in children, caused by an anastomosis of the minute arteries. It sometimes increases in size, and is at length attended with pulsation.

An'eurism of the Heart. Enlargement or dilatation of the heart.

An'eū-riś'mal Nee'dle. A slender instrument for passing a ligature under an artery in order to tie it:—used in operations for aneurism.

Aneuris'mal Va'rix. [Lat. **Va'rix Aneurisma'lis.**] The dilatation and pulsation of a vein from the passing of blood into it from an artery, both, with the fascia, having been wounded in the act of blood-letting, and all the openings having become united into one by adhesive inflammation.

Aneurysm. See ANEURISM.

Anévrisme. See ANEURISM.

An-frac-tu-os'ĭ-ty. [Lat. **Anfractuos'itas**; from *anfrac'tus*, a "winding, bending, or turning" of a way.] A term applied to the furrows or *sulci* between the convolutions of the brain.

An-frac'tu-ous, or **An-frac'tu-ose.** [From the same.] Bent hither and thither, as the anthers of the squash.

An-frac'tus,* plural **An-frac'tus.** The same as ANFRACTUOSITY, which see.

Angeioleucitis.* See ANGIOLEUCITIS.

Angeioma.* See ANGIOMA.

Angeiospermia.* See ANGIOSPERMIA.

An-ġel'ĭ-cạ.* [From the Lat. *an'gelus*, an "angel:" named from its virtues.] A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Umbelliferæ*.

Angel'ica Areh-an-ġel'ĭ-cạ.* The plant called Garden Angelica. It is a native of Europe, and is an aromatic tonic.

Angel'ica A-tro-pur-pu're-ạ.* Masterwort. It is a native of the United States, and is an aromatic tonic.

An-ġĭ-ec'ta-sis.* [From the Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a "vessel," and *ἔκτασις*, "extension."] Dilatation of a vessel, as aneurism, varix, etc.

An-ġĭ-i'tis.* [From the Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a "vessel."] Piorry's term for inflammation of vessels, particularly of the capillaries.

An-ġi'na.* [From the Gr. *ἀγχω*, to "strangle."] A term applied to diseases attended by a sense of suffocation, or by sore throat.

Angina Maligna.* See CYNANCHE MALIGNA.

Angina Parotidæa.* See PAROTITIS.

Angina Pectoris,* an-jī'na pek'to-ris. Spasm of the chest,—a disease attended by acute pain, sense of suffocation, and syncope. It has been called also *Asth'ma dolorif'icum*, *Sternal'gia*, *Sternodyn'ia syncopa'lis*, *Sternocar'dia*, etc.

Angina Tonsillaris.* See TONSILLITIS.

An-ġĭ-no'sus.* [From the Lat. *angi'na.*] Having angina, or accompanied by angina.

An-ġĭ-o-car'pi.* [From the Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a "vessel," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] The name of a tribe or division of *Fungi* which bear their seeds internally.

An-ġĭ-og'ra-phy. [Lat. **Angiogra'phia**; from the Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a "vessel," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of the vessels of the body.

An-ġĭ-o-leū-çi'tis.* [From the Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a "vessel," and *λευκός*, "white."] Literally, "inflammation of the white [or lymphatic] vessels." A diseased condition of the lymphatic vessels.

An-ġĭ-ol'o-ġy. [Lat. **Angiolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a "vessel," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The doctrine or science of the blood-vessels and absorbents.

An-ġĭ-o'ma.* [From the Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a "vessel," and the affix *oma.*] A tumor consisting chiefly of newly-formed blood-vessels.

An-ġĭ-o-sper'ma-tous, or **An-ġeī-o-sper'ma-tous.** [Lat. **Angiosper'matus**; from the Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a "vessel," and *σπέρμα*, a "seed."] Having seeds enclosed in a seed-vessel.

Angiospermia,* an-je-o-sper'me-ạ, or **An-ġĭ-o-sper'mæ.*** [From the Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a "vessel," and *σπέρμα*, a "seed."] The name of a division or sub-class of exogenous plants, having a closed ovary, which contains the ovules and seeds.

Angiospermous. See ANGIOSPERMATOUS.

An-ġĭ-o-te-lec-ta'sĭ-ạ,* or **An-ġĭ-o-te-lec'ta-sis.*** [From the Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a "vessel," *τέλος*, an "extremity," and *ἔκτασις*, "extension."] Extension or dilatation of vessels or their terminating capillaries.

An-ġĭ-ot'o-mỹ. [Lat. **Angioto'mia**; from the Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a "vessel," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] Dissection of the blood-vessels and absorbents.

An'gle. [Lat. **An'gulus.**] The degree of divergence of two lines which meet; the difference of direction of two lines meeting in, or tending to, a point.

An'gle, Facial (fā'shạl). [Lat. **An'gulus Facia'lis.**] The angle included between a straight line from the most prominent part of the forehead to the front edge of the upper jaw, and another from the external auditory foramen to the same point. Some writers attach great importance to the facial angle as a measure of the brain as compared with the rest of the head. If the fore part of the cranium (in which the intellect is supposed to reside) be very full, the facial angle will be large; if that part be very deficient, the facial angle will be proportionally small.

An'gle, Op'tic; An'gle of Vis'ion. The angle formed by two rays of light proceeding from different objects, or from opposite extremities of the same object, and meeting in the pupil.

An'glĭ-cus Su'dor.* [From the Lat. *An'glicus*, "English," and *su'dor*, "sweat."] The English sweating-fever, or the *Ephem'era malig'na* of Burserius, described by Dr. Caius as "a contagious pestilential fever lasting usually a single day;" in other words, it terminated fatally or favorably in twenty-four hours. It made its first appearance in London about the year 1480.

An'go-ne.* [From the Gr. *ἀγχω*, to "choke."] A sense of strangulation and suffocation. More properly written *Anchone.*

Angor Pectoris.* See ANGINA PECTORIS.

Angostura.* See ANGUSTURA.

Anguilliformes,* an-gwil'le-for'mēz. [From the Lat. *anguil'la*, an "eel."] The name of a family of fishes resembling an eel in form.

An-gui'na.* [From the Lat. *an'guis*, a "serpent."] The name of a family of reptiles.

Anguinidæ,* an-gwin'e-dē. [From the Lat. *an'guis*, a "serpent."] The name of a family of the *Ophidia* having for its type the *Anguis*, a genus of serpent-like reptiles having the maxillary teeth compressed and hooked, the palate being unarmed with teeth.

Angular, ang'gu-lar. [From the Lat. *an'gulus*, an "angle."] Having angles or corners; consisting of an angle; measured by an angle, as *angular* motion. The angular motion of a point or body is the same as that of the line or radius-vector joining the moving point to some fixed point.

An'gular Ar'te-rỹ, An'gular Vein. Terminations of the facial artery and vein near the inner angle of the eye.

An'gular Proç'ess-eṡ. The orbitary processes of the frontal bone.

An-gu-la'ris Scap'u-læ.* Another name for the muscle called *levator anguli scapulæ*, the "elevator of the angle of the scapula."

Angulate, ang'gu-lāt. [Lat. **Angula'tus**; from *an'gulus*, an "angle."] Having angles or corners.

An'gu-lous, or **An'gu-lōse.** [Lat. **Angulo'sus**; from *an'gulus*, an "angle."] Full of angles.

An-gus-tĭ-fo'lĭ-āte, or **An-gus-tĭ-fo'lĭ-ous.** [Lat. **Angustifo'lius**; from *angus'tus*, "narrow," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having narrow leaves.

An-gus-tĭ-sep'tus.* [From the Lat. *angus'tus*, "narrow," and *sep'tum*, a "partition."] Having narrow partitions.

An-gus-tu'ra.* The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the bark of *Galipe'a officina'lis*.

Angustura (an-gŭs-too'ra, written also **Angostura**) **Bark.** [From *Angostu'ra*, the name of a town of Venezuela.] The bark of *Galipe'a cuspa'ria*; also called *Cuspa'ria febrif'uga*, or *Galipe'a officina'lis* (U.S. 1870). See preceding article.

Angusturin, an-gŭs-too'rin, or **An-gos-tu'rin.** A neutral principle obtained by submitting the alcoholic tincture of Angustura bark to spontaneous evaporation.

An-he-lā'tion. [Lat. **Anhela'tio, o'nis**; from *anhe'lo, anhela'tum*, to "breathe short."] Shortness of breath:—sometimes used as a synonyme of asthma.

Anhelitus.* The same as ANHELATION.

An-hȳ'drīde. [From the Latinized Greek *anhy'drus.*] A chemical term applied to a group of bodies which represent acids deprived of water. They are anhydrous acids or oxides. See ANHYDROUS.

An-hȳ'drīte. [From the Latinized Greek *anhy'drus* (see next article), and the Gr. *λίθος*, a "stone."] Anhydrous sulphate of lime; a mineral.

An-hȳ'drous. [Lat. **Anhy'drus**; from the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ὕδωρ*, "water."] Without water.

An-ĭ-dro'sis.* [From the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ἱδρόω*, to "sweat."] Diminution or suppression of the perspiration.

Anil. See INDIGO.

An-il'ic or **In-dĭ-got'ic Aç'id.** An acid formed by the action of nitric acid on indigo.

An'ĭ-līne. [From *an'il*, "indigo."] An oily liquid formed by the action of caustic potash on indigo, and also obtained from coal-tar and benzol. It is very poisonous. Large quantities of aniline are manufactured and used for the production of various brilliant and beautiful colors on silk, woollen, and cotton tissues.

An'ĭ-ma.* [From the Gr. *ἄνεμος*, "wind," "breath," or "spirit."] Anciently, any simple volatile substance; also, the purest part of any substance. The vital principle of animals or vegetables.

An'ima Ar-tic-u-lo'rum.* Literally, "life of the limbs." A name given to colchicum on account of its medicinal virtues in rheumatism and gout. It formed the basis of many popular remedies against gout, such as the *pulvis arthriticus Turneri* and the Vienna gout decoction.

An'ĭ-mal.* [From the Lat. *an'ima*, the "spirit," or "life."] An organized body, endowed with life, sensation, and voluntary motion, and depending on organic matter for nutrition; an organism whose essential constituent parts are formed of anatomical elements having for proximate principles nitrogenous, organic substances. A difference between animals and vegetables is that the latter feed on mineral substance exclusively, but animals cannot live on mineral or inorganic food.

An'imal. [Lat. **Anima'lis**; from *an'ima*, "life."] Having life; pertaining to life.

An'imal Aç'id. [Lat. **Aç'idum Anima'le.**] An acid existing in animal bodies, or which can be obtained from them, as *Allantoic, Ambreic, Butyric*, etc.

Animal Charcoal, or **Animal Carbon.** See CARBON, ANIMAL

An'imal E-con'o-mȳ. [Lat. **Œcono'mia Anima'lis.**] The system of all matters relating to animal life; physiology. See ECONOMY.

Animal Heat. See CALOR ANIMALIS.

Animal Jelly. See GELATIN.

An'imal King'dom. [Lat. **Reg'num Anima'le.**] (Fr. *Règne animal*, rĕñ ă'ne'mȧl'.) A term denoting, collectively, all those beings possessing animal life, the study of which is called Zoology. See ZOOLOGY.

Animal Magnetism. See MESMERISM.

An'imal Me-chan'ics. That branch of physiology which investigates the laws of equilibrium and motion in the animal body.

Animal Temperature. See CALOR ANIMALIS.

Animalcula.* See next article.

An-ĭ-mal'cule. [Lat. **Animal'culum** (plural **Animal'cula**).] A microscopic animal. These animals doubtless exist in the atmosphere, and in all rivers or ponds. Those best known are—

1. *Infusory Animalcules* (*Animal'cula Infuso'ria*, often called simply *Infusoria*). Observed in nearly all fluids impregnated with any animal or vegetable substance.

2. *Spermatic Animalcules.* Supposed to have been discovered in the semen. See SPERMATOZOA.

An-ĭ-mal'cu-lum,* plural **An-ĭ-mal'cu-la.** [The diminutive of the Lat. *an'imal.*] Literally, a "minute animal." A creature whose true figure cannot be ascertained without a magnifying glass. See ANIMALCULE.

An-ĭ-mal'ĭ-tȳ. [Lat. **Animal'itas, a'tis.**] The assemblage of faculties that distinguish animal organic matter; vital activity of an animal body considered as unity.

An-ĭ-mal-ĭ-zā'tion. [Lat. **Animaliza'tio, o'nis**; from *an'imal.*] The process by which food is assimilated to the various substances of the body.

An-ĭ-mā'tion. [Lat. **Anima'tio, o'nis**; from *an'imo, anima'tum*, to "give life."] The effect

produced by the *vis vitæ* ("power of life"), by which life is begun and maintained; the state of being enlivened; the manifestation of the acts which characterize animals.

Animation, Suspended. See ASPHYXIA.

An'ĭ-me. A resinous substance, improperly called *gum animé*, said to be obtained from the *Hymenæa Courbaril*, and used in perfumes, varnishes, and certain plasters. It resembles copal in appearance, and is often sold under that name.

An'ĭ-mists. [From the Lat. *an'ima*, the "soul."] Those physiologists who refer all the phenomena of the living body to the direct agency of the soul or a principle distinct from the body.

An'ĭ-on.* [Gr. *ἀνίων*, the present participle of *ἀνειμι*, to "ascend."] A term applied by Dr. Faraday to the body which passes to the positive pole—to the *anode* of the decomposing body—as it is separated by electricity. See KATION.

An-i-rid'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ἶρις, ἰριδος*, a "rainbow," also the "iris of the eye."] The condition of an eye in which the iris is wanting.

An'ĭ-sate. [Lat. **Anisa'tus.**] Having the odor or taste of anise-seed.

Anise, an'iss. The PIMPINELLA ANISUM, which see.

An'ĭ-seed, or **An'ise-seed.** The seeds of the *Pimpinel'la ani'sum*, much used as a carminative.

Anisette de Bourdeaux, ăn'nĕ'zet' dẹh boor'dō'. A liqueur made by distilling anise, fennel, and coriander seeds, previously steeped in brandy, with sugar and one-half water.

Anisi Semina.* See ANISEED.

An-ĭ-so-pet'a-lous. [Lat. **Anisopet'alus**; from the Gr. *ἀνισος*, "unequal," and the Lat. *pet'alum*, a "petal."] Having unequal petals.

An-ĭ-so-phyl'lous. [Lat. **Anisophyl'lus**; from the Gr. *ἀνισος*, "unequal," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] Having unequal leaves.

An-ĭ-so-stem'o-nous. [Lat. **Anisostem'onis**; from the Gr. *ἀνισος*, "unequal," and *στήμον*, a "stamen."] Having unequal stamens.

Anisotropous. See ISOTROPOUS.

A-ni'sum.* [From the Gr. *ἀνίημι*, to "emit."] "Anise." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the fruit (or seeds) of *Pimpinel'la ani'sum*. Anise is an excellent carminative. It is much used to impart a flavor to liquors. See ANISEED.

An'ker. A liquid measure used at Amsterdam, containing about thirty-two gallons English wine-measure.

An'kle Clo'nus. An irregular convulsive movement affecting the ankle. See CLONUS.

An-kŭ-lo-bleph'a-ron.* [From the Gr. *ἀγκύλη*, a "noose," and *βλέφαρον*, the "eyelid."] A preternatural union of the two eyelids.

An-kŭ-lo-glos'sĭ-a,* or **An-cŭ-lo-glos'sĭ-a.*** [From the Gr. *ἀγκύλη*, a "noose" or "bridle," and *γλώσσα*, the "tongue."] A natural defect termed *tongue-tie*.

An-kŭ-lo'sis,* or **An-chŭ-lo'sis.*** [From the Gr. *ἀγκύλη*, a "clasp."] The consolidation of the articulating extremities of two or more bones that previously formed a natural joint; stiff joint.

An-neal'ing. [From the Saxon *on-ælan*, to "set on fire," to "make hot," to "burn."] The process by which substances naturally hard and brittle are rendered tough. It consists in raising the substance (glass or metal) to be annealed to a high temperature, and then causing it to cool very slowly.

Annelidæ.* See ANELLATA.

An-nex'. (Fr. *Annexe*, ă'nĕx'.) An appendage; something annexed. In Anatomy, anything that depends on a principal organ.

An-not'ĭ-nus.* [From the Lat. *an'nus*, a "year."] In Botany, a year old:—also applied to leaves that are renewed every year.

An-not'to. [Derivation uncertain.] A kind of reddish dye, obtained from the *Bixa Orellana* or *Orleana*; the *Terra Orleana* of the shops.

An'nu-al. [From the Lat. *an'nus*, a "year."] A term applied to plants that live but one year, or less. They are all herbaceous, and are raised from the seed.

An'nu-ens,* plural **An-nu-en'tēs.** [From the Lat. *an'nuo*, to "nod."] A term applied to the muscles called *recti antici capitis*, because they are employed in nodding the head.

An'nu-lar. [From the Lat. *an'nulus*, a "ring."] In the form of a ring.

Annular Bone. See OS ANNULARE.

An'nu-lar Car'tĭ-lage. [Lat. **Cartila'go Annula'ris.**] The cricoid cartilage.

An'nular Lig'a-ment. [Lat. **Ligamen'tum Annula're.**] A strong ligament encircling the ankle; also one encircling the wrist.

An'nular Proç'ess, An'nular Pro-tu'berance. [Lat. **Proces'sus Annula'ris, Protuberan'tia Annula'ris.**] The Pons Varolii:—also called *Tuber annulare*, and *Corpus annulare*. See PONS VAROLII.

An'nular Vein. [Lat. **Annula'ris Ve'na.**] The vein between the little and ring fingers.

An-nu-la'tus.* [From the Lat. *an'nulus*, a "ring."] Having rings; an'nulate; marked by rings, or furnished with an *annulus*:—applied in the neuter plural (*Annula'ta*) to a class of worm-like animals. See ANELLATA.

Annulida.* The same as ANELLATA, which see.

An'nu-lus.* A Latin word, signifying a "ring," forming a part of a number of anatomical names. In Botany, an elastic ring between the rim of the capsule and the lid of mosses.

Annulus Abdominis.* See ABDOMINAL RING.

An'nulus Cil-ĭ-a'ris.* The ciliary circle or ligament, a white ring forming the bond of union between the choroid coat of the eye, the iris, and the corona ciliaris. It is the *annulus gangliformis tunicæ choroïdeæ* of Soemmering.

An'nulus Lig-a-men-to'sus.* The ciliary circle or ligament. See ANNULUS CILIARIS.

An'nulus O-va'lis.* The rounded margin of the septum which occupies the place of the foramen ovale in the fœtus. It is also called the *an'nulus foram'inis*.

An'ode. [From the Gr. *ἀν* for *ἀνά*, "up" or "into," and *ὁδός*, a "way."] Literally, the "way up or into." In galvanic electricity, the positive pole, through which the current enters a nerve or other substance. The term is also applied to that part of the surface of the decomposing body into which the electric current "ascends" or enters.

A-nod'ic. [Lat. **Anod'icus**; from the same.] Used by some writers in the same sense as ANASTALTIC.

An-o-don'tĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, a "tooth."] Congenital want of teeth.

An'o-dyne. [Lat. **Anod'ynus**; from the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] A term applied to a medicine which assuages pain; antal'gic. See SOPIENS. Anodynes include opium, morphia, lupulin, bromide of potassium, atropia, ether, conia, etc.

An-o-dȳn'ĭ-a.* [From the same.] Literally, "absence of pain." Applied to certain diseases in which absence of pain is especially an unfavorable symptom, as, for example, in gangrene.

A-nom'a-lĭ-flo'rous. [Lat. **Anomaliflo'rus**; from *anom'alus*, "irregular," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having anomalous flowers.

A-nom'a-lĭ-pēde. [Lat. **Anom'alipes, p'edis**; from *anom'alus*, "irregular," and *pes*, a "foot."] Having anomalous feet.

A-nom'a-lo-çeph'a-lus.* [From the Gr. *ἀνώμαλος*, "irregular," and *κεφαλή*, the "head."] One whose head is deformed. See ANOMALOUS.

A-nom'a-lous. [Lat. **Anom'alus**; from the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ὁμαλός*, "level," "even," "regular."] Irregular; not according to rule or system; contrary to the natural order:—applied to diseases or symptoms out of the regular course.

A-nom'a-lў. [From the same.] Irregularity; deviation from rule.

A-nom-o-çeph'a-lus.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., *νομός*, a "law" or "rule," and *κεφαλή*, the "head."] One whose head is deformed:—the same as ANOMALOCEPHALUS.

An-om'pha-lous. [Lat. **Anom'phalus**; from the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ὀμφαλός*, the "navel."] Having no navel.

An-o'na.* A genus of exogenous trees, of the natural order *Anonaceæ*, including the *Ano'na squamo'sa*, which bears the custard-apple, and the *Ano'na Cherimo'lia* (or *tripet'ala*), a native of South America, which produces a delicious fruit called *cherimoyer* or *chirimoya*.

An-o-na'ce-æ.* A natural order of exogenous trees or shrubs, the distinctive characters of which are trimerous, polypetalous flowers and a ruminated albumen. They are mostly tropical and aromatic. The order comprises many species, one of which, the *Anona Cherimolia*, bears an excellent fruit. The only genus of this order found in the United States is *Asimina* (Papaw).

An-o-nўch'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ὄνυξ*, a "nail."] A congenital defect, consisting in an absence of the nails.

A-non'ў-mus.* [From the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ὄνυμα*, a "name."] Literally, "nameless." A term formerly applied to the cricoid muscle.

An-oph-thăl'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye."] The condition of being without eyes.

An'o-phўtes. [From the Gr. *ἄνω*, "above," and *φυτόν*, a "plant."] Superior cellular plants,—a class of cryptogamous plants composed of cellular tissue only, as mosses. They usually have distinct stems and foliage.

An-op-lo-the'rĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., *ὅπλον*, "armor," and *θήριον*, a "beast."] A fossil animal found in the Paris tertiaries, destitute of horns, tusks, and claws.

An-op'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ὄφις*, "vision."] Defect of sight.

An-or'chous. [Lat. **Anor'chus**; from the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ὄρχις*, a "testicle."] Having no testicles.

An-o-rex'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ὄρεξις*, "desire," "appetite."] Want of appetite; an'orexy. A genus of the order *Dysorexiæ*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Anormal. See ABNORMAL.

An-or-tho'pĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., *ὀρθός*, "right" or "straight," and *ὄψις*, "vision."] A natural defect of sight, in which one is unable to detect a want of symmetry or proportion.

An-ōs'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ὀζω*, to "smell."] Loss of the sense of smell.

An-os-phre'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ὄσφρησις*, the "sense of smell."] Loss or absence of the sense of smell.

An-o'tus.* [From the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *οὖς, ὠτός*, the "ear."] Without ears.

An'ser.* A goose. In the plural (*An'ser-ēs*), it is applied to an order of birds including all the web-footed water-fowl.

An-ser-i'nus.* [From the Lat. *an'ser*, a "goose."] Pertaining to a goose; an'serine. See PES ANSERINUS.

Ant-aç'id. [From the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and the Lat. *aç'idum*, an "acid."] Destroying or counteracting acidity, by combining with and neutralizing it.

Ant-ac'rid. [Lat. **Antac'ridus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and the Lat. *ac'ridus*, "acrid."] Correcting an acrid condition of the secretions.

Ant-ag'o-nism. [Lat. **Antagonis'mus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *ἀγωνίζω*, to "strive."] The action of muscles opposed to each other in their office.

Ant-ag'o-nist. [Lat. **Antagonis'ta**; from the same.] A term applied to muscles whose function is opposed to that of others, as abductors and adductors, extensors and flexors, etc.

Ant-ăl'gic. [Lat. **Antal'gicus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] The same as ANODYNE.

Ant-al'ka-lĭne. [Lat. **Antalkali'nus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and the Lat. *al'kali*.] Neutralizing alkalies.

Antaphrodisiac, ant'af-ro-dizh'e-ak, **Antaph'ro-dit'ic.** [Lat. **Antaphrodisi'acus, Antaphrodit'icus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *Ἀφροδίτη*, the name of Venus, also "venereal

desire."] Tending to subdue amorous desire; anti-venereal.

Ant-arc'tic. [Lat. **Antarc'ticus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *ἀρκτικός*, "pertaining to the north."] Opposite the north; southern.

Antarc'tic Cir'cle. A circle extending 23½ degrees from the South Pole, and marking that portion of the southern hemisphere within which at the winter solstice the sun does not set.

Ant-ar-thrit'ic. [Lat. **Antarthrit'icus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *ἀρθρῖτις*, "gout."] Relieving gout.

Ant-asth-mat'ic. [Lat. **Antasthmat'icus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *ἆσθμα*, "gasping."] Relieving asthma.

Ant-a-tro'phic. [Lat. **Antatroph'icus**; from the Gr. *αντί*, "against," and *ἀτροφία*, "atrophy," "defect of aliment."] Overcoming atrophy.

An-te-ce'dent. [Lat. **Antece'dens**; from *antece'do*, to "go before."] That which precedes; previous course or conduct. A patient's antecedents are his habits, his regimen, or his former diseases.

Anteflexio,* an-te-flek'she-o. [From the Lat. *an'te*, "before," and *flec'to, flex'um*, to "bend."] A bending forward; anteflexion.

Anteflex'io U'ter-i.* "Anteflexion of the Womb." Displacement of the uterus, the fundus sinking forward between its cervix and the neck of the bladder.

An-ten'na,* plural **An-ten'næ.** [A Latin term signifying a "sail-yard," and applied to the horns of insects, because, extending on each side of the head, they are supposed to resemble the yard-arms projecting on each side of the mast of a ship.] Certain articulated filaments inserted in the heads of the *Crustacea* and *Insecta*, peculiarly devoted to a delicate sense of touch. They are popularly called *horns*, or *feelers*.

An-ten-na'rĭ-a.* Immortelle. A genus of plants of the Linnæan class *Syngenesia*, natural order *Compositæ*. It comprises several species, natives of Europe and the United States. They are cultivated for their flowers, which are unfading and are used for decorating tombs, etc.

Antenna'ria Mar-ga-rĭ-ta'ce-a.* Pearly Everlasting, a plant indigenous in the Northern United States. Some botanists include it in the genus *Gnaphalium*. It is a favorite garden-plant in England.

An-ten'nāte. [Lat. **Antenna'tus.**] Having antennæ.

An-ten-nif'er-ous. [Lat. **Antennif'erus**; from *anten'na*, and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing antennæ.

An-ten'nĭ-form. [Lat. **Antennifor'mis**; from *anten'na.*] Having the form of antennæ; resembling antennæ.

An-te-pec'tus.* [From the Lat. *an'te*, "before," and *pec'tus*, the "breast."] The anterior segment of the *pectus*, or inferior surface of the trunk, in insects.

Ant-eph-ĭ-ăl'tic. [Lat. **Antephial'ticus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *ἐφιάλτης*, "nightmare."] Efficacious against nightmare.

Ant-ep-ĭ-lep'tic. [Lat. **Antepilep'ticus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *ἐπιλεψία*, "epilepsy."] Efficacious against epilepsy.

An-te'ri-or.* Before, as applied to muscles and nerves. In Botany, applied to that part of a flower next to the bract, or farthest from the axis of inflorescence.

An-te-ster'num.* [From the Lat. *an'te*, "before," and *ster'num*, the "breast-bone."] In Entomology, the first or anterior division of the sternum.

Anteversio,* an-te-ver'she-o. [From the Lat. *an'te*, "before," and *ver'to, ver'sum*, to "turn."] A turning forward; anteversion.

Antever'sio U'ter-i.* "Anteversion of the Womb." Displacement of the uterus, the fundus being thrown forward, so as to compress the neck of the bladder, the mouth being turned to the sacrum.

Ant-hæm-or-rhag'ic, or **Ant-hem-or-rhag'ic.** [Lat. **Anthæmorrhag'icus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *αἱμορραγία*, "hemorrhage."] Checking hemorrhage.

Ant'he-lix.* [From the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," "opposite to," and *ἕλιξ*, the "helix."] The inner circular ridge of the external ear.

An-thel-min'tic. [Lat. **Anthelmin'ticus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *ἕλμινς, ἕλμινθος*, a "worm."] Expelling worms from the intestinal canal; vermifuge.

An'the-mis.* [From the Gr. *ἀνθέω*, to "flower."] Chamomile. A Linnæan genus of the class *Syngenesia*, natural order *Compositæ*. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the flower-heads of *Anthemis nobilis*, collected from cultivated plants.

An'themis Nob'ĭ-lis.* The herb which yields chamomile flowers:—called also CHAMÆME'LUM, CHAMÆME'LUM NO'BILE, and CHAMOMIL'LA ROMA'NA. It is a native of Europe. Chamomile is a mild stomachic bitter, well adapted in small doses as a remedy for weakness of digestion.

An'themis Pyr'e-thrum.* The pellitory of Spain. The root of this plant, called *Pyrethrum* by the Pharmacopœias, is a powerful sialagogue. On account of its acrid and stimulating properties, it is used as a masticatory in toothache, rheumatism of the face, etc.

An'ther. [Lat. **Anthe'ra**; from the Gr. *ἄνθος*, a "flower."] (Fr. *Anthère*, ŏN'tair'.) The part of the flower which contains the pollen, or male fecundating principle. It is the head and essential part of the stamen.

An-ther-id'ĭ-um.* [Diminutive of the Lat. **Anthe'ra.**] The connate anther-like mass in the flowers of the *Asclepias*:—applied in the nominative plural (*Antherid'ia*) to collections of organs which are found in cryptogamous plants and are analogous or equivalent to anthers.

An-ther-if'er-ous. [Lat. **Antherif'erus**; from *an'ther*, and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing anthers.

An-the'sis.* [From the Gr. *ἀνθέω*, to "flower."] The production of flowers; the period or the act of the expansion of a flower.

Anthiarin, an-the'a-rin. The active principle of a gum resin obtained from the *Anthiaris toxicaria.*

An-thĭ-a'ris (or **An-tĭ-a'ris**) **Tox-ĭ-ca'-rĭ-a.*** The scientific name of the UPAS-TREE, which see.

An-tho-car'pous. [Lat. **Anthocar'pus;** from the Gr. *ἄνθος,* a "flower," and *καρπός,* "fruit."] A term applied to multiple fruits,—*i.e.,* masses of fruits resulting from several or many blossoms aggregated into one body, as the mulberry and pine-apple.

An-tho-çy'a-num.* [From the Gr. *ἄνθος,* a "flower," and *κύανος,* "blue."] A substance obtained from the blue of flowers.

An-tho'dĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *ἄνθος,* a "flower."] A kind of calyx, common to many flowers.—(MAYNE.) Also a head of flowers of the order *Compositæ.*

An-thog'ra-phy. [Lat. **Anthogra'phia;** from the Gr. *ἄνθος,* a "flower," and *γράφω,* to "write."] A description of flowers.

An'thoid. [Lat. **Anthoi'des;** from the Gr. *ἄνθος,* a "flower," and *εἶδος,* a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a flower.

An'tho-līte. [Lat. **Antholi'tes;** from the Gr. *ἄνθος,* a "flower," and *λίθος,* a "stone."] The fossil impression of a flower.

An-thol'o-gy. [Lat. **Antholo'gia;** from the Gr. *ἄνθος,* a "flower," and *λόγος,* a "discourse."] A treatise on flowers, their nature, qualities, appearance, etc. Also, in classic literature, a collection of epigrams and other beautiful thoughts and sentences.

An'tho-ny's Fire, Saint. [Lat. **Ig'nis Sanc'ti Anto'nii.**] Another name for ERYSIPELAS, which see.

An-thoph'ĭ-lus.* [From the Gr. *ἄνθος,* a "flower," and *φίλος,* a "lover."] Literally, "loving flowers." A term applied in the neuter plural (*Anthoph'ila*) to a family of hymenopterous insects; anthoph'ilous.

An-tho-pho'rĭ-um,* An-thoph'o-rum.* [From the Gr. *ἄνθος,* a "flower," and *φέρω,* to "bear."] A prolongation of the receptacle, bearing petals, stamen, and pistil; an an'thophore.

An-thox-an'thin. [Lat. **Anthoxanthi'na;** from the Gr. *ἄνθος,* a "flower," and *ξανθός,* "yellow."] A substance obtained from yellow flowers; the yellow coloring-matter of plants.

An'thra-çēne. [From the Gr. *ἄνθραξ,* a "coal."] A hydro-carbon which is obtained from coal-tar and is a considerable article of commerce. It is used in the manufacture of artificial alizarine and of beautiful dyes called anthracene colors.

Anthracia.* [From the Gr. *ἄνθραξ,* a "coal."] See FRAMBŒSIA.

An-thra'cĭ-a Ru'bu-la.* Dr. Good's term for the disease called "the yaws." See FRAMBŒSIA.

An-thra-cif'er-ous. [Lat. **Anthracif'erus;** from *an'thrax,* "coal" or "carbon," and *fe'ro,* to "bear."] Coal-bearing, or yielding anthracite:—applied to certain geological strata.

An'thra-cīte. [Lat. **Anthraci'tes;** from the Gr. *ἄνθραξ,* a "coal," and *λίθος,* a "stone."] The hardest variety of stone-coal, burning without smoke and with little effluvia. It consists, when pure, almost exclusively of carbon. It produces an intense and steady heat, and is the best of all fuels for metallurgic purposes and for combustion in cities.

Anthracodes.* The same as ANTHRACOIDES. See ANTHRACOID.

An'thra-coid. [Lat. **Anthracoi'des;** from the Gr. *ἄνθραξ,* a "coal," and *εἶδος,* a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling carbuncle; having the nature of carbuncle.

An-thra-cok'a-lĭ. The name given to a remedy employed in certain herpetic affections. The *simple* preparation consists of a levigated coal-dust and pure potassa; the *sulphurated* preparation is composed of sulphur, levigated coal-dust, and caustic potassa.

An-thra-co-the'rĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *ἄνθραξ,* "coal," and *θηρίον,* an "animal."] A fossil animal found in coal and in sandstone.

An'thrax, a*cis.* [Lat. **Carbun'culus,** a "little coal;" Gr. *ἄνθραξ,* a "coal."] A carbuncle; a hard, circumscribed, inflammatory dark-red or purple tumor, accompanied by a sense of burning, resembling a boil, but having no central core.

An-thro-poġ'e-ny. [Lat. **Anthropoge'nia;** from the Gr. *ἄνθρωπος,* a "man," and *γένεσις,* "generation."] The generation of man.

An-thro-pog'ra-phy. [Lat. **Anthropogra'phia;** from the Gr. *ἄνθρωπος,* a "man," and *γράφω,* to "write."] A history or treatise on the structure of man.

An'thro-poid. [Lat. **Anthropoi'des;** from the Gr. *ἄνθρωπος,* a "man," and *εἶδος,* a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling man:—applied to certain apes and monkeys.

An-throp'o-līte. [Lat. **Anthropoli'tes;** from the Gr. *ἄνθρωπος,* a "man," and *λίθος,* a "stone."] A petrifaction of human bones.

An-thro-pol'o-ġy. [Lat. **Anthropolo'gia;** from the Gr. *ἄνθρωπος,* a "man," and *λόγος,* a "discourse."] A treatise on man; a description of man; also the science which treats of the physical and intellectual nature of man.

An-thro-pom'e-try. [Lat. **Anthropome'tria;** from the Gr. *ἄνθρωπος,* a "man," and *μέτρον,* a "measure."] Measurement of the dimensions of man.

An-thro-po-mor'phous. [Lat. **Anthropomor'phus;** from the Gr. *ἄνθρωπος,* a "man," and *μορφή,* "shape."] Formed like man; man-shaped; resembling man in character.

An-thro-poph'a-gus,* plural **An-thropoph'a-ġi.** [From the Gr. *ἄνθρωπος,* a "man," and *φάγω,* to "eat."] One who eats human flesh; a cannibal.

An-thro-poph'a-ġy. [Lat. **Anthropopha'gia;** from the same.] The eating of human flesh.

An-thro-po-pho'bĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἄνθρωπος,* "man" or "mankind," and *φόβος,* "fear."] A peculiar form of mental disease in which there is a morbid dread of society.

An-thro-pos'co-py. [Lat. **Anthroposco'pia;** from the Gr. *ἄνθρωπος,* a "man," and *σκοπέω,*

to "observe."] The inspection of the lineaments or features of man; physiognomy.

An-thro-po-som'a-tol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Anthroposomatolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ἀνθρωπος*, a "man," *σῶμα*, the "body," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A description of the structure of the human body.

An-thro-pos'o-phў. [Lat. **Anthroposo'phia**; from the Gr. *ἀνθρωπος*, a "man," and *σοφία*, "wisdom."] Knowledge of the nature and general character of man.

An-thro-pot'o-mў. [Lat. **Anthropoto'mia**; from the Gr. *ἀνθρωπος*, a "man," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] The dissecting of man; human anatomy.

Ant-hўp-not'ic. [Lat. **Anthypnot'icus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *ὕπνος*, "sleep."] Hindering sleep.

Ant-hўp-o-chon'drĭ-ac. [Lat. **Anthypochondri'acus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *ὑποχονδριακός*, "hypochondriac."] Overcoming hypochondriasis.

Ant-hўs-ter'ic. [Lat. **Anthyster'icus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and the Lat. *hyste'ria*.] Overcoming hysteria, or a remedy for hysteria.

Anti-. [Gr. *ἀντί*.] A Latinized Greek prefix signifying "against," "opposed to," or "corrective of;" also "instead of."

An-ti'ą-dēs.* [The plural of the Gr. *ἀντιάς*, *ἀντιάδος*, a "tonsil."] Another name for the tonsils.

An-tĭ-ą-di'tis.* [From the Gr. *ἀντιάς*, *ἀντιάδος*, a "tonsil."] Inflammation of the tonsils.

Antiaphrodisiac. See ANTAPHRODISIAC.

Antiaris.* See ANTHIARIS.

Antiarthritic. See ANTARTHRITIC.

An'tĭ-as.* The singular of ANTIADES, which see.

Antiasthmatic. See ANTASTHMATIC.

Antiatrophic. See ANTATROPHIC.

Antibrachial, an-te-brā'ke-al. [Lat. **Antibrachia'lis.**] Belonging to the *antibrachium*, or forearm.

An-tĭ-bra'ċhĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and the Lat. *bra'chium*, the "arm."] The forearm, as opposed to, when bent upon, the proper arm.

An-tĭ-ca-ċhec'tic. [Lat. **Anticachec'ticus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and the Lat. *cachex'ia*, a "bad habit of body."] Opposed to cachectic diseases. See CACHEXIA.

An-tĭ-car'dĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *καρδία*, the "heart."] The *scrobic'ulus cor'dis*, or pit of the stomach.

Anticheir,* an'te-kīr. [From the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *χείρ*, the "hand."] Opposed to the hand:—a term sometimes applied to the thumb.

An-tiç'ĭ-pāt-ing. [From the Lat. *ante*, "before," and *ca'pio*, to "take."] A term applied to a periodical phenomenon recurring at progressively shorter intervals.

An-tĭ-clĭ'nal. [Lat. **Anticlina'lis**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *κλίνω*, to "bend," to "incline."] Sloping in opposite directions:—applied in Geology to a ridge made of strata which slope in opposite directions. An *anticlinal axis* is the axial or ridge line of such a ridge.

An-tĭ-din'ic. [Lat. **Antidin'icus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *δῖνος*, "giddiness."] Relieving from giddiness or vertigo.

An'tĭ-do-tal. Relating to an antidote; possessed of the power of an antidote.

An'tĭ-dote. [Lat. **Antid'otum**, or **Antid'otus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *δίδωμι*, to "give."] A medicine given to counteract the effects of poison.

Antidotus.* See ANTIDOTE.

An-tĭ-dўs-en-tĕr'ic. [Lat. **Antidysenter'icus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *δυσεντερία*, "dysentery."] Preventing or curing dysentery.

Antiephialtic. See ANTEPHIALTIC.

Antiepileptic. See ANTEPILEPTIC.

An-tĭ-feb'rĭle. [Lat. **Antifebri'lis**; from *anti*, "against," and *fe'bris*, a "fever."] Subduing fever; febrifuge.

An-tĭ-ga-lac'tic. [Lat. **Antigalac'ticus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *γάλα*, "milk."] Lessening the secretion of milk.

An-tĭ-hec'tic. [Lat. **Antihec'ticus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *ἑκτικός*, "hectic."] Assuaging hectic fever.

Antihelix.* See ANTHELIX.

Antihelmintic. See ANTHELMINTIC.

An-tĭ-hў-drop'ic. [Lat. **Antihydrop'icus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *ὑδρωψ*, "dropsy."] Curative of dropsy.

Antihypnotic. See ANTHYPNOTIC.

Antihypochondriac. See ANTHYPOCHONDRIAC.

Antihysteric. See ANTHYSTERIC.

An-tĭ-Ic-tĕr'ic. [Lat. **Anti-Icter'icus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *ἴκτερος*, the "jaundice."] Curative of *icterus*, or jaundice.

An-tĭ-lep'sis.* [From the Gr. *ἀντί*, "instead of," and *λαμβάνω*, to "take," in allusion to taking possession of the well part and operating from that, instead of directly attacking the diseased part.] A term applied to a mode of attaching a bandage over a diseased part by fixing it upon the sound parts; also treatment by revulsion or derivation.

An-tĭ-le-thar'ġic. A remedy for lethargy.

An-tĭ-lith'ic. [Lat. **Antilith'icus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *λίθος*, a "stone."] Preventing the formation of stone, or calculus.

An-tĭ-lo'bĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *λοβός*, the "lobe of the ear."] The tragus, or part opposite the lobe of the ear.

An-tĭ-loi'mic, or **An-tĭ-lœ'mic.** [Lat. **Antiloi'micus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *λοιμός*, the "plague."] Curative of plague or pestilence of any kind.

An-tĭ-lўs'sic. [From the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *λύσσα*, "canine madness."] A remedy against hydrophobia. Among antilyssics are chloral and morphia.

An-tĭ-mo'nĭ-al. [Lat. **Antimonia'lis**; from *antimo'nium*.] Pertaining to antimony.

Antimo'nial Pow'der. The *Pulvis antimonialis*, or *Pulvis antimonii compositus*, used as a substitute for James's Powder.

Antimo'nial Wine. A solution of tartar emetic in sherry or other wine,—two grains or less of the tartar emetic being contained in every fluidounce of the wine. See VINUM ANTIMONII.

An-tĭ-mo'nĭ-ātе. [Lat. **Antimo'nias, a'tis**; from *antimon'icum* aç'idum.] A combination of antimonic acid with a base.

An-tĭ-mon'ic Aç'id. [Lat. **Antimon'icum Aç'idum.**] A substance otherwise called peroxide of antimony.

An-tĭ-mo'nĭ-i et Po-tas'sĭ-i Tar'tras.* "Tartrate of Antimony and Potassium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a substance popularly known as Tartar Emetic. It occurs in small transparent crystals of the rhombic system. In large doses it is a powerful emetic, sometimes causing death. See POISONS.

Antimo'nii Ox'ĭ-dum.* "Oxide of Antimony." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a heavy, grayish-white powder, permanent in the air, odorless and tasteless, almost insoluble in water, and insoluble in alcohol. It is the antimonial salt used in preparing tartar emetic.

Antimo'nii Sul'phĭ-dum.* "Sulphide of Antimony." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for native sulphide of antimony purified by fusion and as nearly free from arsenic as possible. It is reputed to be diaphoretic and alterative.

Antimo'nii Sul'phidum Pu'rĭ-fĭ-ca'tum.* "Purified Sulphide of Antimony." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a substance containing sulphur and antimony in the form of a dark gray powder, which is odorless and tasteless, and insoluble in water or alcohol. It is used as an alterative, as a diaphoretic, and sometimes as an emetic.

Antimo'nii Sul-phu-re'tum.* "Sulphuret of Antimony." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the native tersulphuret of antimony purified by fusion.

An-tĭ-mo'nĭ-ous Aç'id. An acid formed by exposing the white hydrate of the peroxide of antimony to a red heat.

Antimo'nious Chlo'ride, or But'ter of An'timony. A yellow oily liquid, which is a caustic, and is sometimes taken as a poison.

An-tim'o-nīte. [Lat. **Antim'onis, i'tis**; from *antimo'nious* açid.] A combination of antimonious acid and an alkaline base.

Antimonium.* See ANTIMONY.

An-tĭ-mo'nĭ-um Tar-tar-ĭ-za'tum.* A name of emetic tartar, or *antimonii potassio-tartras*, or tartarized antimony. See TARTAR EMETIC.

An'tĭ-mo-nў. [Modern Lat. **Antimo'nium**, ancient Lat. **Stib'ium.**] A brittle, silver-white metal, of which many of the compounds are used in medicine. Its specific gravity is 6.7. Type-metal is an alloy of antimony and lead.

An-tĭ-ne-phrit'ic. [Lat. **Antinephrit'icus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *νεφρῖτις*, "disease of the kidneys."] Curative of diseases of the kidneys.

An-tin'ĭ-ad. A term applied in the same manner as *antinial* used adverbially. See GLABELLAD.

An-tin'ĭ-al. [From the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *ἰνίον*, the "occiput."] Opposite the occiput:—applied by Dr. Barclay as meaning towards the *glabella*, or space between the eyebrows.

Antiodontalgic. See ANTODONTALGIC.

An-tĭ-or-gas'tic. [Lat. **Antiorgas'ticus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *ὀργάζω*, to "excite."] Allaying excitement:—synonymous with *sedative*.

An-tĭ-par'a-sta-ti'tis.* [From the Lat. *antiparas'tatæ*, Cowper's glands.] Inflammation of Cowper's glands.

An-tip'a-thў. [Lat. **Antipathi'a**; Gr. *ἀντιπάθεια*; from *ἀντί*, "against," and *πάθος*, "feeling," "affection."] Any opposite properties in matter; also aversion to particular objects; a natural opposition to anything.

An-tĭ-pe-rĭ-od'ic. A remedy which has the power to arrest morbid periodical movements, or to relieve or prevent paroxysms which exhibit a periodic character. Among the chief antiperiodics are cinchona bark, quinina, cinchonine, salicin, bebeerin, and *Eucalyptus globulus*.

An-tĭ-pĕr-ĭ-stăl'tic. [Lat. **Antiperistal'ticus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and the Eng. *peristal'tic*.] Applied to inverted peristaltic motion of the bowels. See PERISTALTIC.

An-tĭ-pĕs-tĭ-len'tial. [From the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and the Lat. *pestilen'tia*, "pestilence."] The same as ANTILOIMIC.

An-tĭ-phar'mic. [From the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *φάρμακον*, "poison."] The same as ALEXIPHARMIC.

An'tĭ-phlo-gis'tic. [Lat. **Antiphlogis'ticus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *φλέγω*, to "burn."] A term applied to treatment intended to subdue inflammation, or excitement of the system in inflammatory complaints.

Antiphthisic, an-te-tiz'ik. [Lat. **Antiphthis'icus**; from the Gr. *αντί*, "against," and *φθίσις*, "consumption."] Checking phthisis, or consumption.

An-tĭ-phўs'ic. [Lat. **Antiphys'icus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *φυσάω*, to "inflate."] Dispelling flatulency. Also, against nature [from the Gr. *φύσις*, "nature"]. For the purpose of distinction it would perhaps be preferable to write *antiphu'sic* when we mean "dispelling" or "corrective of flatulency."

An-tĭ-plas'tic. [Lat. **Antiplas'ticus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *πλάσσω*, to "form."] Unfavorable to healing, or granulation; disorganizing.

An-tĭ-pleū-rit'ic. [Lat. **Antipleurit'icus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *πλευρῖτις*, "pleurisy."] Curative of pleurisy.

An-tĭ-po-dag'ric. [Lat. **Antipodag'ricus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *ποδάγρα*, the "gout."] Curative of gout.

An-tĭ-pros'ta-tæ Glan'du-læ.* The antiprostate glands; a name for *Cowper's glands*:—also called *Antiparas'tatæ*.

An-tĭ-pros-tat'ic. [Lat. **Antiprostat'icus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and the Lat. *prostata* glan'dula, the "prostate gland."] Opposite the prostate gland.

Antiprostatus.* The same as ANTIPROSTATIC.

An-tip-sor'ic. [Lat. **Antipsor'icus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *ψώρα*, the "itch."] Curative of the itch.

An-tĭ-pȳ'ic. [Lat. **Antipy'icus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *πύον*, "pus."] Preventing or tending to prevent suppuration.

An-tĭ-pȳ-ret'ic. [Lat. **Antipyret'icus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *πυρετός*, "fever."] Curative of fevers; antifeb'rile; feb'rifuge:—applied to medicines which reduce the temperature in fever. See FEBRIFUGE.

An-tĭ-pȳ-rot'ic. [Lat. **Antipyrot'icus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *τῦρ*, "fire."] Curative of burns or of pyrosis.

An-tĭ-quar-ta-nā'rĭ-an, An-tĭ-quar'tan. [Lat. **Antiquartana'rius**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and the Lat. *quarta'na* fe'bris, a "quartan fever or ague."] Curative of quartan ague.

Antirachitic, an-te-ra-kit'ik. [Lat. **Antirachit'icus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and the Lat. *rachi'tis*, "rickets."] Corrective of rachitis.

Antiscii,* an-tish'e-i, the plural of **Antiscius,** an-tish'e-ŭs. [From the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *σκιά*, a "shade" or "shadow."] Having their shadow in opposite directions at noon, as the people north and south of the equator; antis'cious; antis'cian.

An-tĭ-scol'ic. [Lat. **Antiscol'icus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *σκόληξ*, a "worm."] Against worms; capable of expelling worms; vermifuge; anthelmintic.

An-tĭ-scor-bu'tic. [Lat. **Antiscorbu'ticus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and the Lat. *scorbu'tus*, the "scurvy."] Corrective of scorbutus, or scurvy. Among the antiscorbutics are lemon-juice, other vegetable acids, fresh uncooked meat, ale, porter, and milk.

An-tĭ-scrof'u-lous. [Lat. **Antiscrofulo'sus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and the Lat. *scrof'ula*, the "king's evil."] Curative of scrofula.

An-tĭ-sep'tic. [Lat. **Antisep'ticus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *σήπω*, to "putrefy."] Preventing putrefaction. A substance which prevents or retards putrefaction,—that is, the decomposition of animal or vegetable bodies with evolution of offensive odors. Among the principal antiseptics are alcohol, creasote, carbolic acid, common salt, vinegar, sugar, charcoal, chlorine, boric acid, tannic acid, and benzole.

An-tĭ-spaś-mod'ic. [Lat. **Antispasmod'icus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *σπασμός*, a "spasm."] Allaying spasmodic pains. A medicine which prevents or allays spasms. The antispasmodics are valerian, castor, musk, sumbul, camphor, ammonia, alcohol, ether, chloroform, bromide of potassium, opium, conium, belladonna, etc.

An-tĭ-spas'tic. [Lat. **Antispas'ticus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *σπάω*, to "draw."] Literally, "drawing against or in an opposite direction." Counteracting a state of spasm:—synonymous with *Antispasmodic.*

An-tĭ-sȳph-ĭ-lit'ic. [Lat. **Antisyphilit'icus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and the Lat. *syph'ilis.*] Curative of syphilis.

An-tith'e-nar.* [From the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *θέναρ*, the "hollow of the hand or foot."] A term applied in Anatomy to the muscles *adductor ad indicem* of the hand, and *adductor* of the great toe.

Antithora.* See ANTHORA.

An-tĭ-tragʹĭ-cus.* [See ANTITRAGUS.] Belonging to the antitragus; antit'ragic.

An-tit'ra-gus.* [From the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and the Lat. *tra'gus.*] A part of the ear; the thicker part of the antihelix, opposite the tragus.

An-tit'ro-pous. [Lat. **Antit'ropus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *τροπή*, a "turning."] A term applied, in Botany, to the embryo when the radicle is distant from the hilum, the cotyledons being next to the latter; inverted.

An-tĭ-ve-ne're-al. [Lat. **Antivene'reus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and the Lat. *vene're-us*, "venereal."] Curative of venereal disease; also allaying venereal desire.

An-tĭ-zȳm'ic. [Lat. **Antizym'icus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *ζυμόω*, to "ferment."] Preventive of fermentation.

Ant'lĭ-a.* [Gr. *ἀντλία*, a "pump."] The spiral apparatus by which certain insects draw up the juices of plants.

Ant'lia Lac'te-a,* Ant'lia Mam-ma'rĭ-a.* An instrument for drawing milk from the breast; a milk-pump; a breast-pump.

Ant-o-don-tăl'gic. [Lat. **Antodontal'gicus**; from the Gr. *ἀντί*, "against," and *ὀδονταλγία*, "toothache."] Curative of the toothache.

Antonii Ignis Sancti.* See ERYSIPELAS.

Antorgastic. See ANTIORGASTIC.

An-tri'tis.* [From the Lat. *an'trum*, a "cave" or "cavity."] Inflammation of any cavity of the body, especially of the *Antrum Highmorianum.*

An'trum.* [From the Gr. *ἄντρον*, a "cave."] A cavity:—applied specially to one in the upper maxillary bone, termed *An'trum Highmoria'num.*

An'trum Buccinosum,* bŭk-sĭ-no'sŭm. [From the Lat. *buc'cina*, a "trumpet."] The trumpet-like cavity or cochlea of the ear.

An'trum Ge'næ.* "Antrum or Cavity of the Cheek." According to Quincy, this was the name given by Casserius to the *Antrum Highmorianum* before Highmore discovered it.

Antrum Highmorianum.* See HIGHMORIANUM ANTRUM.

An'trum Max-il'læ,* "Antrum of the Jaw." **An'trum Max-il-la're,*** "Maxillary Antrum." **An'trum of High'more.** The *Antrum Highmorianum.*

An'trum Pȳ-lo'ri.* "Antrum of the Pylorus." The small extremity of the stomach near the pylorus.

Ants, Acid of. See FORMIC ACID.

An-u'rĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *οὖρον*, "urine."] Defective secretion of urine; an'ury.

A'nus.* [Perhaps from the Lat. *an'nus*, a "circle."] The extremity of the rectum; the fundament.

Anus, Artificial. See ARTIFICIAL ANUS.

Anus, Imperforate. See ATRESIA.

Anx-ī'e-tȳ. [Lat. **Anxi'etas, a'tis**; from *anx'ius*, "anxious" (from the Gr. *ἀγχω*, to "choke," to "distress").] A settled expression of anxiety in the features, forming a dangerous symptom in acute diseases.

A-or'ta.* [Gr. *ἀορτή*, from *ἀείρω*, to "raise up," to "support," to "suspend;" because it is supported or suspended from the heart.] The large arterial trunk arising from the left ventricle of the heart, and giving origin to every artery except the pulmonary and its ramifications.

Aorteurysma,* or **Aorteurisma,*** a-or-tū-riz'-ma. [From the Gr. *ἀορτή*, the "aorta," and *εὐρύνω*, to "dilate."] Aneurism of the aorta.

A-or'tic. [Lat. **Aor'ticus.**] Belonging to the aorta.

A-or-ti'tis, i*dis.* [From the Lat. *aor'ta.*] Inflammation of the aorta.

A-paġ'ȳ-nous. [Lat. **Apaġ'ynus**; from the Gr. *ἅπαξ*, "once," and *γυνή*, a "woman," "one who brings forth."] A term applied to plants which fructify but once and then die. See GYNÆCOLOGY.

Ap'a-thȳ. [Lat. **Apathi'a**; from the Gr. *α*, priv., and *πάθος*, "feeling," "passion."] Absence or privation of all passion, emotion, or excitement.

Ap'a-tīte. A native phosphate of lime. A mineral which occurs usually crystallized in hexagonal prisms having a resinous lustre. It is infusible before the blowpipe, except at the edges.

A-pep'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *πέπτω*, to "cook," to "digest."] Imperfect digestion:—a term formerly used for dyspepsia.

A-pe'rĭ-ent. [Lat. **Ape'riens**; from *ape'rio*, to "open."] Opening:—applied to a medicine which gently opens the bowels. Among aperients are fruits generally, honey, magnesia, and olive oil.

A-per'tor, o'ris.* [From the Lat. *ape'rio, aper'tum*, to "open."] Literally, "that which opens." The *Levator palpebræ superioris*; otherwise, the *Apertor oculi* ("opener of the eye").

A-pet'a-lous. [Lat. **Apeta'leus**; from the Gr. *α*, priv., and the Lat. *pet'alum*, a "petal."] Having no petals. Destitute of a corolla:—also extended to plants that have neither calyx nor corolla.

A'pex.* The point or extremity of a cone:—hence applied to parts of the body supposed to resemble a cone, as the apex of the heart, of the tongue, etc. In Botany, applied to the summit of a stem or leaf,—the part farthest from the base.

A-pha'çĭ-a,* or **A-pha'kĭ-a.*** [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *φακός*, a "lentil," and hence a "lens."] An ocular defect caused by the absence of the crystalline lens. It is to be remedied by the use of artificial lenses.

Aphæresis,* a-fĕr'e-sis. [From the Gr. *ἀπό*, "from," and *αἱρέω*, to "take."] A term formerly applied to that branch of Surgery whose business it is to cut off or remove any portion of the body.

A-pha'ğĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *φάγω*, to "eat."] Literally, "inability to eat," but denoting especially inability to swallow.

Aphakia.* See APHACIA.

Aph-a-nop'te-rus,* or **Aph-a-nip'te-rus.*** [From the Gr. *ἀφανής*, "invisible," and *πτέρον*, a "wing."] In the neuter plural (*Aphanip'tera*, or *Aphanop'tera*), applied to a family of insects apparently without wings; aphanop'terous.

A-pha'sĭ-a.* [Gr. *ἀφασία*, from *α*, priv., and *θημί*, to "say" or "speak."] (Fr. *Aphasie*, ă'fă'zē'.) Speechlessness. A loss or defect of speech which is of cerebral origin and is a symptom of brain-disease. When it exists, the patient is unable to utter any proposition, though his distinct pronunciation of one or two words shows that his speechless condition is not due to a mere difficulty in the more mechanical act of articulation. The patient's intelligent manner and gestures may plainly show that he understands what is said, and is capable of thinking, though he is unable to select the precise words needed and arrange them in an intelligible sentence.

Aph-e'lĭ-on.* [From the Gr. *ἀπό*, "from," and *ἥλιος*, the "sun."] A term used in Astronomy to denote that point of a planet's orbit farthest from the sun.

A-phelx'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἀφέλκω*, to "draw away." See APO.] Literally, a "drawing away." *Aphelxia socors* denotes absence of mind; *Aphelxia intenta*, abstraction; *Aphelxia otiosa*, revery or brown study, etc.

A-phe'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *φημί*, to "speak."] A defect of speech from cerebral disease:—usually applied to a form of defective speech in which the patient has lost the power of speaking, but is able to write.

Aphides.* See APHIS.

Aph-ĭ-diph'a-gus.* [From the Lat. *a'phis*, and the Gr. *φαγεῖν*, to "eat."] A term applied in the plural masculine (*Aphidiph'agi*) to a family of *Coleoptera* which feed on aphides; aphidiph'agous.

A-phid'ĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *a'phis.*] Belonging to the *Aphides*. In the plural masculine (*Aphid'ii*), applied to a family of hemipterous insects; aphid'ious.

Aph-ĭ-div'o-rous. [Lat. **Aphidiv'orus**; from *a'phis*, and *vo'ro*, to "devour."] Eating aphides.

A'phis, i*dis,* plural **Aphides,** af'e-dēz. The plant-louse.

A'phis Vas-ta'tor.* A species of aphis remarkable for its destructive powers. See VASTATOR.

Aph-lo-ġis'tic. [Lat. **Aphlogis'ticus**; from the Gr. *α*, priv., and *φλόξ*, a "flame."] Without flame.

A-pho'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *φωνή*, the "voice."] Loss of voice; aph'ony. A genus of the order *Dyscinesiæ*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology. See DUMBNESS.

A-pho'rĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *a*, priv., and *φέρω*, to "bear."] Barrenness; sterility; inability to conceive offspring.

Aph'o-rism. [From the Gr. *ἀφορίζω*, to "limit," to "define."] A maxim. The Aphorisms of Hippocrates is the title of a celebrated work, containing various maxims or short, pithy sentences relating to medicine.

Aph-ro-dis'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. 'Αφροδίτη, Venus; 'Αφροδισιος, "pertaining to Venus," "venereal."] Morbid or immoderate desire of venery:—sometimes applied to the generative act. Also termed APHRODISIASMUS.

Aphrodisiac, af-ro-dizh'ē-ak. [Lat. **Aphrodisi'acus,** or **Aphrodis'ius**; from the same.] A term applied to medicines or food supposed to excite sexual desire or to increase the generative power.

Aphrodisiasmus.* The same as APHRODISIA.

Aph'tha,* plural **Aph'thæ.** [From the Gr. *ἅπτω*, to "set on fire."] Ulcers of the mouth, beginning with numerous minute vesicles and terminating in white sloughs. Aphthæ constitute the characteristic symptoms of "thrush," and also occur in other diseases.

Aph'thoid. [Lat. **Aphthoi'des**; from *aph'tha*, and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling aphthæ.

Aph'thous. [Lat. **Aphtho'sus**; from *aph'tha*.] Having the appearance of aphthæ, or full of aphthæ.

A-phyl'lous. [Lat. **Aphyl'lus**; from the Gr. *a*, priv., and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] Destitute of leaves.

Apiaceous, ā-pe-ā'shŭs. [Lat. **Apia'ceus.**] Having an arrangement as in APIUM.

Ap-ĭ-ca'lis.* [From the Lat. *a'pex, ap'icis.*] Belonging to the apex; ap'ical.

Ap-ĭ-ca'tus.* Having a conspicuous apex; ap'icated.

A-pic'u-late. Tipped with an abrupt minute point.

A-pĭ-cul'ture. [From the Lat. *a'pis*, a "bee," and *cultu'ra*, "cultivation."] The raising or education of bees.

A-pic'u-lus.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *a'pex.*] A term used in Botany to denote the projection of the midrib beyond the end of the leaf; a small, sharp, short point.

A'pĭ-ol. [Lat. **Apio'lum,** or, more correctly, **Apio'leum.**] A yellowish, oily liquid obtained from parsley (*A'pium Petroseli'num*). It has a peculiar odor, and an acrid, pungent taste.

A'pĭ-os Tu-be-ro'sa.* A plant of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, a native of New York, Ohio, etc. It has edible tubers, called *groundnuts* and *wild beans.*

A'pis Mel-lif'ĭ-ca.* [From the Lat. *a'pis*, a "bee," *mel*, "honey," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] The systematic name of the honey-bee, affording honey and wax.

A'pĭ-um.* A genus of the Linnæan class *Pentandria*, natural order *Umbelliferæ*, including the garden-plants celery and parsley.

A'pium Grav'e-o-lens* (or gra-ve'o-lens). The common Celery. (Fr. *Ache*, ăsh.) When wild, growing in wet places, it is acrid and poisonous; when cultivated in dry ground and partially blanched, it is used as salad. It is slightly aperient and carminative.

A'pium Pe-tro-se-li'num,* otherwise called **Petroseli'num Sa-ti'vum.*** The common Parsley, the root and seeds of which are diuretic and aperient.

Ap-la-nat'ic. [Lat. **Aplanat'icus**; from the Gr. *a*, priv., and *πλανάω*, to "wander," to "err."] Corrective of the aberrations of the rays of light.

A-plas'tic. [Lat. **Aplas'ticus**; from the Gr. *a*, priv., and *πλάσσω*, to "form."] Not capable of being organized.

Apleuria,* a-plu're-a. [From the Gr. *a*, priv., and *πλευρά*, a "rib."] An organic deviation characterized by the absence of ribs.

Ap-neū'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *a*, priv., and *πνεύμων*, the "lung."] The name of a monstrosity in which the lungs are wanting.

Apnœa,* ap-nē'a, or **Ap-neūs'tĭ-a.*** [From the Gr. *a*, priv., and *πνέω*, to "breathe."] Partial privation or entire suspension of the breath. The term is used by some medical writers as synonymous with *asphyxia.* It is more properly employed to signify the cessation of respiration which is caused by hyperoxygenation of the blood.

Apo. [Gr. *ἀπό.*] A prefix signifying "from," "off," "away." Before a word beginning with *h* the *o* is dropped and the *p* blended with the following letter: thus, *apo-helko* (from *ἀπό* and *ἕλκω*), to "draw away," is contracted into *aphelko* (*ἀφέλκω*).

Ap-o-car'pous. [Lat. **Apocar'pus**; from the Gr. *ἀπό*, "from," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] Having carpels distinct from one another. Pistils are apocarpous when the several pistils of the same flower are separate.

Ap-o-çe-no'sis,* plural **Ap-o-çe-no'sēs.** [From the Gr. *ἀπό*, "from," and *κενόω*, to "empty out."] Increased discharge, flux, or evacuation.

Apocynaceæ,* a-pos-se-na'she-ē. [From *Apoc'ynum*, one of the genera.] An order of dicotyledonous plants in some respects resembling the *Asclepiadaceæ*, and mostly natives of tropical regions. Many of its species have a poisonous milky juice. This order comprises the *Oleander*, the *Vinca* (periwinkle), the *Allamanda*, the *Tabernæ-montana utilis* (cow-tree), the milky juice of which is nutritious and wholesome, the *Amsonia*, the *Cerbera*, the *Thevetia*, and the *Alstonia.* See APOCYNUM.

Apocynaceous, a-pos-se-nā'shŭs. [Lat. **Apocyna'ceus.**] A term applied to plants resembling the *Apocynum*, or dog's-bane. Also belonging to the order *Apocynaceæ.*

Apocyneus.* The same as APOCYNACEUS.

Apocynin, or **Apocynine,** a-pos'se-nin. A bitter principle obtained from the *Apocynum cannabinum*, or dog's-bane.

Apocynum,* a-pos'se-nŭm. [From the Gr. *ἀπό*, "from," and *κύων*, a "dog," implying that it is something dogs should keep away from.] A genus of poisonous plants, called dog's-bane: the root is sometimes used as an emetic.

Ap'o-dēs.* [Formed in the plural from the Gr. *α*, priv., and *πούς*, *ποδός*, a "foot."] Literally, "without feet." A term applied to fishes without ventrals, or fins which correspond to legs and feet.

Ap'o-dus.* [From the same.] Without feet: ap'odous:—applied in the plural neuter (*Ap'oda*) to an order of *Radiata Echinodermata.*

Ap'o-gee. [Lat. **Apogæ'um**; from the Gr. *ἀπό*, "from," and *γῆ*, the "earth."] That point of the orbit of the sun, or of a planet, most distant from the earth.

A-pol-lĭ-na'ris, Waters of. Acidulous alkaline table waters containing carbonic acid and carbonate of soda. They are imported into the United States from Germany.

Ap-o-mor-phi'na,* Ap-o-mor'phine, or **Ap-o-mor'phĭ-a.*** An alkaloid obtained from morphina by the action of hydrochloric acid. It is a powerful emetic, but may generally be safely employed in very minute doses. The *fresh* solution alone should be used.

Ap-o-neū-ro'sis.* [From the Gr. *ἀπό*, "from," and *νεῦρον*, a "nerve."] (Fr. *Aponévrose*, ȧ'po'nȧ'vROz'.) Expansion of a tendon, or tendons, into a fibrous membrane.

A-poph'ў-sis,* plural **A-poph'ў-sēs.** [From the Gr. *ἀπό*, "from," and *φύω*, to "produce," to "grow."] A process or protuberance of bone:—also applied, in Botany, to any irregular swelling; the enlargement at the base of the spore-case of the umbrella moss.

Ap-o-plec'tic. [Lat. **Apoplec'ticus.**] Pertaining to apoplexy.

Ap-o-plex'ĭ-ą Pul-mo-na'ris.* "Pulmonary Apoplexy." Extravasation of blood in the lungs from the rupture of vessels.

Ap'o-plex-ў. [Lat. **Apoplex'ia**; from the Gr. *ἀπό*, "from," "away," and *πλήσσω*, to "strike." Hence *αποπλήσσω* signifies to "strike *away*,"—*i.e.*, to "strike into unconsciousness or insensibility:" so to "faint *away*" means to faint so completely as to become unconscious.] (Fr. *Apoplexie*, ȧ'po'plĕx'ē'.) A disease produced by congestion or rupture of the vessels of the brain, and causing a sudden arrest of sense and motion, the person lying as if asleep, respiration and the heart's action continuing. Loss of consciousness, of sensation, and of voluntary motion coming on more or less suddenly, and due to a morbid state of the brain. This condition of *coma* is termed "apoplectic" when of sudden or rapid onset.

Ap'oplexy, Cu-tā'ne-ous. A French term (*Apoplexie cutanée*, ȧ'po'plĕx'ē' kü'tȧ'nȧ') for sudden determination of blood to the skin and adjacent cellular membrane.

A-po'sĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *πόσις*, "drink."] Absence of thirst.

Ap-o-spas'mą.* A solution of continuity.

Ap-os-te'mą, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *ἀφίστημι*, to "depart from."] An abscess; an ap'osteme. See Abscess.

Ap-o-the'cą.* [Gr. *ἀποθήκη*, a "store."] Any place where things are kept; a store, particularly a wine-cellar.

A-poth'e-cą-rў. [Lat. **Apotheca'rius**; from the Gr. *ἀποθήκη*, a "repository" or "store."] One who keeps a store of drugs; one who sells drugs and puts up prescriptions. In Great Britain, an apothecary, besides selling and compounding drugs, is entitled to practise medicine, and is in fact a sort of sub-physician.

Ap-o-the'çĭ-ą,* Ap-o-the'çĭ-um.* [From the same.] A botanical term applied to the receptacle enclosing the reproductive corpuscles in the lichens.

A-poth'e-mą, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *ἀπό*, "from," and *θέμα*, a "deposit."] A brown powder deposited when vegetable extract is submitted to prolonged evaporation.

Ap-pą-ra'tus. [From the Lat. *ap'paro, appara'tum*, to "prepare," to "arrange."] (Fr. *Appareil*, ȧ'pȧ'rą'ĭ'.) Instruments or mechanical arrangements for experimenting, operating, etc.:—sometimes applied to organs in animals and plants. In Anatomy and Physiology, the term signifies the *ensemble* of organs of various species which concur to the same function.

Ap-pen'dage. In Botany, any superadded part:—applied to all parts which are arranged around any other part. The hairs and glands found on many plants are appendages.

Ap-pen'dĭ-çēs Ep-ĭ-plo'ĭ-çæ.* "Appendages of the Omentum." (See Epiploon.) In Anatomy, a term applied to prolongations of the peritoneum, filled with a soft, fatty substance, attached along the large intestines only.

Ap-pen-dic'u-lą.* [The diminutive of *ap-pen'dix*, an "appendage."] A little appendage, or appendicle.

Appendicula Vermiformis.* See Appendix Vermiformis.

Ap-pen-dic'u-lāte. [Lat. **Appendicula'tus**; from *appendic'ula.*] Having appendicles, or having some appendage.

Ap-pen'dix, i*cis,* plural **Ap-pen'dĭ-çēs.** [From the Lat. *ad*, "to," and *pen'do*, to "hang" or "join."] A part of or addition to a thing; an appendage.

Appen'dix Ver-mĭ-for'mis,* or **Appen'dix Cæ'ci Ver-mĭ-for'mis.*** The "Worm-Shaped Appendage of the Cæcum." A small process of the cæcum, which hangs into the pelvis. It is often called the *Appendic'ula vermifor'mis.*

Appert's (ap'pairz') **Proç'ess.** A method introduced by M. Appert (ap'pair') for preserving articles of food unchanged for several years. The articles are enclosed in bottles, which are filled to the top with any liquid, and hermetically closed. They are then placed in kettles filled with cold water, and subjected to heat till the water boils; the boiling temperature is kept up for a considerable time, after which the bottles are suffered to cool gradually. Instead of bottles, tin canisters are sometimes used, and rendered tight by soldering.

Ap'pe-tence, or **Ap'pe-ten-cў.** [From the Lat. *ap'peto, appeti'tum*, to "desire."] The disposition of organized beings to acquire and appropriate substances adapted to their support; also an ardent desire or longing for any object.

Ap'pe-tīte. [Lat. **Appeti'tus**; from the same.] The natural desire for food; also any

natural inclination by which we are incited to act; inordinate desire; lust.

Appetite, Canine. See BULIMIA.

Appetite, Depraved. See PICA.

Appetite, Insatiable. See BULIMIA.

Appetite, Loss of. See ANEPITHYMIA.

Appetite, Voracious. See BULIMIA, ADEPHAGIA.

Ap'ple. [Lat. **Ma'lum.**] (Fr. *Pomme*, pom.) The fruit of the *Py'rus Ma'lus*, a tree of the order *Rosaceæ*. It is naturalized or cultivated in many temperate regions of Asia, Europe, and North America. It is one of the hardiest of fruit-trees, and its fruit is considered the most valuable of temperate climates. It does not succeed in tropical countries. The blossoms of the apple are beautiful and fragrant. Cultivation has developed several hundred varieties of this fruit, some of which are sweet and others sour. They are divisible into three classes, Summer, Autumn, and Winter apples, according to the season in which they ripen.

Apples, Acid of. See MALIC ACID.

Ap-plĭ-cā'tion. The act of applying one thing to another, as the application of an apparatus, a bandage, or a blister.

Ap-po-sĭ'tion. [Lat. **Apposi'tio**; from *ad*, "to" or "on," and *po'no, posi'tum*, to "put" or "place."] Literally, "placing or depositing on" or "in addition to." A term applied in Surgery to the supplying of deficient parts by placing portions of the adjacent integuments, etc., in contact. Sometimes used synonymously with PROSTHESIS (which see). Also applied to the deposition of matter which takes place in the growth of the non-vascular tissues, such as horn, the nails, etc.

Ap-pres'sus.* [From the Lat. *ap'primo, appres'sum*, to "press close."] Appressed. A term in Botany, signifying "pressed close to:"—applied to leaves and hairs that are pressed or lie close to the stem or axis.

Ap-prox'ĭ-mal. [From the Lat. *ap* (for *ad*), "to," and *prox'imus*, "next."] A term now generally employed to denote the contiguous surfaces of adjoining teeth. (See *Dental Cosmos*, vol. xxii. p. 84.)

Ap-prox'ĭ-mate. [From the same.] Growing or situated near each other.

Ap-prox-ĭ-mā'tion. [Lat. **Approxima'tio.**] An approach to the true value or quantity; a continual approach still nearer and nearer to the quantity sought, but not expected to be found.

Apricot. See PRUNUS ARMENIACA.

A-proc'tĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *a*, priv., and *πρωκτός*, the "anus."] Literally, "absence of the anus." Imperforation of the anus.

Ap'ter-us.* [From the Gr. *a*, priv., and *πτερόν*, a "wing."] A term applied in the plural neuter (*Ap'tera*) to a family of insects which have no wings; ap'terous.

Ap'tĭ-tude. [From the Lat. *ap'tus*, "fit."] Fitness; tendency; the natural disposition of an animal or a race to perform certain acts or to feel the influence of morbid causes.

Ap-tў-a'lĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *a*, priv., and *πτύαλον*, "saliva."] Deficiency or absence of saliva.

A-pў-ret'ic. [Lat. **Apyret'icus**; from the Gr. *a*, priv., and *πυρετός*, "fever."] Having no fever or febrile excitement.

Ap-ў-rex'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *a*, priv., and *πύρεξις*, a "fever" or "paroxysm."] Absence of fever, or intermission of its paroxysms; ap'yrexy.

Ap'ў-rous. [From the Gr. *a*, priv., and *πῦρ*, "fire."] A term applied to bodies which sustain the action of a strong heat for a long time without change of figure or other properties. It is synonymous with *refractory*.

Aq. = *A'qua*,* "water," or *A'quæ*, "of water."

☞ In the following examples, the abbreviation stands either for the nominative or genitive,—*i.e.*, either for *a'qua*, "water," or *a'quæ*, "of water;" *a'qua bul'liens*, "boiling water," or *a'quæ bullien'tis*, "of boiling water;" but the genitive is more frequently used in prescriptions.

Aq. Bull. = *A'qua bul'liens.** "Boiling water."

Aq. Destil. = *A'quæ destilla'tæ.** "Distilled water."

Aq. Ferv. = *A'qua fer'vens*,* or *a'quæ ferven'tis.** "Hot water."

Aq. Font. = *A'quæ fon'tis* or *fonta'næ.** "Fountain or spring water."

Aq. Marin. = *A'qua mari'na.** "Sea-water."

Aq. Pur. = *A'quæ pu'ræ.** "Pure water."

Aqua,* a'kwa, plural **Aquæ**, a'kwē. [As if *æ'qua*, from its equal surface.] "Water." According to the U.S. Pharmacopœia, "natural water in the purest attainable state." The principal varieties of water (not medicated) are the following:

A'QUA DESTILLA'TA.* [From the Lat. *destil'lo, destilla'tum*, to "distil."] Distilled water,—having a vapid taste from the absence of air, and slightly empyreumatic, in consequence, probably, of the presence of a small quantity of extractive matter which has undergone partial decomposition. See AQUA DESTILLATA in its alphabetical place.

A'QUA EX FLU'MINE.* [From the Lat. *flu'men, flu'minis*, a "river."] Literally, "water from the river." River-water,—generally of considerable purity, but liable to hold in suspension particles of earthy matter, which impair its transparency and sometimes its salubrity.

A'QUA EX LA'CU.* [From the Lat. *la'cus*, a "lake."] Literally, "water from a lake." Lake-water. A collection of rain-, spring-, and river-waters, sometimes contaminated with various animal and vegetable bodies which, from its stagnant nature, have undergone putrefaction in it.

A'QUA EX NI'VE.* [From the Lat. *nix, ni'vis*, "snow."] Literally, "water from snow." Snow-water,—differing apparently from rain-water only in being destitute of air, to which water is indebted for its briskness and many of its good effects upon animals and vegetables.

A'QUA EX PALU'DE.* [From the Lat. *pa'lus, palu'dis*, a "marsh" or "swamp."] Literally, "water from a marsh." Marsh-water,—the most impure, as being the most stagnant, of all water, and generally loaded with decomposing vegetable matter.

A'QUA EX PU'TEO.* [From the Lat. *pu'teus*, a "well."] Literally, "water from a well." Well-water,—essentially the same as spring-water, being derived from the same source, but more liable to impurity from its stagnation or slow infiltration.

A'QUA FONTA'NA,* or A'QUA FON'TIS.* [From the Lat. *fons, fon'tis*, a "fountain."] Literally, "water of a fountain." Spring-water,—containing, in addition to carbonic acid and carbonate of lime, a small portion of muriate of soda, and frequently other salts. Spring-water which dissolves soap is termed "soft;" that which decomposes and curdles it is called "hard."

A'QUA MARI'NA.* [From the Lat. *ma're*, the "sea."] Sea-water, containing sulphate of soda, the muriates of soda, magnesia, and lime, a minute proportion of potash, and various animal and vegetable bodies.

A'QUA PLUVIA'LIS.* [From the Lat. *a'qua*, "water," and *plu'via*, "rain."] Rain-water,—the purest form of natural water, yet holding in solution carbonic acid, a minute portion of carbonate of lime, and traces of muriate of lime.

A'qua Am-mo'nĭ-æ.* "Water of Ammonia." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an aqueous solution of ammonia, containing 10 per cent. by weight of the gas. It is stimulant and irritant. In the stomach it acts as a stimulant antacid, and is often useful in heartburn, sick headache, etc. It is also called *Liquor Ammoniæ.*

A'qua Ammo'niæ For'tĭ-or.* "Stronger Water of Ammonia." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an aqueous solution of ammonia, containing 28 per cent. by weight of the gas. It is too strong for medical use in its unmixed state. Diluted with spirit of camphor and rosemary, it has been employed as a prompt and powerful rubefacient, vesicatory, or escharotic in various neuralgic, gouty, rheumatic, and spasmodic affections.

A'qua A-mŭg'da-læ A-ma'ræ.* "Bitter Almond Water." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a liquid consisting of nine hundred and ninety-nine parts of water and one part of oil of bitter almonds. The Bitter Almond Water of the Pharmacopœia of 1870 is essentially the same, though the directions for its preparation are different.

A'qua A-ni'si.* "Anise Water." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a liquid containing two parts of oil of anise in one thousand parts of water. It is used solely as a vehicle.

A'qua Au-ran'tĭ-i (aw-ran'she-ī) **Flo'rum.*** "Water of Orange-Flowers." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a liquid prepared from recent orange-flowers and water. It is used exclusively on account of its agreeable odor.

A'qua Bĭ-nel'lĭ.* An Italian quack medicine, supposed to be a solution of creasote, and celebrated at Naples for arresting hemorrhage.

Aqua Calcis.* See LIQUOR CALCIS.

A'qua Cam'pho-ræ.* "Camphor Water." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a liquid prepared with nearly eight parts of camphor to one thousand parts of water. See CAMPHOR.

A'qua Cha-lўb-e-a'ta.* An artificial mineral water, consisting of a solution of citrate of iron highly charged with carbonic acid gas and flavored by a little aromatized syrup.

A'qua Chlo'ri* (**A'qua Chlo-ri'ni***). "Chlorine Water." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an aqueous solution of chlorine, containing at least 0.4 per cent. of the gas. It is stimulant and antiseptic. Externally, it is employed, duly diluted, as a gargle in small-pox, scarlatina, and putrid sore throat. Internally, it has been used in typhus and in chronic affections of the liver.

A'qua Cin-na-mo'mi.* "Cinnamon Water." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a liquid containing about two parts of oil of cinnamon in one thousand parts of water. It is used as a vehicle for other less agreeable medicines.

A'qua Cre-a-so'ti.* "Creasote Water." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a 1 per cent. aqueous solution of creasote. It may be used with advantage as a gargle, as a lotion, or mixed with cataplasms to correct fetor, etc.

A'qua Des-til-la'ta.* "Distilled Water." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for pure water, a colorless, limpid liquid, without odor or taste. To obtain it perfectly pure, it must be distilled in silver vessels. The chief substances which require distilled water as a solvent are tartar emetic, corrosive sublimate, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, sulphates of iron, zinc, quinine, and morphia, all the alkaloids, etc.

A'qua Fœ-nic'u-li.* "Fennel Water." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a liquid containing two parts of oil of fennel in about one thousand parts of water. It is used as a vehicle for other medicines.

A'qua For'tis.* "Strong Water." A name formerly applied to nitric acid, on account of its powerfully corrosive properties. It is distinguished by the terms *double* and *single*, the latter being only half the strength of the former. Concentrated nitric acid, however, is much stronger even than double aqua fortis.

A'qua Men'thæ Pi-per-i'tæ.* "Peppermint Water." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a liquid containing about two parts of oil of peppermint in one thousand parts of water. It is used as a vehicle for medicines given in the form of mixture.

A'qua Men'thæ Vir'ĭ-dis.* "Spearmint Water." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a liquid containing about two parts of oil of spearmint in one thousand parts of water. It is used as a vehicle for medicines given in the form of mixture.

A'qua Re'gĭ-a.* "Royal Water." So called on account of its great power, it being the only solvent of gold and platinum. A mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids.

A'qua Ro'sæ.* "Rose Water." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a liquid prepared from the petals of recent pale rose and water by distillation. It has the perfume of the rose in great perfection, and is chiefly employed, on account of its odor, in collyria and other lotions.

A'qua Vi'tæ.* "Water of Life." Ardent spirits of the first distillation. Brandy.

Aquæ,* a'kwē, gen. **A-qua'rum**, the plural of **A'qua.** "Water."

A'quæ Min-e-ra'lēs. [From the Lat. *mineral'is*, a modern Latin term for our word "mineral."] "Mineral Waters." A term conventionally applied to such waters as are distinguished from spring-, lake-, river-, and other waters by peculiarities of color, taste, smell, or real or supposed medicinal effects. Mineral waters are of four principal kinds:

ACID'ULOUS, owing their properties chiefly to carbonic acid: they are tonic and diuretic, and in large doses produce a transient exhilaration:—often called *Soda Water*.

CHALYB'EATE, containing iron in the form of sulphate, carbonate, or muriate: they have a styptic, inky taste.

SA-LINE'. Mostly purgative, and advantageously employed in those hypochondriacal and visceral diseases which require continued and moderate relaxation of the bowels.

SULPHU'REOUS, deriving their character from sulphuretted hydrogen.

Aquæ Stillatitiæ,* a'kwē stil-la-tish'e-ē, also called **A'quæ Destilla'tæ.*** "Distilled Waters." Waters impregnated with the essential oil of vegetables, principally designed as grateful vehicles for the exhibition of more active remedies.

Aquamarine. See BERYL.

A-quā'rĭ-um* [literally, a "place where water is kept"[1], or **A-qua-vi-va'rĭ-um.*** A term applied to a glass tank or vessel containing water, in which living aquatic animals are kept for study or amusement. It should contain both animals and plants, as the former depend for breath on the oxygen given out by the plants.

A-quăt'ic. [Lat. **Aquat'icus**; from *a'qua*, "water."] Living or growing in water:—applied to plants growing wholly under water,—*i.e.*, *immersed*,—and also to those whose base is in water and all the rest raised above it,—*i.e.*, *emersed*. Animals are called aquatic which live constantly in the water, as fishes, or which swim on it and dive in it, as beavers, ducks, etc.

Aq'ue-duct. [Lat. **Aquæduc'tus**; from *a'qua*, "water," and *duc'tus*, a "canal" or "passage."] Literally, a "passage for water," though applied in Anatomy to several canals in the body not always containing fluid.

Aq'ueduct of the Coch'le-a. [Lat. **Aquæduc'tus Coch'leæ.**] A foramen of the temporal bone, for the transmission of a small vein from the cochlea.

Aq'ueduct of Fal-lo'pĭ-us. [Lat. **Aquæduc'tus Fallo'pii.**] The canal by which the portio dura winds through the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

Aq'ueduct of Sўl'vĭ-us. [Lat. **Aquæduc'tus Syl'vii.**] The canal which extends backwards under the tubercula quadrigemina into the fourth ventricle of the brain.

Aq'ueduct of the Ves-tib'u-lum or **of the Ves'tĭ-būle** [Lat. **Aquæduc'tus Vestib'uli**], also called the **Aq'ueduct of Co-tun'nĭ-us** [Lat. **Aquæduc'tus Cotun'nii**]. The commencement of a small canal which opens upon the posterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone of the cranium and transmits a small vein.

Aqueous, ā'kwe-ŭs. [From the Lat. *a'qua*, "water."] Containing water; watery; hydrous.

A'queous Hu'mor. A colorless fluid in the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye.

A'queous Rocks. A term which is synonymous with *Sedimentary Rocks*. See SEDIMENTARY.

Aq-uĭ-fo-lĭ'a'ce-æ.* [From the Lat. *Aquifo'lium*, the "holly-tree."] A small natural order of exogenous trees or shrubs with simple leaves. The ovary has several cells, and becomes a berry-like fruit. This order comprises the *Ilex* (Holly), several species of which are natives of the United States.

Aquila,* ak'wĭ-la. Literally, an "eagle." A term which had formerly many epithets joined with it to denote particular substances: thus, *aquila alba*, seu *mitigata*, was one of the fanciful names of calomel.

Aq-uĭ-le'ġĭ-a.* A genus of herbaceous plants, of the order *Ranunculaceæ*. The *Aquile'gia Canaden'sis* (Wild Columbine) bears beautiful flowers. Its seeds are said to be tonic.

Aquula,* ak'wu-la. [The diminutive of the Lat. *a'qua*, "water."] Literally, a "small particle of water." A term applied to any small aqueous tumor, and sometimes to a fatty tumor under the skin of the eyelid.

Aq'uula A-cous'tĭ-ca.* The fluid in the cavity of the vestibule of the internal ear.

Ar'a-bic, Gum. See GUMMI ACACIÆ. (This word is very often pronounced *a-rā'bic*,—a fault to be most carefully avoided by all those who desire to speak correctly.)

Araceæ,* a-ra'she-ē, or **Aroideæ,*** ar-o-i'de-ē. A natural order of endogenous herbaceous plants, containing an acrid juice and in some cases a highly dangerous principle. The flowers are naked and crowded on a spadix. The order comprises the *Arisæma* or *Arum triphyllum* (Indian Turnip) and the *Acorus Calamus*.

Ar'a-chis Hўp-o-ġæ'a.* The Groundnut or Peanut, an annual plant of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, extensively cultivated in the Southern States. It is a native of South America. The immature pod is pushed into the soil, where it ripens. The seeds are oily and edible.

A-rach'nĭ-da,* or **A-rach'nĭ-dēs.*** [From the Gr. *ἀράχνη*, a "spider."] The third class of the *Diplo-gangliata* or *Entomoida*, comprising articulated animals, generally with four pairs of legs, without wings or metamorphosis.

A-rach-ni'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *ἀράχνη*, a "spider," also a "spider's web."] A faulty term, denoting inflammation of the arachnoid membrane.

A-rach'noid. [Lat. **Arachnoi'des**; from the Gr. *ἀράχνη*, a "spider's web," and *εἶδος*, "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a spider's web:—applied to the second or middle membrane of the brain.

Arachnoid Canal. See BICHAT, CANAL OF.

Arach'noid Mem'brane. *Meninx media*. The fine cobweb-like membrane situated between

[1] Compare *apia'rium* (from *a'pis*, a "bee"), a "place where bees are kept," *aviu'rium* (from *a'vis*, a "bird"), a "place where birds are kept," etc.

the dura and pia mater. It is the serous membrane of the cerebro-spinal centres.

A-raeh'no-ĭ-di'tis,* or **A-raeh-ni'tis.*** Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane.

Arack. See ARRACK.

Ar-æ-om'e-ter, or **Ar-e-om'e-ter.** [From the Gr. ἀραιός, "thin," "light," and μέτρον, a "measure."] An instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquids into which it is plunged, by the depth to which its weight causes it to sink in them. This instrument is also termed a *hydrom'eter.* The art or process of measuring the density or gravity of liquids is termed *aræom'etry.*

A-ra'lĭ-a.* A genus of plants of the order *Araliaceæ,* comprising many species, natives of India, China, Japan, and the United States.

Ara'lia Can-a-den'sis.* Another name for the *Panax quinquefolium,* or Ginseng.

Ara'lia His'pĭ-da.* Dwarf Elder, a plant sometimes used in dropsy in the form of decoction.

Ara'lia Nu-dĭ-cau'lis,* or Wild Sarsaparilla, is a stimulant tonic and diaphoretic. It is sometimes used as a substitute for the true sarsaparilla. It is known also by the name of American Spikenard (*Nar'dus America'nus.*)

Ara'lia Quin-que-fo'lĭ-a.* The systematic name of Ginseng, a native of the United States.

Ara'lia Raç-e-mo'sa,* or American Spikenard, is analogous in its medical properties to the ARALIA NUDICAULIS, which see.

Ara'lia Spi-no'sa.* Angelica Tree, a native of the United States. Its bark, root, and berries are medicinal, and are said to be diaphoretic.

Araliaceæ,* a-ra-le-a'she-ē. A natural order of exogenous plants, natives of many tropical and temperate countries, and mostly having aromatic properties. They bear umbels of pentamerous flowers, and resemble the *Umbelliferæ* in characters. This order comprises the *Ara'lia* and the *Hed'era* (Ivy).

A-rā-lĭ-ā'ceous. [Lat. **Aralia'ceus.**] Having an arrangement as in the *Aralia.*

Ar-a-ne'ĭ-dæ.* [From the Lat. *ara'nea,* a "spider."] A family of the *Arachnides Pulmonariæ.*

A-rā'ne-ous. [Lat. **Araneo'sus**; from *ara'neum,* a "spider's web."] Of the nature of spider's web.

Arantii (a-ran'she-i) **Cor'pŏ-ra.*** Small tubercles, one in each semilunar valve of the aorta and pulmonary arteries:—called also *Corpora sesamoidea* and *Noduli Arantii.*

Ar'bor, or*is.* (Fr. *Arbre,* ĀRBR.) A "tree." A plant having a single trunk, rising high, durable, woody, and divided into branches which do not perish in winter. In Chemistry the term is applied to any crystallization which ramifies like a tree.

Ar'bor Di-a'næ.* [From *Dia'na,* the "moon," and hence, like *luna,* denoting "silver."] "The tree of Diana," otherwise "silver tree." A beautiful arborescent precipitate of silver produced by throwing mercury into a dilute solution of lunar caustic (nitrate of silver).

Ar'bor Ma'ris.* [From the Lat. *ma're,* gen. *ma'ris,* the "sea."] The "Tree of the Sea." A name given to coral.

Ar'bor Min-e-ra'lis Phil-o-soph'ĭ-ca,* **Ar'bor Phĭ-los'o-pho'rum.*** The *Arbor Dianæ.*

Ar'bor Vi'tæ.* [From the Lat. *vi'ta,* "life."] Literally, the "tree of life." A term applied to the thick mass of white substance in either hemisphere of the cerebellum. This mass, when cut parallel to the median line, presents an arborescent or tree-like appearance, caused by the intermixture of the white substance with the cineritious. Also applied to the tree called *Thu'ya Occidenta'lis.*

Ar-bo're-al. Living on trees:—applied to certain animals of the class *Mammalia,* as many monkeys, the lemur, sloth, marten, raccoon, squirrel, etc.

Ar-bo're-ous. [Lat. **Arbo'reus**; from *ar'bor,* a "tree."] Belonging to a tree; like a tree; dendroid.

Ar-bo-rĕs'çent. [Lat. **Arbores'cens**; from *arbores'co,* to "grow like a tree."] Growing like a tree; resembling a tree in size or in form.

Arbre. See ARBOR.

Ar-bus'cu-la.* [The Lat. diminutive of *ar'bor,* a "tree."] A term applied to the *branchiæ* of certain *Anellata;* an ar'buscule or ar'buscle.

Ar'bu-tus.* A genus of shrubs and small trees of the order *Ericaceæ,* comprising many species, natives of Europe, Chili, and North America. The *Arbutus Unedo* (Strawberry-Tree), a native of Europe, is cultivated for ornament. Its bark and leaves are astringent.

Ar'butus U'va Ur'si.* The shrub now called *Arctostaphylos uva ursi.*

Arc. [Lat. **Ar'cus**; see ARCH.] Any part of the circumference of a circle.

Ar'ca Ar-ca-no'rum.* Literally, a "chest of secrets." The alchemical name of the philosopher's stone.

Ar-cāde'. [From the Lat. *ar'cus,* a "bow," also an "arch."] (Fr. *Arcade,* ĀR'kĀd'.) In Architecture, a series of apertures with arched ceilings supported by piers, forming an ornamental front of massive masonry. Also an anatomical term applied to several curved parts.

Ar-ca'na,* gen. **Ar-ca-no'rum,** the plural of ARCANUM, which see.

Ar-ca'num.* [From the Lat. *ar'ca,* a "chest" or "coffer" in which precious things were carefully kept.] A secret. A nostrum or medicine the composition of which is concealed.

Arch. [Lat. **Ar'cus.**] Literally, a "bow." A bending in the form of a bow. Any arc or part of the circumference of a circle. A concave, self-supporting structure of stone or brick, supported by its own curve and by the mutual pressure of its component parts.

Arch, Fem'o-ral. [Lat. **Ar'cus Femora'lis.**] The name of a considerable arch formed over the concave border of the pelvis. It is bounded above by Poupart's ligament, below by the border of the pubes and ilium. Also termed the *crural arch.*

Arch of the A-or'ta. The curved parts between the ascending and descending portions of the aorta.

Ar-chæ'us.* [From the Gr. ἀρχαῖος, "primeval;" from ἀρχή, the "beginning."] A term

used by Van Helmont, Paracelsus, and other visionary writers to denote a certain mysterious, immaterial principle which, as they supposed, presides over the functions and development of the body.

Ar-ɛhe-bĭ-o'sis.* [From the Gr. *ἀρχή*, "beginning," and *βίος*, "life."] A term used to denote the beginning of life in the (supposed) act or process of spontaneous generation. See BIOGENESIS.

Archencephalus,* ark-en-sef'a-lŭs. [From the Gr. *ἀρχός*, "chief," and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the "brain."] A term applied by Galen to man, because of the intellectual development of his brain; archenceph'alous.

Ar-ɛhe-ol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Archæolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ἀρχαῖος*, "ancient," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A discourse or treatise on ancient things or antiquities. The science or knowledge of antiquities.

Ar'ɛhe-tўpe. [Lat. **Archet'ypus**; from the Gr. *ἀρχή*, "beginning," "origin," and *τύπος*, a "type."] The original type or model on which others are formed.

Ar'chil (*ch* as in child). A violet-red paste, prepared from the Lichen Roccella, or Orseille, and other species of lichen, and used in dyeing.

The plant Lichen Roccella, reduced to a pulp and treated with impure ammoniacal liquor, yields a rich purple tincture, called *litmus*, or turnsole, used in Chemistry as a test.

Ar-ɛhop-to'ma,* or **Ar-ɛhop-to'sis.*** [From the Gr. *ἀρχός*, the "anus," and *πτῶμα* or *πτῶσις*, a "falling."] Prolapsus ani. A descent of the rectum. See PROLAPSUS.

Ar-ɛho-sўr'inx.* [From the Gr. *ἀρχός*, the "anus," and *σῦριγξ*, a "pipe," a "fistula."] Another term for *fistula in ano*.

Ar'çĭ-form. [Lat. **Arcifor'mis**; from *ar'cus*, a "bow" or "arch."] Formed like an arch.

Ar'ciform Fi'bres. A term applied by Mr. Solly to a set of fibres which proceed from the corpus pyramidale and pass outwards beneath the corpus olivare to the cerebellum. He distinguishes them into two layers, the *superficial cerebellar* and *deep cerebellar fibres*.

Arctatio,* ark-ta'she-o. [From the Lat. *arc'to, arcta'tum*, to "bind closely," to "make narrow."] Constipation of the intestines; also, a preternatural contraction of the vagina.

Arc'tic. [Lat. **Arc'ticus**; Gr. *αρκτικός*, "belonging to the north," from *Ἄρκτος*, the constellation called "The Bear," situated near the North Pole.] North; northern.

Arc'tic Cir'cle. A circle extending 23½ degrees from the North Pole, marking that portion of the northern hemisphere within which the sun at the summer solstice does not set.

Arc'tĭ-um Lap'pa.* The herb called burdock, belonging to the Linnæan class *Syngenesia* and the natural order *Compositæ*. The seeds are cathartic, the root diuretic and diaphoretic. A decoction of the leaves is sometimes used in cutaneous diseases.

Arc-to-staph'ў-los.* [From the Gr. *ἄρκτος*, a "bear," and *σταφυλή*, a "grape."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Decandria*, natural order *Ericaceæ*. The term signifies the same as *uva ursi*, —*i.e.*, "bear-grape."

Arctostaph'ylos U'va Ur'si.* Another name for the *Arbutus uva ursi*. (See UVA URSI.) It is a native of Europe and the Northern United States.

Ar-cu-a'lis.* [From the Lat. *ar'cuo*, to "bend like a bow."] A term applied to the coronal suture, which is also called *sutu'ra arcua'lis*, and to the temporal bones, or *os'sa arcua'lia*.

Ar'cu-ate. [From the same.] Bent or curved like a bow.

Arcuatio,* ar-ku-a'she-o. [From the Lat. *ar'cuo, arcua'tum*, to "bend like a bow."] A gibbosity or curvature of the dorsal vertebræ, the sternum, or the tibia.

Ar'cus.* A bow, arc, or arch. The periphery of any part of a circle.

Ar'cus Se-ni'lis.* A peculiar arched or circular opaque appearance on the eyes of old men, round the margin of the cornea.

Ar-de'ĭ-dæ.* [From the Lat. *ar'dea*, a "heron."] A family of birds having the *Ardea* for their type.

Ar'dent Spir'its. [From the Lat. *ar'dens*, "burning," a participle of *ar'deo*, to "be hot," to "burn."] A term applied to distilled alcoholic liquors,—namely, brandy, gin, rum, and whiskey.

Ar'dor, o'ris.* [From the Lat. *ar'deo*, to "burn."] Intense or morbidly increased sensation of heat.

Ar'dor Fe-bri'lis.* Feverish or febrile heat.

Ar'dor U-ri'næ.* A sensation in the inflamed urethra as if the passing urine were scalding hot.

Ar'dor Ven-tric'u-li.* Heartburn:—also called *Ar'dor stom'achi*.

A're-a.* An open space. The internal capacity of any given boundary or limit.

A'rea Dif'flu-ens* [from the Lat. *dif'fluo*, to "spread"] and **A'rea Ser'pens*** [from *ser'po*, to "creep"] are terms applied by Celsus to different forms of baldness. The latter is the same as OPHIASIS, which see.

A'rea Ger-mĭ-na-ti'va.* An opaque spot on the blastodermic vesicle in an egg or ovum, opposite to the insertion of the *mesometrium*.

A'rea O-pa'ca.* A dull circle surrounding the *area pellucida*, formed by the *area germinativa* becoming clear in the centre. See preceding article.

A'rea Pel-lu'cĭ-da.* A depression in the ovum, containing a pellucid fluid which surrounds the germ.

A-re'ca.* The betel-nut, the fruit of the *Are'ca Cat'echu*, belonging to the natural order *Palmæ*. It is tonic and astringent, and forms one of the principal ingredients of the *Betel*, so extensively used in the East as a masticatory. See BETEL.

Ar-e-fac'tion. [Lat. **Arefac'tio, o'nis**; from *a'reo*, "to be dry," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] A mode of drying medicinal substances by which they may be reduced to dust or powder.

Ar-e-nā'ceous. [Lat. **Arena'ceus**; from *are'na*, "sand."] Of the nature of sand; sandy.

Ar-e-nā'rĭ-ous. [Lat. **Arena'rius**; from *are'na*, "sand."] Growing in sandy soil.

Ar-e-nic'o-la,* and **Ar-e-nic'o-lus.*** [From the Lat. *are'na*, "sand," and *co'lo*, to "inhabit."] Inhabiting sandy places.

Ar'e-nose. [Lat. **Areno'sus**; from *are'na*, "sand."] Full of sand; sandy.

A-re'o-la.* [The diminutive of the Lat. *a'rea.*] The halo, or small reddish or brownish circular space, round the nipple of females. Also the circle surrounding certain pustules, such as the vaccine pustule. In Botany, a small cavity.

Are'ola Pap-ĭl-la'ris.* [From the Lat. *papil'la*, a "nipple."] The areola round the nipple. See AREOLA.

A-re'o-læ.* [Plural of the Lat. *are'ola.*] A term used by anatomists to denote the interstices between the fibres of an organ, or between vessels interlacing with one another:—also applied to little spaces or areas between the cracks in lichens.

A-re'o-lar. [Lat. **Areola'ris**; from *are'ola*, a "small, open space."] Containing areolæ, or small spaces. *Areolar tissue* is the cellular tissue of some writers, named from the interstices which it contains.

A-re'o-lāt-ed, or **A-re'o-late.** [Lat. **Areola'tus.**] Having areolæ; marked out into little spaces or areolæ.

Areometer and **Areometry.** See ARÆOMETER.

Ar-e-thu'sa Bul-bo'sa.* A plant of the natural order *Orchidaceæ*, a native of the United States. It bears a beautiful solitary flower. The bruised bulbs are used for cataplasms.

Ar'gand Lamp. A name applied to lamps with hollow or circular wicks, first invented by Argand about 1782. The intention of them is to furnish a more rapid supply of air to the flame, and to afford this air to the centre as well as to the outside of the flame.

Ar'ġe-ma,* or **Ar'ġe-mon.*** [From the Gr. ἀργός, "white."] A small white ulcer of the eye, described by Hippocrates.

Ar-ġe-mo'ne.* [From the Gr. ἄργεμον, a "disease of the eye,"—named from the supposed virtues of one species in curing diseases of the eye.] A genus of plants belonging to the poppy tribe, or *Papaveraceæ*. The *Argemo'ne Mexica'na*, or Thorn Poppy, contains a juice which, when dried, resembles gamboge, and has been used as a hydragogue cathartic. The seeds are sometimes employed as a substitute for ipecacuanha.

Ar'ġen-tāte of Am-mo'nĭ-a. The substance otherwise called FULMINATING SILVER, which see.

Ar-gen'ti Cy-an'ĭ-dum.* "Cyanide of Silver." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a white powder, containing hydrocyanic acid and silver. It has sometimes been used in minute doses as an application to the gums. It is supposed to be anti-syphilitic.

Argen'ti I-od'ĭ-dum.* "Iodide of Silver." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a heavy, amorphous, light-yellowish powder, containing hydriodic acid and silver. It possesses the general medical properties of nitrate of silver.

Argen'ti Ni'tras.* "Nitrate of Silver." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for colorless, transparent, tabular, rhombic crystals, containing nitric acid and silver. It becomes gray or grayish black on exposure to light in the presence of organic matter, is odorless, and has a bitter and strongly metallic taste and a neutral reaction. It is one of the most important and most extensively used of all caustic substances. It is employed as a counterirritant, stimulant, and alterative, and as an escharotic.

Argen'ti Ni'tras Dĭ-lu'tus.* "Diluted Nitrate of Silver." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a substance consisting of equal parts of nitrate of silver and nitrate of potash. It occurs generally in the form of pencils or cones of a finely granular fracture, odorless, and having a caustic metallic taste and a neutral reaction. It is only used externally, and is similar in its action to the fused nitrate, but less energetic.

Argen'ti Ni'tras Fu'sus.* "Moulded Nitrate of Silver." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a white, hard solid, generally in the form of pencils or cones of a fibrous fracture. Externally applied, it acts variously as a stimulant, vesicant, and escharotic. It should be restricted to external use.

Argen'ti Ox'ĭ-dum.* "Oxide of Silver." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a heavy, dark, brownish-black powder, produced by precipitating a solution of nitrate of silver with an alkaline solution. It is liable to reduction by exposure to light, odorless, has a metallic taste, and imparts an alkaline reaction to water, in which it is slightly soluble. It is believed to have the general therapeutic virtues of nitrate of silver.

Ar-ġen-tif'er-ous. [Lat. **Argentif'erus**; from *argen'tum*, "silver," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing, or containing, silver:—applied to minerals or ores.

Ar'ġen-tīne. [Lat. **Argenti'nus**; from *argen'tum*, "silver."] Having the appearance, brightness, or clear sound of silver.

Ar'gentine Flow'ers of An'ti-mo-nў. The sesquioxide of antimony, frequently occurring in the form of small, shining needles of silvery whiteness. See ANTIMONY.

Argentite. See SILVER GLANCE.

Ar-ġen'tum.* [From the Gr. ἀργός, "white."] Silver, the whitest of metals. It occurs native,—that is, in the metallic state,—and is also obtained from the ores of lead. It is employed in Pharmacy chiefly or solely in the preparation of the nitrate. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a white metal having the specific gravity of 10.4. See SILVER.

Argen'tum Fo-lĭ-a'tum.* [From the Lat. *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Silver-leaf:—used for covering pills and other substances.

Argen'tum Fu-ġĭ-ti'vum,* **Argen'tum Mob'ĭ-le.*** The same as *Argentum vivum*, or quicksilver.

Argentum Musivum.* See MOSAIC SILVER.

Argen'tum Vi'vum.* "Quicksilver," the metal *Hydrar'gyrum*, or mercury.

Ar-ġil'la.* [From the Gr. *ἀργός*, "white."] Alumina, or pure clay; ar'gil.

Ar-ġil-lā'ceous. [Lat. **Argilla'ceus**; from *argil'la*, "clay."] Of the nature of clay.

Ar-ġil-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Argillif'erus**; from *argil'la*, "clay," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Containing clay as an accidental ingredient.

Ar'ġil-loid. [Lat. **Argilloi'des**; from *argil'la*, "clay," and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling argil.

Ar'gŏl, or **Ar'gal.** (Fr. *Tartre brut*, tärtr brü, "raw" or "coarse tartar.") Wine-stone, or crude tartar, an acidulous concrete salt deposited by wine, and used by dyers as a mordant. It is impure bitartrate of potash.

Ar-ġўr'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἄργυρος*, "silver."] Disease caused by the use, or abuse, of salts of silver.

Arhythmous, a-rith'mŭs. [Lat. **Arhyth'mus**; from the Gr. *α*, priv., and *ῥυθμός*, "number."] Without rhythm or regularity of the pulse.

Ar-ĭ-çi'na.* An alkaloid found in cinchona bark, and very analogous in its properties to cinchonia and quinia. These three alkaloids may be viewed as oxides of the same compound radicle.

Ar'id. [Lat. **Ar'idus**, "dry, lean, barren."] Dry; parched with heat; destitute of moisture.

Ar'il. [Lat. **Aril'lus**; from *a'reo*, to "be dried up."] A botanical term, signifying a peculiar exterior coat of some seeds: thus, mace is the aril of the nutmeg.

Ar'il-late, or **Ar'il-lāt-ed.** [Lat. **Arilla'tus.**] Having arils; formed like an aril.

Arillus.* See ARIL.

A-ris'ta.* [From the Lat. *a'reo*, to "be dry."] A term in Botany, denoting the beard of the chaff of grasses; the awn.

A-ris'tate. [Lat. **Arista'tus**; from *aris'ta.*] Having an awn or rigid bristle-like process; awned; bearded.

A-ris-to-lo'ċhĭ-a* or **A-ris'to-lo-ċhi'a.*** [From the Gr. *ἄριστος*, the "best," and *λοχεία*, or *λοχία*, "childbirth;" also, "LOCHIA" (which see); because it promotes recovery after childbirth.] Birthwort. A Linnæan genus of the class *Gynandria*, natural order *Aristolochiaceæ*. It comprises numerous species, natives of the United States, Mexico, South America, and Europe.

Aristolo'chia Re-tic-u-la'ta.* A species of snake-root which is indigenous in Louisiana and Texas. It is used in medicine as a tonic.

Aristolo'chia Ser-pen-ta'rĭ-a.* The *Serpenta'ria Virginia'na*, or Virginia Snake-Root: —so named because supposed to be an antidote to the poison of serpents. It is a stimulant and tonic, and is given in cases of debility, and especially in intermittents.

Aristolo'chia To-men-to'sa.* A woody climbing plant, a native of the Southern United States. It is tonic and stimulant.

Aristolochiaceæ,* a-ris-to-lo-ke-a'she-ē, or **A-ris-to-lo'ċhĭ-æ.*** [From the Lat. *Aristolo'chia*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of exogenous plants, natives of the tropical and temperate parts of both hemispheres. They are tonic and stimulant. They are herbs or twining shrubs having apetalous flowers, some of which are beautiful.

A-ris-to-lo'ċhĭ-æ,* the plural of **Aristolo'chia.** The Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ.

Arm. [Lat. **Bra'chium.**] The upper extremity from the shoulder to the wrist, divided by the elbow-joint into the arm proper and the forearm.

Ar-ma'rĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *ar'ma*, "arms" or "implements."] A store of medicines, instruments, etc.

Armed. In Botany, having thorns or prickles.

Ar-me'nĭ-an Bole. [Lat. **Bo'lus Arme'niæ.**] A pale, red-colored earth, used as a remedy against aphthæ; also used in tooth-powders, etc.

Ar-mil'la,* plural **Ar-mil'læ.** [From the Lat. *armil'la*, a "bracelet."] The name of the membranous ligaments confining the tendons of the carpus.

Ar'mil-la-rў. [Lat. **Armilla'ris**; from the same.] Applied in Astronomy to an artificial sphere formed of circles, representing orbs of celestial bodies; in Botany, applied to plants having leaves like bracelets.

Armora'ciæ (ar-mo-ra'she-ē) **Ra'dix.*** Horseradish-root. See COCHLEARIA ARMORACIA.

Ar'mus.* [From the Gr. *ἀρμός*, a "joint."] The shoulder or arm.

Ar-năl'dĭ-a.* A disease formerly known in England, and attended with alopecia, or baldness.

Ar'nĭ-ca.* [From the Gr. *ἄρς*, *ἀρνός*, a "lamb;" from the softness of its leaf.] A Linnæan genus of the class *Syngenesia*, natural order *Compositæ*. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the flowers of *Arnica montana*.

Ar'nica Mon-ta'na.* Leopard's-bane. This plant is celebrated as a remedy for bruises, and hence has been called *panace'a lapso'rum* (the "panacea of the fallen,"—*i.e.*, of those who have had a fall occasioning a severe injury). It is a native of Europe.

Ar'nĭ-çæ Flo'rēs.* "Arnica Flowers." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the flowerheads of *Arnica montana*. When taken internally, arnica acts as an irritant to the stomach and bowels, often producing an emetic and cathartic effect.

Ar'nicæ Ra'dix.* "Arnica Root." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the rhizome and rootlets of *Arnica montana*. Their medical properties are similar to those of Arnica Flowers. The tincture of arnica root is officinal. See TINCTURA ARNICÆ RADICIS.

Ar'nĭ-çin. [Lat. **Arnici'na.**] A bitter resin, the active principle of *Arnica montana*.

A-roi'de-ous. [Lat. **Aroi'deus**; from *a'rum*, the "wake-robin," and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the *Arum*, or Wake-robin. The Latin term in the plural feminine (*Aroi'deæ*) forms the name of a natural order of plants. See ARACEÆ.

A-ro'ma,* gen. **A-ro'ma-tis**, plural **A-ro'ma-ta.** [Perhaps from the Gr. ἄρι, intensive, and ὀδμή, "odor."] The fragrant principle of plants and of substances derived from them.

Ar-o-mat'ic. [Lat. **Aromat'icus**; from *aro'ma.*] Odoriferous; having an agreeable smell or spicy flavor, as the nutmeg, vanilla, sassafras, lavender, wintergreen, cinnamon, and other spices.

Ar-o-mat'ĭ-cus Cor'tex.* "Aromatic Bark." The bark of *Canella alba*, or wild cinnamon.

Arquebusade, Eau d' (Fr.), ō-dārk'bü'zād'. [From the Lat. *ar'quebus*, a "hand-gun."] *A'qua Vulnera'ria.* A lotion composed of vinegar, sulphuric acid, honey, alcohol, and various aromatics, —originally applied to wounds inflicted by the arquebus.

Ar'rack, or **Ar'rak**, written also **Ar'ack.** An intoxicating beverage made in India by distilling fermented juice of various kinds, but especially from *toddy*, the sweet sap of the palm-tree.

Ar'ra-go-nīte. A species of carbonate of lime, first found in Aragon, Spain. It occurs in crystals the primary form of which is a rhombic prism.

Arrectores Pilorum.* See PILORUM ARRECTORES.

Ar-rest'ed. A term used in obstetrics when the head of the child is hindered, *but not impacted*, in the pelvic cavity,—a distinction of the greatest importance.

Ar'row-Root. The fecula or starch from the root of the *Maranta arundinacea* and *M. Indica:* —named from its supposed efficacy in poisoned wounds (wounds from poisoned arrows). Arrow-root is also obtained from the root of the *Arum maculatum* and other plants.

Arrow-Shaped. See SAGITTATE.

Ar-se'nĭ-āte. [Lat. **Arse'nias, a'tis.**] A salt consisting of arsenic acid united with a salifiable base.

Arseniate of Sodium, or **Arseniate of Soda.** See SODII ARSENIAS.

Ar'se-nic. [Lat. **Arsen'icum**, or **Arse'nium**; from the Gr. ἄρσην, "masculine," "vigorous,"—in allusion to its strong and acrimonious properties.] A metal plentifully met with in nature, generally in union with sulphur, or with other metals, or with oxygen, etc. Though arsenic in its metallic state is not dangerous, it is readily converted into a poisonous oxide, and all of its soluble compounds are more or less poisonous. Arsenic is also the common name for arsenious acid, sometimes called white oxide of arsenic, *arsen'icum al'bum* ("white arsenic"), ratsbane, and other names. This is the most common form in which arsenic is found in commerce. The only known antidote for this poison is the hydrated sesquioxide (or peroxide) of iron, which has been found much more efficacious when freshly prepared. This substance produces (by a transfer of a portion of the oxygen from the iron to the acid) an insoluble and therefore inert subarseniate of the protoxide of iron. That this antidote may be perfectly successful, it should be preceded by the use of emetics or the stomach-pump. See POISONS.

Ar-sen'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Arsenica'lis.**] Belonging to arsenic or arsenious acid.

Arsenical Paste. See PÂTE ARSÉNICALE.

Arsenicalis Liquor.* See LIQUOR ARSENICALIS.

Ar-sen'ĭ-ci Al'bum Ox'ĭ-dum Ve-na'le.* The "White Oxide of Arsenic of Commerce." A name of arsenious acid, or sublimed oxide of arsenic.

Ar-sen'ĭ-cum.* "Arsenic." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a brittle metal, usually of a dark hue, but exhibiting a steel-gray color and brilliant lustre when recently broken or sublimed. Its specific gravity is 5.88.

Arsen'icum Al'bum.* "White Arsenic." A name of arsenious acid, or sesquioxide of arsenic.

Ar-se'nĭ-i I-od'ĭ-dum. "Iodide of Arsenic." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for glossy, orange-red, crystalline masses, or shining, orange-red, crystalline scales, containing iodine and arsenic, having an iodine-like odor and taste and a neutral reaction. It has been used internally in lepra, impetigo, and diseases resembling cancer.

Ar-se'nĭ-ous Aç'id. The *Acidum arseniosum*, otherwise called *Arsenicum album*, or sesquioxide of arsenic, and *Arsenici album oxidum venale.* See ARSENIC.

Ar'se-nīte. [Lat. **Ar'senis, i'tis.**] A combination of arsenious acid with a base.

Ar'senite of Cop'per. [Lat. **Cu'pri Ar'senis.**] A green pigment, called *Paris Green*, or *Scheele's Green.* It is poisonous, and is extensively used as a remedy against injurious or destructive insects.

Arsenium.* See ARSENIC.

Arseniuret, ar-sĕn'yu-rĕt. [Lat. **Arseniure'tum.**] A combination of arsenic with a metallic or other base.

Ar-sen'o-vin'ic Aç'id. An acid produced by the action of arsenic on alcohol.

Ar-tan'the E-lon-ga'ta.* A name of the *Matico* plant. See MATICO.

Artemisia,* ar-te-mish'e-a. [Gr. Ἀρτεμισία; perhaps because sacred to Diana, in Gr. Ἄρτεμις.] A Linnæan genus of the natural order *Compositæ.* It comprises numerous species of herbaceous or shrubby plants widely distributed in temperate regions of both hemispheres. Many of them are bitter and tonic.

Artemis'ia A-brot'a-num.* Southern-wood, —formerly used as a tonic and anthelmintic.

Artemis'ia Ab-sin'thĭ-um.* Common wormwood; also called *Absinthium commune* and *Absinthium vulgare.* It is a native of Europe, and has tonic properties.

Artemis'ia Chi-nen'sis.* The Chinese wormwood, or mugwort of China.

Artemis'ia Dra-cunc'u-lus.* Tarragon, a plant which is used to impart a peculiar stimulating flavor to vinegar.

Artemis'ia In'dĭ-ca.* Indian wormwood, used similarly to *Artemisia Chinensis.*

Artemis'ia Ju-da'ĭ-ca.* The same as ARTEMISIA SANTONICA.

Artemis'ia Lat-ĭ-fo'lĭ-a.* The same as ARTEMISIA CHINENSIS.

Artemis'ia Ma-rit'ĭ-ma.* The plant which produces SANTONICA, which see.

Artemis'ia San-ton'ĭ-ca.* Tartarian southernwood, wormwood, or worm-seed plant.

Ar-tem'ĭ-sin. [Lat. **Artemisi'na.**] The bitter principle of *Artemisia Absinthium.*

Artère, ăr'tair', the French term for ARTERY, which see.

Arteria.* See ARTERY.

Ar-te'rĭ-a As'per-a.* The "Rough Artery." [See etymology of ARTERY.] The trachea or windpipe:—so called because of the inequalities or roughness of its surface.

Arte'ria In-nom-ĭ-na'ta.* The "Unnamed Artery." The first branch given off from the aorta, dividing into the right carotid and right subclavian arteries.

Arte'ria Mag'na.* The "Great Artery." The aorta.

Ar-te'rĭ-ac, or **Ar-te-rī'a-cal.** [Lat. **Arteri'acus.**] Pertaining to the *arteria aspera,* or windpipe:—applied to medicines for disorders of the voice or diseases of the windpipe.

Ar-te'rĭ-æ,* gen. **Ar-te-rĭ-a'rum,** the plural of **Arte'ria,** an "artery."

Arteriæ Venosæ,* ar-te're-ē ve-no'sē, the plural of **Arte'ria Veno'sa.** Literally, "venous arteries." A name sometimes given to the four pulmonary veins, because they contain arterial blood.

Ar-te'rĭ-al. [Lat. **Arteria'lis;** from *arte'ria,* an "artery."] Belonging to an artery.

Arterial Duct. See DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS.

Ar-te-rĭ-og'ra-phy. [Lat. **Arteriogra'phia;** from *arte'ria,* an "artery," and the Gr. γράφω, to "write."] A description of the arteries.

Ar-te-rĭ-ol'o-ğy. [Lat. **Arteriolo'gia;** from *arte'ria,* an "artery," and the Gr. λόγος, a "discourse."] A treatise on the arteries; the science of the arteries.

Ar-te-rĭ-o'sus.* [From the Lat. *arte'ria,* an "artery."] Having numerous arteries; of the nature of an artery.

Arteriosus Ductus.* See DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS.

Ar-te-rĭ-ot'o-my. [Lat. **Arterioto'mia;** from *arte'ria,* an "artery," and the Gr. τέμνω, to "cut."] The cutting into, dividing, or opening of an artery.

Ar-te-ri'tis.* [From the Lat. *arte'ria,* an "artery."] Inflammation of an artery.

Ar'ter-y. [Lat. **Arte'ria,** plural **Arte'riæ;** from the Gr. ἀήρ, "air" or "spirit," and τηρέω, to "keep" or "preserve," the arteries having been supposed by the ancients to contain air.] One of the vessels by which the blood is conveyed from the heart towards the various organs and members of the body.

Artesian, ar-te'zhan. [From *Artois,* Lat. *Arte'sia,* a province of France, in which they were first formed.] A term applied to certain wells or fountains produced by boring through various strata deep enough to reach a subterranean body of water the sources of which are higher than the mouth of the well. The diameter of these wells is small, often between five and ten inches. A well at Sperenburg, in Prussia, is three thousand nine hundred feet deep.

Ar'thra-gra.* [From the Gr. ἄρθρον, a "joint," and ἄγρα, a "seizure."] The same as ARTHRITIS.

Ar-thrăl'ğĭ-a.* [From the Gr. ἄρθρον, a "joint," and ἄλγος, "pain."] Chronic pain of a joint; gout or rheumatism.

Ar-thrit'ic. [Lat. **Arthrit'icus.**] Belonging to arthritis, or to gout.

Ar-thri'tis, *idis.** [From the Gr. ἄρθρον, a "joint."] Literally, "inflammation of a joint." Gout. A term generically used to signify any disease involving a joint, but more correctly confined to articular inflammation. See PODAGRA.

Arthri'tis Pla-neti'ca,* Arthri'tis Rheumat'ĭ-ca,* Arthri'tis Va'ga.* Other names for wandering or erratic gout. See PODAGRA.

Ar-throc'a-ce.* [From the Gr. ἄρθρον, a "joint," and κάκη, "disease."] An ulcerated condition or caries of the cavity of a bone:—also used as synonymous with *Spina ventosa.*

Ar-thro'dĭ-a.* [From the Gr. ἄρθρον, a "joint."] An articulation admitting of motion on all sides; a variety of *diarthrosis.*

Ar-thro-dyn'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. ἄρθρον, a "joint," and ὀδύνη, "pain."] Pain in a joint, or chronic rheumatism.

Ar-throg'ra-phy. [Lat. **Arthrogra'phia;** from the Gr. ἄρθρον, a "joint," and γράφω, to "write."] A description of the joints.

Ar-throl'o-ğy. [Lat. **Arthrolo'gia;** from the Gr. ἄρθρον, a "joint," and λόγος, a "discourse."] A treatise on the joints; the science of joints.

Ar-thron'cus.* [From the Gr. ἄρθρον, a "joint," and ὄγκος, a "mass," a "swelling."] A distinct cartilaginous body (one or more) which sometimes forms within the knee-joint:—sometimes applied to the tumefaction of a joint.

Ar-thro-pa-thi'a.* [From the Gr. ἄρθρον, a "joint," and πάθος, an "affection."] An affection of the shoulder-joint, with violent pain and swelling of the brachial portion.

Ar-thro-phlo-go'sis.* [From the Gr. ἄρθρον, a "joint," and φλογόω, to "inflame."] Inflammation of a joint. See ARTHRITIS.

Ar-throp'o-da.* [From the Gr. ἄρθρον, a "joint," and πούς, ποδός, a "foot."] A term applied by Cope to a primary type or grand division of the animal kingdom. It is synonymous with *Articulata.*

Ar-thro-py-o'sis.* [From the Gr. ἄρθρον, a "joint," and πῦον, "pus."] Pus in a joint.

Ar-thro'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. ἄρθρον, a "joint."] The generic name for articular inflammation, according to Dr. Good.

Ar-thro'sis.* [From the Gr. ἀρθρόω, to "fasten by joints."] Articulation, or connection by joints.

Artichoke. See CYNARA SCOLYMUS.

Ar-tic-u-la'ris.* [From the Lat. *artic'ulus,* a "joint."] Relating to joints; articular:—ap-

plied to arteries, muscles, etc., connected with the joints.

Articula'ris Ge'nu.* "The Articular [Muscle] of the Knee." This and the term *subcruræus* have been applied to a few detached muscular fibres frequently found under the lower part of the cruralis and attached to the capsule of the knee-joint.

Articula'ris Mor'bus.* The "Articular Disease," or disease of the joints. The same as ARTHRITIS, or gout.

Articulata.* See ARTICULATUS.

Ar-tic'u-la-ted. Jointed; connected by joints.

Ar-tic-u-lā'tion. [Lat. **Articula'tio, o'nis**; from *artic'ulus*, a "joint," *artic'ulo, articula'tum*, to "joint," to "make a joint."] The fastening together of the various bones of the skeleton in their natural situation; a joint. Also the distinct utterance of syllables or words.

The articulations of the bones of the body are divided into *synarthroses*, immovable articulations, and *diarthroses*, movable articulations. See DIARTHROSIS, SYNARTHROSIS.

Ar-tic-u-la'tus.* [From the same.] Articulated, jointed, or knotted:—applied in the plural neuter (*Articula'ta*) to the third great division of the animal kingdom, in which articulated rings encircle the body, and frequently the limbs; also called *Arthropoda*. In Botany the term is applied to parts connected by joints, as the petiole of a leaf with the stem.

Ar-tic'u-li,* gen. **Ar-tic-u-lo'rum**, the plural of **Artic'ulus**, a "joint."

Ar-tiç'u-lo Mor'tis.* "In or at the point or moment of death." See ARTICULUS.

Ar-tic'u-lus,* or **Ar'tĭ-cle.** [The diminutive of the Lat. *ar'tus*, a "joint."] A joint or articulation; a member or limb; a small part, as of a discourse; a point or moment:—in Botany, that part of the stalk between two knots or joints; also a knot or joint.

Ar-tĭ-fĭ'çial A'nus. An opening made in the parietes of the abdomen, through which the fæces are discharged during life; also an opening made in the natural situation in cases of imperforate anus.

Artifi'cial Eye. A hollow hemisphere, usually made of enamel, so as to present the appearance of the natural eye.

Artifi'cial Joint. A fracture united by the broken ends of the bone becoming rounded and smooth and connected by a fibrous, ligamentous substance; a false joint.

Artifi'cial Pu'pil. The result of an operation for overcoming the effect of adhesions or permanent contraction of the iris.

Artifi'cial Sys'tem. A system of botanical classification devised by Linnæus, and sometimes called the *Sexual system*, because it is founded on the stamens and pistils. He arranged all plants under twenty-four classes, founded mainly on the number, situation, proportion, and connection of the stamens.

Ar-to-car-pa'ce-æ.* A natural order of exogenous trees, natives of South America, Polynesia, and India. It comprises the *Artocarpus*, *Brosimum*, and *Antiaris*. Some botanists include these under *Urticaceæ*.

Ar-to-car'pus.* [From the Gr. ἄρτος, "bread," and καρπός, "fruit."] A genus of plants growing in Southern India and Polynesia. The *Artocar'pus inci'sa* is the bread-fruit proper; the *Artocar'pus integrifo'lia* has a very coarse fruit, called jack-fruit, common in the South of India. See BREAD-FRUIT.

Arundinaceus,* a-rŭn-de-na'she-ŭs. [From the Lat. *arun'do*, a "reed."] Belonging to a reed; resembling a reed; arundina'ceous:—applied in the feminine plural (*Arundinaceæ*, a-rŭn-de-na'she-ē) to a tribe of plants having the *Arundo* for its type.

Aryan. See RACE.

A-rÿt'æ-no-ĭ-dæ'us.* [See the two following articles.] Belonging to the arytenoid cartilages. The *arytænoidæus* muscle is a muscle extending from one of the arytenoid cartilages to the other.

A-rÿt'e-noid. [Lat. **Arytænoi'des**; from the Gr. ἀρύταινα, a "pitcher," and εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the mouth of a pitcher.

Aryt'enoid Car'tĭ-laġ'-ines Arytænoi'des.] Two cartilaginous bodies of the larynx, which, in their natural situation, resemble the mouth of a pitcher.

As-a-fœt'ĭ-da.* "Asafetida." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a gum resin obtained from the *Ferula Narthex* and *Ferula Scorodosma*. See ASSAFŒTIDA.

As-a-græ'a.* [Named in honor of *Asa Gray*, the eminent American botanist.] A genus of plants of the order *Liliaceæ*, consisting of a single species, *Asagræ'a officina'lis*, a native of Mexico. It produces the SABADILLA, which see.

Asagræ'a Of-fiç'ĭ-na'lis.* The plant from which veratria is obtained.

A-saph'a-tŭm.* [From the Gr. ἀσαφής, "obscure," "uncertain;" named in allusion to their deceptive appearance.] A term applied to the collections in the sebaceous follicles of the skin, which, when pressed out, appear like little worms.

A-sa'phĭ-a.* [Gr. ἀσαφής; from *a*, priv., and σαφής, "clear," "plain."] Defective utterance; a want of clearness of articulation or of speech.

A-sar-a-bac'ca.* The *Asarum Europæum*.

Asari Folia.* See ASARUM EUROPÆUM.

As'a-rin. [From the Lat. *as'arum*.] A bitter principle found in the leaves of the ASARUM EUROPÆUM, which see.

As'a-rum.* A genus of stemless herbs of the order *Aristolochiaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of the United States. They have aromatic pungent root-stocks.

As'arum Can-a-den'se.* Canada Snake-root, or Wild Ginger. The root is sometimes used as a substitute for ginger.

As'arum Eu-ro-pæ'um.* The plant *Asarabacca*. The leaves (*As'ari fo'lia*) abound in a bitter principle called *as'arin*, and are used as an errhine. Its leaves and root are powerfully emetic and cathartic.

As-bes'tos.* [From the Gr. *ἀ*, priv., and *σβέννυμι*, to "extinguish."] Literally, "inextinguishable," "that which cannot be extinguished or destroyed." A mineral substance of a fibrous structure, from which an incombustible linen is made. The ancients are said to have made use of cloth of asbestos to wrap the bodies of their dead before placing them on the funeral pile. Asbestos is a variety of hornblende. Its incombustibility and slow conduction of heat are said to render it a complete protection against flame.

Ascarides.* See ASCARIS.

As'ca-ris,* plural **As-căr'i-dēs.** [Supposed to be derived from the Gr. *ἀσκαρίζω*, to "leap," to "kick."] A genus of worms found in the human intestines. The name is often incorrectly applied to the *Oxyuris*, or Thread-worm.

As'caris Lum'bri-co-i'dēs.* [From the Lat. *lumbri'cus*, an "earth-worm."] One of the most common of intestinal worms, resembling the earthworm.

As'caris Mȳs'tax.* [From the Gr. *μύσταξ*, a "moustache."] A small worm from two to four inches long, with an appendage at the mouth which has been compared to a moustache. It is sometimes found in the intestines of children, and also of cats.

As'caris Ver-mic-u-la'ris.* The thread-worm:—now called OXYURIS.

As-cend'ing. In Botany, rising obliquely upwards:—applied to stems. Also directed upwards or rising upwards, as the stem (which is the *ascending* axis).

Ascend'ing Ax'is. A term applied to the stem of plants, or that part which grows in an opposite direction from the root (which is the *descending* axis). See AXIS.

As-cen'sus.* [From the Lat. *ascen'do*, *ascen'sum*, to "climb," to "ascend."] Literally, an "ascending," or "ascent." A term applied in Chemistry to the process of sublimation, formerly termed *Destillatio per ascensum.*

Ascen'sus Mor'bi.* The "ascent or increase of a disease."

Ascia,* ash'e-a. An "axe" or "hatchet." The term is applied to a bandage, so called from its shape, described by Hippocrates.

Ascian. See ASCII.

As-çid'i-a,* or **As-çid'i-ans.** A group of Mollusks called *Tunicates*, which have no shell, but are enclosed in a leathery or elastic tunic.

As-çid'i-āte. [Lat. **Ascidia'tus**; from *ascid'ium.*] Shaped like a small bottle or pitcher.

As-çid-i-for'mis.* [See ASCIDIUM.] Formed like a small bottle or pitcher; ascid'iform.

As-çid'i-um.* [From the Gr. *ἀσκίδιον* (diminutive of *ἀσκός*, a "leather bag," or "wine-skin"), a "small leathern bag or bottle."] A hollow leaf resembling a small bottle or pitcher, as in the *Nepenthes* (Pitcher-plant).

As-çig'ĕr-us.* [From the Gr. *ἀσκός*, a "bag," and the Lat. *ge'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or containing utricles.

Ascii,* ash'e-i, the plural of **Ascius,** ash'e-ŭs. [From the Gr. *ἀ*, priv., and *σκιά*, a "shade" or "shadow."] Literally, "without shadow." A term applied to the people of the Torrid Zone, who have twice in the year the sun perpendicular above their heads, and are then without shadow.

As-çi'tēs.* [Gr. *ἀσκίτης*; from *ἀσκός*, a "leather sack" or "bag," "something swollen or puffed up."] *Hy'drops utricula'rius*, or dropsy of the belly. A genus of the natural order *Intumescentiæ*, class *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology.

As-çit'ic. [Lat. **Ascit'icus.**] Having *Ascites* or pertaining to *Ascites.*

Asclepiadaceæ,* as-kle'pe-a-da'she-ē. A natural order of exogenous plants, of which the *Asclepias* is the type. It comprises also the *Stapelia*, the *Hoya*, and the *Stephanotis*, which are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers, and a medicinal plant called Mudar (*Calotropis.*) The seeds in many species are furnished with long tufts of silky hairs. This order includes about one thousand species, mostly natives of the tropical parts of Asia and America.

As-cle'pĭ-as, a*dis.* [From the Gr. Ἀσκληπιός, the Greek name of *Æsculapius*, the god of medicine.] The name of a genus of plants belonging to the Linnæan class *Pentandria*, natural order *Asclepiadaceæ.* It comprises many species which are natives of the United States.

Ascle'pias.* Asclepias, or Pleurisy Root. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the root of *Asclepias tuberosa.*

Ascle'pias Cor-nu'ti.* The Silk-Weed; called also Milk-Weed. Of this plant the bark of the root is given in powder for asthma and other pulmonary affections.

Ascle'pias Cu-ras-sav'i-ca.* A plant, a native of the West Indies, called *Bastard Ipecacuanha.* Its leaves are emetic.

Ascle'pias In-car-na'ta.* The flesh-colored *Asclepias*, a plant whose medical properties appear to be similar to those of ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA, which see.

Ascle'pias Sȳ-ri'a-ca.* A synonyme for *Asclepias cornuti.*

Ascle'pias Tu-be-ro'sa.* Swallow-wort:—called also Pleurisy Root. An American plant, the root of which is used as an expectorant and a diaphoretic in catarrh and rheumatism. It is given in powder and decoction or infusion.

As-cle'pĭ-on,* more correctly **As-cle-pĭ-ei'on*** (Gr. Ἀσκληπεῖον). [From the Lat. *Ascle'pias* or *Æscula'pius*, the god of medicine.] A temple of Æsculapius, where it is said the sick often resorted and were cared for.

A-sep'ta.* [From the Gr. *ἀ*, priv., and *σήπομαι*, to "putrefy."] Substances free from the putrefactive process.

Asetiger,* a-set'e-jer. [From the Lat. *a*, priv., *se'ta*, a "bristle," and *ge'ro*, to "bear."] Without bristles; asetiğ'erous:—applied in the neuter plural (*Asetiğ'era*) to a family of *Articulata abranchiata.*

A-sex'u-al. [Lat. **Asexua'lis**; from *a*, priv., and *sex'us*, "sex" or "gender."] A botanical term applied to plants having no sexual organs.

Ash. The common name of several trees and shrubs of the Linnæan genus *Frax'inus* and the

natural order *Oleaceæ*. The white ash (*Frax'inus America'na*) is a noble shade-tree, and valuable for timber. It is a native of the United States. *Bitter Ash* is the popular name for a species of Quassia growing in the West India islands.

Ash-Color. See CINEREUS.

Ash, Mountain. See PYRUS AMERICANA.

Ash, Prickly. See PRICKLY ASH.

Ash'es. [Lat. **Ci'nis, Cin'eris.**] The residual substance after burning anything; more usually, the residuum of the combustion of vegetables, containing alkalies and alkaline salts. The common name for the vegetable alkali potash, or *Potassa*.

Asiatic (ā'she-at'ik) **Bâl'sam.** [Lat. **Asiat'icum Bal'samum.**] The BALSAMUM GILEADENSE, which see.

Asitia,* a-sit'e-a. [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *σῖτος*, "food."] Abstinence from food; also loss of appetite. See ANOREXIA, FASTIDIUM CIBI.

As-păr'a-ġi,* the plural of **Aspar'agus,** forming the Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants now included in *Liliaceæ*.

As-păr'a-ġin. [Lat. **Asparagi'na.**] A peculiar vegetable principle obtained from the Asparagus.

As-păr'a-gus [Gr. *ἀσπάραγος*] **Of-fiç-ĭ-na'lis.*** Common Asparagus, a plant belonging to the Linnæan class *Hexandria*, natural order *Liliaceæ*. The root and young shoots are diuretic, and are said to exert a sedative influence on the heart.

As-par'tāte. [Lat. **Aspar'tas, a'tis.**] A combination of aspartic acid with a base.

Aspen. See POPULUS TREMULOIDES.

Aspera Arteria.* See ARTERIA ASPERA.

As-per-ġil'lĭ-form. [Lat. **Aspergillifor'mis**; from *aspergil'lum*, a "brush."] Brush-like; divided into minute ramifications, as the stigmas of grasses, certain hairs of the cuticle, etc.

As'per-ĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *as'per*, "rough," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Rough-leaved; asperifo'lious:—applied by Linnæus, in the plural feminine (*Asperifo'liæ*), to an order of plants. See BORAGINACEÆ.

As-per'ma-tism, or **As-per'mĭ-a.*** [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *σπέρμα*, "seed," "semen."] Inability to produce or to discharge the seminal fluid.

As-per'ma-tous. [Lat. **Asper'matus,** or **Asper'mus**; from the Gr. *α*, priv., and *σπέρμα*, "seed."] Without seed.

As-per'sion. [Lat. **Asper'sio**; from *asper'go, asper'sum*, to "sprinkle."] The sprinkling of the body with a medicinal liquid or powder.

As-pĕr'u-la.* A genus of herbs of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, natives of Europe. *Asperula odorata* has fragrant leaves, and is said to be diuretic and tonic.

As-phăl'tum.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *σφάλλω*, to "slip," to "fail," because when used as a cement it prevented the stones from slipping or giving way.] Native bitumen, a solid, brittle bitumen found on the shores and on the surface of the Dead Sea, which was named Asphaltitis from this substance. It is also found in Mexico, Trinidad, etc. A brown coloring-matter is formed from it, which, when dissolved in oil of turpentine, is semi-transparent and is used as a glaze.

As'pho-del. [Lat. **Asphod'elus**; Gr. *ἀσφόδελος*.] A genus of herbaceous plants of the natural order *Liliaceæ*, natives of Sicily and the Levant. Several species of this genus are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers. The bulbs of *Asphodelus ramosus* contain fecula which is edible, and they are said to be diuretic.

Asphodeleæ,* as-fo-de'le-ē. A subdivision of the natural order *Liliaceæ*.

As-phod'e-lĭ,* the plural of the Lat. **Asphod'elus,** forming the Jussieuan name of a natural order the same as ASPHODELEÆ, which see.

As-phŷx'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *σφύξις*, the "pulse."] Literally, the "state of being without pulse." As'phyxy. Suspended animation; that state in which there is total suspension of the powers of body and mind, usually caused by interrupted respiration, as by hanging or drowning.

Asphyx'ia Al'ġĭ-da.* [From the Lat. *al'geo*, to "be cold."] Asphyxy from intense cold.

Asphyx'ia E-lec'trĭ-ca.* Asphyxy caused by lightning or electricity.

Asphyx'ia Id-ĭ-o-path'ĭ-ca.* "Idiopathic Asphyxy." Asphyxy, or sudden death, without any manifest cause. See IDIOPATHIC.

Asphyx'ia Me-phit'ĭ-ca.* Asphyxy from inhalation of some mephitic gas, carbonic acid, or other non-respirable gas.

Asphyx'ia Ne-oph-ŷ-to'rum.* [From the Gr. *νέος*, "young," "new," and *φυτόν*, a "plant," also a "child."] Called also **Asphyx'ia Ne-o-na-to'rum.*** [From the Lat. *na'tus*, "born."] Deficient respiration in new-born children.

Asphyx'ia Suffocatio'nis* (suf-fo-ka-she-o'nis). The "Asphyxy of Suffocation." Asphyxy by hanging or drowning.

As-phŷx'ĭ-āt-ed. [Lat. **Asphyxia'tus.**] Laboring under asphyxy.

As-pid'ĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *ἀσπίς*, a "round shield."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Cryptogamia*, order *Filices*.

As-pid'ĭ-um.* "Aspidium" (Male Fern). The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the rhizome of *Aspidium Filix-mas* and of *Aspidium marginale*.

Aspid'ium Ath-a-man'tĭ-cum.* [Etymology uncertain.] A species of fern growing in South Africa, much used as a remedy against worms, especially the tape-worm.

Aspid'ium Fi'lix-Mas.* The male fern; called also *Polypodium Filix-mas*. The root of this plant is considered by many to be an efficaceous remedy against the tape-worm.

As'pĭ-ra-tor. An explorative instrument invented by Dieulafoy for the evacuation of the fluid contents of tumors, etc. It consists of a glass syringe having at its lower end two openings provided with stop-cocks. When the piston is raised and the cocks are closed, a vacuum is created in the syringe, which can be maintained by fixing the piston in the withdrawn position. An

india-rubber tube is fitted into each of the two openings, and these must be provided with coils of wire inside to prevent them from collapsing. At the end of one tube is fixed a fine hollow needle.

As-ple'nĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *σπλήν*, the "spleen."] A genus of ferns, called spleenwort and miltwaste, from a belief that it removed disorders or reduced enlargements of the spleen.

Asple'nium Cet'arach* (set'a-rak). A species of fern much used as a remedy in nephritic and calculous diseases, also as a pectoral.

Asple'nium Fi'lix-Fœm'ĭ-na.* The female fern, a plant possessing medical properties similar to those of the male fern (*Aspidium Filix-mas*). The *Asple'nium ru'ta mura'ria*, the *A. scolopen'drium*, and the *A. trichomanoi'des* have properties similar to those of the *A. cetarach*.

Assafœtida,* as-sa-fet'e-da, written also **Assafetida*** and **Asafœtida.*** The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the gum resin, or concrete juice, obtained from the *Narthex Asafœtida*, otherwise called *Fer'ula Asafœt'ida*. It occurs massive and in tears. It was used by the ancients as a condiment, and at the present day the plant is eaten with relish in some countries of the East. Assafœtida is a powerful antispasmodic; it is also a stimulant expectorant and laxative. From its uniting antispasmodic and expectorant virtues, it often proves useful in spasmodic pectoral affections.

As-say'. [From the Fr. *essayer* (old Fr. *asaier*), to "try."] To test ores by chemical or blow-pipe examination: said to be in *the dry way* when done by means of heat (in a crucible), and in *the wet way* when done by means of acids and liquid tests.

ASSAYING. A term commonly applied to the operation of ascertaining the proportion of any metal in an ore or mixture. See CUPELLATION.

As-sim'ĭ-lāte. [From the Lat. *ad*, "to," and *sim'ilis*, "like."] Literally, to "make like." In Physiology, to change the food into a substance like the living body; to convert the food into nutriment,—in other words, into chyle and blood.

As-sim-ĭ-lā'tion. [Lat. **Assimila'tio, o'nis;** from the same.] The act or process of assimilating food. An action common to all organized beings, by which they transform foreign materials into their proper substance. In Botany, the conversion of inorganic mineral matter into the living substance of a plant, or into organic matter capable of becoming living substance.

As-so'dēs,* or **A-so'dēs.*** [From the Gr. *ἀση*, "disgust," "nausea."] A continual fever, attended with a loathing of food. Sauvages calls it *Trytæophya assodes*, and Cullen arranges it under the tertian remittents.

As-sur'gent. [Lat. **Assur'gens;** from *assur'go*, to "rise up."] A botanical term, signifying rising obliquely upwards, or rising with a curve from a declined base.

A-stat'ic. [Lat. **Astat'icus;** from the Gr. *α*, priv., and *ἱστημι*, to "stand."] A term applied to a magnetic needle when its directive property is destroyed by the proximity of another needle, of equal magnetic intensity, fixed parallel to it and in a reversed position, each needle having its north pole adjacent to the south pole of the other. In this state, the needles, neutralizing each other, are unaffected by the earth, while they are still subject to the influence of galvanism.

As-te-a-to'dēs.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *στέαρ, στέατος*, "fat."] Deficiency or absence of the fatty secretions of the skin. See SEBACEOUS GLANDS.

As'ter.* [Gr. *ἀστήρ*, a "star."] A genus of plants of the natural order *Compositæ*, comprising many species which are indigenous in the United States and bear handsome flowers in radiated star-like heads.

Asteraceæ,* as-ter-a'she-ē. A name given by Lindley to a natural order of plants. See COMPOSITÆ.

As'ter Cor-dĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* Heart-Leaved Aster, a native of the United States. It bears pale-blue or purple flowers, and is said to have aromatic properties.

As'ter Pu-niç'e-us.* Red (Stalked) Aster, a native of the United States. Its flowers have long and showy lilac or violet-purple rays. The stalk is red-purple.

A-ster'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and the Lat. *ster'num*.] An organic deviation in the fœtus, characterized by absence of the sternum.

As'ter-oid. [Lat. **Asteroi'des;** from the Gr. *ἀστήρ*, a "star" or "planet," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a star. As a noun, the term is applied, in Astronomy, to many small planets, including Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta.

As-the'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *σθένος*, "strength."] As'theny. Want or loss of strength; debility.

As-then'ic. [Lat. **Asthen'icus;** from *asthe'nia*.] Wanting or deficient in strength; adynamic.

As-the-nol'o-ġy. [Lat. **Asthenolo'gia;** from the Gr. *α*, priv., *σθένος*, "strength," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The consideration (or science) of diseases arising from debility.

As-the-no'pĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., *σθένος*, "strength," and *ὄψις*, "vision."] Weakness of sight.

Asth'ma, a*tis.* [Gr. *ἆσθμα*; from *ἀσθμάζω*, to "gasp for breath."] A disease attended with difficulty of breathing and a sensation of constriction in the chest, wheezing, cough, and expectoration. A genus of the order *Spasmi*, class *Neuroses*, of Cullen's nosology.

Asth-mat'ic. [Lat. **Asthmat'icus.**] Belonging to, or laboring under, asthma.

A-stig'ma-tĭsm. [Lat. **Astigmatis'mus;** from the Gr. *α*, neg., and *στίγμα*, a "point."] A defect in the eye, in which the rays of light are not brought to one point or focus, but converge at different distances, so as to form two linear images at right angles with each other.

As'to-mus.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *στόμα*, a "mouth."] Having no mouth:—applied to an order of Mosses, and to a family of apterous insects.

As-trag'a-loid. [Lat. **Astragaloi'des**; from *astrag'alus*, the "ankle-bone," a "die," and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the astragalus.

As-trag-a-lo-i'dēs Sўph-ĭ-lit'ĭ-ca,* called also **Astrag'alus Es'ca-pus.*** The milk-vetch, a plant the root of which is said to cure syphilis.

As-trag'a-lus.* [Gr. *ἀστράγαλος*.] The ankle-bone. Also a genus of plants of the natural order *Leguminosæ*.

Astrag'alus Cret'ĭ-cus.* The Cretan milk-vetch, one of the species of *Astragalus* which are said to yield the gum tragacanth of commerce.

Astragalus Escapus.* See ASTRAGALOIDES SYPHILITICA.

Astrag'alus Gum'mĭ-fer.* A leguminous plant, a native of Syria. Tragacanth is obtained from it.

Astrag'alus Trag-a-can'tha.* The plant formerly supposed to yield gum tragacanth, now known to be chiefly obtained from the *Astragalus verus* and *Astragalus gummifer*.

Astrag'alus Ve'rus.* A plant of the Linnæan class *Diadelphia*, natural order *Leguminosæ*, from which gum tragacanth is derived. It is a native of Asia Minor, Persia, etc.

As-tric'tion. [Lat. **Astric'tio, o'nis**; from *ad*, "to," and *strin'go, stric'tum*, to "bind."] The state produced by astringent medicines.

As-trin'gent. [Lat. **Astrin'gens**; from the same.] Producing contraction and condensation in the soft solids, thereby diminishing excessive discharges.

Astrin'gent Prin'cĭ-ple. A vegetable principle found in the bark of many trees and plants. From its use in tanning skins it has obtained the name of TANNIN, which see.

As-trin'gents. A name applied to medicines (such as alum, tannin, etc.) having the power to check discharges, whether of blood, of mucus, or of any other secretion. They act by contracting the capillaries and secreting-orifices. The chief astringents are acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, tannic and gallic acids, sulphate of zinc, kino, catechu, dilute mineral acids, and alum. See ASTRICTION and ASTRINGENT.

As-trol'o-gў. [From the Gr. *ἀστρον*, a "star," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A description of the heavenly bodies, their nature and distinctions, and, so, like Astronomy:—more usually, however, the term is applied to a pretended science which explained the phenomena of nature, and events of human life, by the influence of the stars. Hippocrates considered astrology among the studies necessary for a physician.

As-tron'o-my. [Lat. **Astrono'mia**; from the Gr. *ἀστρον*, a "star," and *νόμος*, a "law."] Literally, that science which treats of the laws which govern the heavenly bodies; but, more generally, it includes everything which can be known of those bodies. It was the only branch of physical science which the ancients cultivated with assiduity or real success.

A-sўs-to'lĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *συστολή*, "systole."] The want of power in the heart to make a complete systole, or one sufficient to expel the blood from the ventricles.

At'a-vism. [From the Lat. *at'avus*, an "ancestor."] A term used to denote a reversion to morbid traits or anomalies existing in ancestors, but not in immediate parents; also a tendency of animals and plants to inherit the characters of their remote progenitors.

A-tax'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *α*, neg., and *τάσσω*, to "order."] (Fr. *Ataxie*, ă'tăx'ē'.) Literally, "want of order." Irregularity:—a term applied to some diseases.

A-tax'ic. [Lat. **Atax'icus**; from *atax'ia*.] Irregular.

Ataxie Locomotrice Progressive (Fr.), ă'tăx'ē' lo'ko'mo'trēss' pro'grĕs'sēv'. "Progressive Locomotor Ataxia." An affection in which there is a want of power to regulate or co-ordinate the voluntary muscular movements, as, for example, in walking.

Ataxy. See ATAXIA.

-Ate. A terminal syllable which, added to the name of an acid ending in *ic*, expresses a combination of that acid with a base: as, nitr*ate* of silver, or a combination of nitr*ic* acid with the oxide of silver.

At-e-lec'ta-sis,* or **Atelec'tasis Pul-mo'num.*** [From the Gr. *ἀτελής*, "imperfect," and *ἔκτασις*, "expansion."] A term applied to a state of the lungs in new-born children, resulting from some obstacle to the complete establishment of respiration. See PULMO.

A-thal'a-mous. [Lat. **Athal'amus**; from the Gr. *α*, priv., and *θάλαμος*, a "marriage-bed."] In Botany, having no conceptacles.

Ath-er-ĭ-çe'rus.* [From the Gr. *ἀθήρ*, the "point of a sword," and *κηρός*, "slender."] Atherice'rous:—applied in the nominative plural neuter (*Atherice'ra*) to a family of dipterous insects, in which the lower and side pieces of the sucker are linear and pointed, or setaceous.

A-ther'ma-nous. [Lat. **Ather'manus**; from the Gr. *α*, priv., and *θερμαίνω*, to "make warm."] Not communicating heat.

Ath-er-o'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *ἀθήρα*, "gruel."] An encysted tumor containing a soft substance like panada. Beclard observes that this kind of cyst, and the varieties termed *meliceris* and *steatoma*, are merely sebaceous follicles enormously dilated. The term is also applied to a form of fatty degeneration in the inner coat of the arteries.

Ath-er-om'a-tous. [Lat. **Atheromato'sus.**] Of the nature of atheroma.

Ath-e-to'sis.* [From the Gr. *ἄθετος*, "without fixed position."] An affection in which there is inability to retain the fingers or toes in any position in which they chance to be placed.

Ath-let'ic. [Lat. **Athlet'icus**; from the Gr. *ἀθλητής*, an "athlete," "one who strove for a prize" (from *ἆθλον*, a "prize," a "contest").] Having a strong muscular development, like those who exercised in the ancient games. Also conducive to muscular strength or pertaining to muscular exercise.

At-lan'tad. The same as ATLANTAL used adverbially.

At-lan'tal. A term applied by Dr. Barclay as meaning "towards the atlas."

At'las, an'tis.* [From the Lat. *At'las*, an ancient giant, fabled to bear the heavens upon his shoulders.] The first cervical vertebra:—so named, it would seem, because it immediately sustains the head, a burden immensely disproportioned to itself in size.

At-mĭ-dom'e-ter, At-mom'e-ter. [Lat. **Atmidom'etrum, Atmom'etrum;** from the Gr. *ἀτμίς*, or *ἀτμός*, "vapor," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument by which the vapor exhaled from a humid surface in a given time may be measured.

At'mos-phēre. [Lat. **Atmosphæ'ra;** from the Gr. *ἀτμός*, "vapor," and *σφαῖρα*, a "globe" or "sphere."] The thin, elastic fluid encompassing the earth to a height judged to be about forty-five miles; the natural air we breathe. Its mechanical properties form the subject of the science of Pneumatics. See AIR.

At-mos-phĕr'ic. [Lat. **Atmosphær'icus.**] Belonging to the atmosphere.

Atmospher'ic Press'ure, or weight of the atmosphere, is measured by the length of a column of mercury. A mercurial column thirty inches in length presses on a given surface with the same force as the atmosphere in its ordinary state; and hence the force of a sixty-inch column is equal to the pressure of *two atmospheres*, that of fifteen inches to half an atmosphere, that of one inch to one-thirtieth of the atmospheric pressure.

A-to'çĭ-ą,* or **A-to'kĭ-ą.*** [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *τόκος*, "offspring."] Sterility.

Atoll, ă'tol. A name given by the natives of the Maldive Islands to low islands of coral formation which occur in the tropical parts of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The atoll is a narrow rim or reef of coral, enclosing a central area of tranquil water, called a *lagoon*, which is connected with the open sea by an inlet, through which ships can enter. The highest part of the atoll is seldom more than ten feet above the sea-level. Many of the atolls are inhabited and covered with luxuriant verdure.

At'om. [Lat. **At'omus;** from the Gr. *α*, neg., and *τέμνω*, to "cut," to "divide."] The smallest particle of matter, incapable of further division.

At'om, Com-po'nent. An atom which unites with another atom of different nature to form a third or *compound* atom.

At'om, Com'pound. An atom formed by two atoms of different nature.

At'om, El-e-men'tą-rў. The atom of a substance not decomposed.

At'om, Or-gan'ic. The atom of a substance found only in organic bodies.

At'om, Pri'mą-rў. The same as ATOM, ELEMENTARY.

A-tom'ic. [Lat. **Atom'icus.**] Belonging to atoms or particles.

Atom'ic The'o-rў. A theory introduced by Dalton for explaining the laws of definite proportions in chemical combinations. It is founded on the supposition that matter consists of ultimate, indivisible particles, called *atoms*, that these are of the same size and shape in the same body, but differ in *weight* in different bodies, and that bodies combine in definite proportions with reference to those weights, which are hence called *atomic weights*. The main features of this theory are briefly stated in the following paragraphs.

In bodies capable of assuming the gaseous form, the weight of the atom is obtained from the *volume:* thus, water being composed of one volume of oxygen united with two volumes (or *one atom*) of hydrogen, the relative weights will be—oxygen, 8, hydrogen, 1, and water, 9.

In bodies which do not assume the gaseous form in their simple state, the weight of the atom is deduced from that of the *compound:* the weight of carbon, for instance, is obtained from that of carbonic acid gas, one volume of which weighs twenty-two times as much as our standard of unity; of the twenty-two parts, sixteen are oxygen, leaving 6 to represent the primary molecule of carbon.

In the case of bodies which are incapable of assuming a gaseous form, either alone or in combination, the weight must be obtained by *analysis:* thus, marble, or the carbonate of lime, is found to be composed of twenty-two parts of carbonic acid and twenty-eight of lime; 28, therefore, represents the atomic weight of lime.

The atomic weights are generally supposed to be related to one another by *multiple:* hence this law is often called the *law of multiples*, or of combination in *multiple proportion*. This will be easily seen by referring to the component parts of the following substances:

	Nitrogen.	Oxygen.
Nitrous oxide	14	8
Nitric oxide	14	16
Hyponitrous acid	14	24
Nitrous acid	14	32
Nitric acid	14	40

When only one combination of any two elementary bodies exists, Dr. Dalton assumes that its elements are united, atom to atom singly, by what he calls *binary* combinations; if several compounds can be obtained from the same elements, they combine, as he supposes, in proportions expressed by some simple multiple of the number of atoms, as in the following table:

1 of A + 1 of B = 1 of C, binary.
1 of A + 2 of B = 1 of D, ternary.
2 of A + 1 of B = 1 of E, ternary.
1 of A + 3 of B = 1 of F, quaternary.
3 of A + 1 of B = 1 of G, quaternary.

At-o-miç'ĭ-tў, or **Val'en-cў.** A chemical term used to denote the combining capacity or equivalent value of an element, measured by the number of monad atoms, as of hydrogen, with which it can unite. The atomicity of a body is the maximum quantity of atoms of another body which saturates the first in forming a combination.

Atonia.* See ATONY.

A-ton'ic. [Lat. **Aton'icus;** from the Gr. *α*, priv., and *τόνος*, "tone."] Without tone, or having diminished tone or power.

At'o-nў. [Lat. **Ato'nia;** from the same.] Want or diminution of muscular tone.

Atrabiliary, at-ra-bil'ya-re. [Lat. **Atrabilia'rius;** from *atrabi'lis*, "black bile."] Melancholy; atrabilious. Atrabiliary capsules, arteries, and veins are names applied to the renal or supra-

renal glands or capsules, and to the arteries and veins by which they are supplied, because they were formerly supposed to produce black bile. See ATRABILIS.

Atrabilious, at-ra-bil'yŭs. [From the same.] Melancholy; hypochondriac.

At-ra-bi'lis.* [From the Lat. *a'ter*, "black," and *bi'lis*, "bile."] Black bile,—an imaginary fluid, supposed, when existing in excessive quantity, to be the cause of MELANCHOLY, which see.

Atrachelus,* at-ra-ke'lŭs. [From the Gr. *a*, priv., and *τράχηλος*, the "neck."] Without a neck, or having a very short neck.

At-ra-men'tum.* [From the Lat. *a'ter*, "black."] A term denoting the coloring-matter secreted by the cuttle-fish (*Se'pia*); also, ink.

A-tre'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *a*, priv., and *τρῆσις*, a "boring," a "perforation."] Imperforation:—usually applied to the rectum, urethra, etc.

A-tret-o-çeph'a-lus,* A-tret-o-cor'mus.* [From the Gr. *a*, priv., *τίτρημι*, to "perforate," *κεφαλή*, the "head," and *κορμός*, a "trunk."] A monster-fœtus without the natural openings in the head or trunk.

Atriplex Fœtida.* See CHENOPODIUM VULVARIA.

A-trip'lĭ-çēs.* The Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See CHENOPODIACEÆ.

At'ro-pa.* [From the Gr. *Ἄτροπος*, of the three Fates, that one whose special duty it was to cut the thread of life:—so named on account of its deadly or poisonous qualities.] A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Solanaceæ*.

At'ropa Bel'la-don'na.* The Deadly Nightshade, or Belladonna, a plant belonging to the narcotico-acrid poisons. It is a native of Europe. Its action on the system is similar to that of atropine. See BELLADONNÆ FOLIA, and ATROPINA.

A-tro'phĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *a*, priv., and *τροφή*, "nourishment."] Atrophy. A genus of the order *Marcores*, class *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology.

At'ro-phy. [Lat. **Atro'phia**; see ATROPHIA.] Defect of nutrition; wasting or emaciation, with loss of strength, unaccompanied by fever.

At'rophy, Pro-gres'sive Mus'cu-lar. A rare affection, in which the muscles gradually become atrophied to such an extent as to be incapable of performing their functions.

A-tro'pĭ-a,* or **At-ro-pi'na.*** A peculiar alkaline principle found in all parts of the *Atropa Belladonna*. It is highly poisonous, and in the most minute portion has the property of dilating the pupil of the eye. It is, in moderate doses, the most powerful, persistent stimulant to the respiratory centre known. See ATROPINA.

Atropin. See ATROPIA.

At-ro-pi'na.* "Atropine," or Atropia. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an alkaloid prepared from belladonna, occurring in colorless or white acicular crystals, permanent in the air, odorless, having a bitter and acrid taste and an alkaline reaction. It depends chiefly for its therapeutic powers upon, first, its sedative action on the peripheral nerves; second, its stimulant action on the respiratory centres; third, its influence on the heart and vaso-motor centres. It is largely used as a local remedy for application to the eye or to the surface of the body, or for subcutaneous injection. It exerts a decided influence on the glandular system, and checks the functional activity of the salivary and perspiratory glands.

Atropi'næ Sul'phas.* "Sulphate of Atropine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a white, indistinctly crystalline powder, containing atropine and sulphuric acid. The effects of this salt on the system are precisely those of atropine, and its solubility in water gives it an advantage over that alkaloid.

At'ro-pism. [Lat. **Atropis'mus.**] The condition of the system produced by the persevering use of belladonna.

Attar Gul, ăt'tar gōōl. [From the Arabic and Persian *at'tar*, "essence," and the Persian *gul*, a "rose."] A phrase taken from the Persian, and signifying "Attar of Roses," or "Otto of Roses." See next article.

At'tar of Ro'ses [see preceding etymology], or **Oil of Roses.** An essence prepared from the petals of the damask-rose (and probably from other species) by distillation with water. The oil collects and floats on the surface of the water when it cools.

At-ten'u-ant. [Lat. **Atten'uans, an'tis**; from *atten'uo*, *attenua'tum*, to "make thin."] A term applied to medicines supposed to impart to the blood a thinner or more fluid consistence, as water, whey, etc.

At-ten'u-āt-ed. [Lat. **Attenua'tus**; from the same.] Slender; thin; tapering gradually until it becomes slender.

At'ten-u-ā'tion. [Lat. **Attenua'tio**; from the same.] The lessening of weight or of consistency; emaciation. The term is applied to a process by which a fluid becomes of less specific gravity, as when it undergoes fermentation and parts with carbonic acid.

Attitude. See POSTURE.

At-tol'lens.* [From the Lat. *attol'lo*, to "raise up."] Raising up.

Attol'lens Au'rem.* "Raising the ear." A muscle whose office is indicated by its name.

Attollens Oculi.* See RECTUS SUPERIOR OCULI.

At-tract'. [From the Lat. *ad*, "to," or "towards," and *tra'ho*, *trac'tum*, to "draw."] To draw to or towards. See ATTRACTION.

At-trac'tion. [Lat. **Attrac'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] That principle or power in the material universe by which one particle or mass of matter is drawn to or towards another. It is one of the general and essential properties of matter. The attractive force increases in proportion as the square of the distance decreases.

ATTRAC'TION OF AFFIN'ITY. The tendency of the atoms of different bodies to combine to form *chemical compounds*. See AFFINITY.

ATTRAC'TION, CAP'ILLARY. The power by which a liquid rises in a very small tube higher than the surface of the liquid which surrounds it. See CAPILLARY.

ATTRAC'TION OF COHE'SION. The tendency of the molecules of a body to cohere and form masses. It is the antagonist of AFFINITY.

ATTRAC'TION, ELEC'TRICAL. The property displayed by certain substances of attracting certain others on being rubbed.

ATTRAC'TION OF GRAVITA'TION. The tendencies of masses of bodies towards each other. See GRAVITY.

ATTRAC'TION, MAGNET'IC. The tendency of certain bodies, chiefly iron, towards the north pole of the earth, and towards other bodies possessed of the property called magnetism.

Attraction, Double Elective. See AFFINITY, DOUBLE ELECTIVE.

Attraction, Simple (or **Single**) **Elective.** See AFFINITY, SINGLE ELECTIVE.

At'trā-hens.* [The present participle of the Lat. *at'traho*, to "draw to, or towards." See ATTRACT.] A term applied in the neuter plural (*Attrahentia*, at-trā-hen'she-ą) to medicaments which irritate the surface, thereby attracting the fluids to the part, as blisters, sinapisms, etc. See EPISPASTIC.

At'trahens Au'ris.* [From the Lat. *at'trahens*, "drawing" or "drawing to," and *au'ris*, "of the ear."] A muscle which draws the ear forward and upwards:—also called *Anterior Auris*, and *Prior Auriculæ*.

Attrahentia.* See ATTRAHENS.

At'trĭ-bute. A quality; a characteristic; that which is permanent and essential in an individual or a species.

Attrition, at-trish'ŭn. [Lat. **Attri'tio, o'nis;** from *at'tero, attri'tum*, to "rub against," to "wear away."] An abrasion or solution of continuity of the cuticle; also, a severe kind of cardialgia:—sometimes applied in surgery to the violent crushing of a part.

A-tўp'ic. [From the Gr. *a*, priv., and *τύπος*, a "type."] Conforming to no type: hence, irregular.

Au'ber-ġīne (or aw'ber-jeen). A name of the Egg-plant, *Sola'num Melonge'na*.

Au'dĭ-phone. An instrument used in certain cases of deafness depending on a lesion of the middle ear: the sonorous vibrations arrive at the internal ear by the bony walls of the labyrinth.

Au-dĭ'tion. [Lat. **Audi'tio**; from *au'dio, audi'tum*, to "hear."] The act of hearing; the perception of sound; the sensation made by sonorous vibrations of air, etc., on the auditory nerves.

Au'dĭ-to-rў. [Lat. **Audito'rius**; from the same.] Belonging to the organ or the sense of hearing. The same as ACOUSTIC.

Au'ditory Nerve. The PORTIO MOLLIS of the seventh pair, which see.

Augite, aw'jīt. [From the Gr. *ἀυγή*, "brightness," and *λιθός*, a "stone."] Pyroxene, a silicate of lime and magnesia. It occurs crystallized in oblique rhombic prisms of the monoclinic system.

Aunée or **Aulnée,** ō'nā'. The French for "Elecampane." See INULA.

Au'ra.* [A Latin word signifying a "breath," a "gentle breeze;" from the Gr. *ἄω*, to "breathe."] A subtile vapor, or exhalation.

AU'RA ELEC'TRICA.* Literally, the "electrical breeze." The sensation, as of cold air, experienced when electricity is received from a sharp point.

AU'RA EPILEP'TICA.* The peculiar sensation felt by epileptic patients when a fit is coming on, as of a cold fluid rising towards the head.

AU'RA HYSTER'ICA.* The sensation as of cold air ascending to the head, said to occur sometimes in hysteria.

AU'RA SEMINA'LIS,* AU'RA SEM'INIS.* The supposed vivifying principle of the *semen virile*, believed to ascend through the Fallopian tubes, thereby impregnating the ovum in the ovarium.

AU'RA VITA'LIS.* The vital principle.

Aurantia,* aw-ran'she-ą, the plural of **Auran'tium**, forming the Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See AURANTIACEÆ.

Aurantiaceæ,* aw-ran-she-ā'she-ē. [From the Lat. *auran'tium*, the "orange."] A natural order of exogenous trees and shrubs, natives of the East Indies and other warm climates. It includes the orange, lemon, lime, and citron. The leaves and rind of the fruit abound in a volatile, fragrant, and stimulating oil. Gray and other botanists refer the above-named fruit-trees to the order *Rutaceæ*.

Aurantiaceous, aw-ran-she-ā'shŭs. [Lat. **Aurantia'ceus**; from *auran'tium*, an "orange."] Having an arrangement as in the orange-plant. See AURANTIACEÆ.

Au-ran'tĭ-ī (aw-ran'she-ī) **A-ma'ri Cor'tex.*** "Bitter Orange Peel." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the rind of the fruit of *Citrus vulgaris*. Bitter orange peel is a mild tonic, carminative, and stomachic.

Auran'tii Dul'cis Cor'tex.* "Sweet Orange Peel." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the rind of the fruit of *Citrus Aurantium*. It is aromatic.

Auran'tii Flo'rēs.* "Orange Flowers." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the partly expanded fresh flowers of the *Citrus Aurantium* and *Citrus vulgaris*.

Aurantium,* aw-ran'she-ŭm. [Supposed to be derived from the Lat. *au'rum*, "gold."] The orange. The fruit of *Citrus bigaradia, Citrus Aurantium*, and *Citrus vulgaris*.

Au'rāte. [Lat. **Au'ras, a'tis.**] A combination of auric acid with a base.

Au'rate of Am-mo'nĭ-ą. [Lat. **Ammo'niæ Au'ras.**] FULMINATING GOLD, which see.

Au-re'lĭ-ą.* [From the Lat. *au'rum*, "gold."] A term for the chrysalis or pupa of insects, often adorned with golden spots.

Au'ri et So'dĭ-i Chlor'ĭ-dum.* "Chloride of Gold and Sodium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a mixture composed of equal parts of dry chloride of gold and chloride of sodium. It is reputed to be alterative, and to have a specific direction to the genital organs. It is much used in hysteria, ovarian irritation, neuralgia, etc.

Au'ric Aç'id. [Lat. **Au'ricum Aç'idum**; from *au'rum*, "gold."] A name proposed by

Pelletier for the peroxide of gold, on account of its property of forming salts with alkaline bases.

Auricle. See AURICULA.

Au-ric'u-la.* plural **Au-ric'u-læ.** [The diminutive of the Lat. *au'ris*, the "ear."] The auricle or external portion of the ear; also a plant (*Primula auricula*) which is cultivated for the beauty of its flowers.

Auric'ula In'fĭ-ma.* Literally, the "lowest ear." The lobe of the ear.

Au-ric'u-læ Cor'dis.* [From the Lat. *auric'ula*, "auricle," and *cor, cor'dis*, the "heart."] "Auricles of the Heart." A term applied to those cavities of the heart which lead to the ventricles.

Au-ric-u-la'ris.* [From the Lat. *auric'ula*, an "ear."] Belonging to the ear; auric'ular.

Au-ric'u-late. [Lat. **Auricula'tus**; from *auric'ula*, an "ear."] A term applied in Botany to a leaf when it has a small rounded lobe on each side of its base; eared.

Auricule, ō'rĕ'kūl'. The French term for AURICLE, which see

Au-ric'u-lo-Ven-tric'u-lar O'pen-ing. The opening between the auricle and ventricle of each side of the heart.

Au-rif'er-ous. [Lat. **Aurif'erus**; from *au'rum*, "gold," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or containing gold.

Au'ri-form. [Lat. **Aurifor'mis**; from *au'ris*, the "ear."] Formed like the ear.

Au-ri'go,* or **Au-ru'go.*** [From the Lat. *au'rum*, "gold."] Orange-skin:—a term applied to an orange hue diffused over the entire surface of the skin in new-born infants: Sauvages terms it *ephe'lis lu'tea*. Also an old name for jaundice.

Au'rĭ-lāve. [From the Lat. *au'ris*, the "ear," and *la'vo*, to "wash."] An instrument for cleansing the ear.

Au-rĭ-pig-men'tum.* [From the Lat. *au'rum*, "gold," and *pigmen'tum*, "paint."] Yellow orpiment. See ORPIMENT.

Au'ris.* The Latin term for the ear. It is distinguished into the external, the middle, and the internal ear. See EAR.

Au-rĭ-scăl'pum,* or **Au-rĭ-scăl'pĭ-um.*** [From the Lat. *au'ris*, the "ear," and *scal'po*, to "scrape."] An instrument for cleansing the ear.

Au'rĭ-scope. [From the Lat. *au'ris*, the "ear," and the Gr. *σκοπέω*, to "see," to "examine."] An instrument for examining the ear and for ascertaining the condition of the Eustachian passage.

Au'rist. A physician who gives especial attention to diseases of the ear.

Aurium Tinnitus.* See TINNITUS AURIUM.

Aurochs, ŏw'roks (*i.e.*, in Ger., "country ox," or "wild ox"). The *Bos urus*, a large and powerful animal, resembling in some respects the American bison. It was formerly found in many parts of Europe, though now limited to the eastern portion. The male has a strong smell, somewhat resembling that of musk.

Au'rum.* The Latin for GOLD, which see.

Aurum Fulminans.* See FULMINATING GOLD.

Aus-cul-tā'tion. [Lat. **Ausculta'tio, o'nis**; from *auscul'to, ausculta'tum*, to "listen."] The act of listening to the sound given by particular parts of the body when struck, or to the sounds produced by the functional movements of the lungs or heart.

AUSCULTA'TION, IMME'DIATE. Auscultation practised directly by the ear of the practitioner without the aid of an instrument.

AUSCULTA'TION, ME'DIATE. Auscultation performed by employing a stethoscope or some similar instrument.

Aus-tra'lis.* [From the Lat. *Aus'ter*, the "south wind."] Belonging to the south; aus'tral.

Au-to-car'pous. [Lat. **Autocar'peus**, or **Autocarpia'nus**; from the Gr. *αὐτός*, "itself," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] A term applied to fruit not adherent to the calyx. See SUPERIOR.

Autochthon,* au-tok'thon, plural **Au-toch'-tho-nēs.** [From the Gr. *αὐτός*, "itself," sometimes "very," and *χθών*, "land," or "country."] A name given, by those who hold the doctrine that the various races of mankind were originally distinct, to the first inhabitants of a country, supposed to have been produced in the "very country or place itself."

Autochthonous. See THROMBUS.

Au-to-cĭ-ne'sis.* [From the Gr. *αὐτός*, "one's self," and *κίνησις*, "motion."] Motion depending on one's self; voluntary motion.

Au-toġ'e-nous. [Lat. **Autoġ'enus**; from the Gr. *αὐτός*, "itself," or "one's self," and *γένω*, to "be born."] A term applied in Comparative Anatomy, by Owen, to parts developed from distinct and independent centres.

Au'to-lăr-ŷn-gos'co-pў. [From the Gr. *αὐτός*, "one's self," and the Eng. *laryngos'copy*.] Self-inspection of the larynx by means of a laryngoscope.

Au-to-mat'ĭc. [Lat. **Automat'icus**; from the Gr. *αὐτοματίζω*, to "act spontaneously."] A term applied to functions or motions performed without the will, as digestion, the heart's action, etc.

Au-to-pep'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *αὐτός*, "one's self," and *πέπτω*, to "digest."] Self-digestion, as sometimes occurs after death by the action of the gastric juice on the coats of the stomach.

Au-toph'a-ġў. [From the Gr. *αὐτός*, "one's self," and *φάγω*, to "eat," or "feed upon."] A term applied to a (suggested) mode of prolonging life, in the absolute absence of all food (as may occur in shipwreck), by one taking small portions of his own blood as nourishment.

Au-toph'o-nў. [Lat. **Autopho'nia**; from the Gr. *αὐτός*, "one's self," and *φωνή*, "voice," "sound."] A form of auscultation in which the observer speaks with his head close to the patient's chest, noting the change in his own voice. It is said that it will in some cases be sensibly modified by the condition of the subjacent organs.

Au-to-plas'tic. [Lat. **Autoplas'ticus.**] Belonging to autoplasty.

Au'to-plas-tў. [Lat. **Autoplas'tia**; from the Gr. *αὐτός*, "one's self," and *πλάσσω*, to "form."] Operations by which lesions are repaired by

means of healthy parts being taken from the neighborhood of the lesion and made to supply the deficiency caused by wounds or disease.

Au-top'so-rin. [From the Gr. *αὐτός*, "one's self," and *ψώρα*, the "itch."] That which is given under the homœopathic doctrine of administering a patient's own virus.

Au'top-sy. [Lat. **Autop'sia**; from the Gr. *αὐτός*, "one's self," and *ὄψις*, the "act of seeing."] Ocular examination.

Au'tumn. [Lat. **Autum'nus**; Fr. *Automne*, ō'tŏn'.] One of the seasons of the year: sometimes called *Fall*. (See SEASONS.) The autumn of Europe and the United States is synchronous with the spring of the south temperate zone.

A-ve'na.* "Oats." (Fr. *Avoine*, ȧ'vwȧn'.) The oat. See AVENÆ SEMINA.

Ave'na Sa-ti'va.* The oat-plant. See AVENÆ SEMINA.

Av-e-nā'ceous. [Lat. **Avena'ceus.**] Belonging to the *Avena*.

A-ve'næ Fa-ri'na.* "Meal of Oats." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for oatmeal, prepared from the seed of *Avena sativa*. Used for gruels, decoctions, etc. It affords a nutritious, bland, and easily digested aliment.

A-ve'næ Sem'i-na.* [From the Lat. *se'men*, "seed," plural *sem'ina*.] Literally, the "seeds of the oat." Oats; the fruit of the *Avena sativa*, of the order *Gramineæ*, yielding a flour or meal which forms a common article of food. *Groats* are the oats freed from the cuticle, and used in broth and gruels.

A-ven-i-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *ave'na*, "oats," and *for'ma*, "form."] Like a grain of oats; aven'iform.

A-ve'ni-ous. [Lat. **Ave'nius**; from *a*, priv., and *ve'na*, a "vein."] A term applied to the leaves of plants without veins or nerves.

Av-er-rho'a Bi-lim'bi.* An Indian tree of the natural order *Oxalideæ*. It bears an acid fruit which is used as a condiment and refrigerant.

A'vēs,* the plural of AVIS, which see.

Av-i-cen'ni-a To-men-to'sa.* White Mangrove, a tree of the order *Verbenaceæ* or *Myoporaceæ*, a native of Brazil, growing in salt marshes. Its bark is used for tanning leather.

A-vic'u-la* (Fr. *Avicule*, ȧ've'kül'), or **A-vic'u-la Mar-ga-ri-tif'e-ra*** (*i.e.*, "Pearl-bearing Avicula"). A name of the pearl-oyster.

A-vic'u-lar. [Lat. **Avicula'ris**; from *avic'ula*, a "little bird."] Pertaining to birds.

Av'i-la.* The fruit of the *Feuillea cordifolia*, a plant of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*, growing in tropical America. The seeds are strongly purgative. When ground and mixed with water, they are considered to be an antidote for the bite of venomous serpents. Hence the fruit is sometimes called *Serpent Nut*.

A'vis.* A "bird:"—applied in the plural (*A'ves*) to a class of oviparous *Vertebrata* including all birds proper.

Avocado Pear. See PERSEA.

Avoine, ȧ'vwȧn'. The French for "Oats." See AVENA.

Avortement, ȧ'vort'mŏn'. The French term for ABORTION, which see.

A-vul'sion. [Lat. **Avul'sio**; from *avel'lo*, *avul'sum*, to "tear asunder."] The forcible separation from each other of parts of the body which were previously more or less intimately united.

Awl'-Shaped, or **Sub'u-late.** Sharp-pointed from a broader base, as the leaves of red cedar and arbor-vitæ.

Awn. See ARISTA.

Awned. Furnished with awns.

Awn'less. Destitute of awns.

Ax-if'er-ous. [Lat. **Axif'erus**; from *ax'is*, and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] In Botany, having only a stem or axis, variously modified.

Ax'ile, or **Ax'i-al.** Belonging to the axis, or occupying the axis:—applied to a central placenta.

Ax-il'la.* (Fr. *Aisselle*, ȧ'sĕl'.) The armpit; the cavity under the upper part of the arm and shoulder; the axil. In Botany, the angle between the leaf and the stem on the upper side.

Ax-il-la'ris.* [From the Lat. *axil'la*, the "armpit."] (Fr. *Axillaire*, ȧx'ē'laiR'.) Belonging to the axilla; axillary:—applied also to buds and flowers.

Ax'il-la-ry. Belonging to the armpit. *Axillary buds* are those situated in the axils of leaves. All buds and flowers are either axillary or terminal.

Ax'illary Plex'us. [Lat. **Plex'us Axilla'ris.**] The brachial plexus, formed by the three last cervical and the first dorsal nerves.

Ax'is.* [Perhaps from the Lat. *a'go*, to "act," to "drive."] Literally, an "axle" about which any revolving body turns. A right line, real or imaginary, passing through the centre of any body. The name of the second vertebra of the neck, its tooth-like process serving as an axis on which the atlas, and so the head itself, turns:—also termed *Ver'tebra denta'ta*. In Astronomy, the axis of the earth is that diameter about which it performs its diurnal revolution. In Geology, the term signifies the centre of a mountain-group. In Botany, the stem and root of a plant are termed, respectively, the ascending and descending axis; and the peduncle is called the axis of inflorescence.

Axis, Anticlinal. See ANTICLINAL.

Axis, Synclinal. See SYNCLINAL AXIS.

Axonge. See AXUNGIA.

Ax-ot'o-mous. [Lat. **Axot'omus**; from the Gr. *ἄξων*, the "axis," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] A term applied to minerals which are cleavable in one direction, perpendicular to the axis.

Ax-un'gi-a.* [From the Lat. *ax'is*, an "axle-tree," and *un'guo*, to "anoint," to "smear."] (Fr. *Axonge*, ȧx'ŏNzh'.) Hog's lard. A name of the fat of the *Sus scrofa*, the *Adeps*, or *Adeps suillus*. See ADEPS.

Axungia Porcina.* The same as ADEPS SUILLUS, which see.

A-ỹp'ni-a.* [From the Gr. *α*, priv., and *ὕπνος*, "sleep."] Insomnia.

A-za'le-a.* [From the Gr. *ἀζαλέος*, "arid."] A genus of ornamental shrubs, of the natural order *Ericaceæ*, natives of Japan, China, the United States, etc. It comprises numerous species, some of which have showy and fragrant flowers. The *Azalea Pontica* is narcotic and poisonous.

A-zed'a-raeh. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) of the bark of the root of *Melia Azedarach*. This bark, which is given in decoction, is cathartic and emetic. See MELIA.

Az-e-lā'ic Aç'id. An acid obtained by treating oleic acid with nitric acid. It closely resembles suberic acid. Another acid, the *Azolei'ic*, is procured by the same process. The terms are derived from the words *azote*, *elaïon*, and *oleum*.

Az-o-ben'zide. A substance obtained by heating a mixture of nitrobenzide with an alcoholic solution of potassa.

A-zo'ic. [From the Gr. *a*, priv., and *ζωή*, "life."] A geological term applied to granite and other primary rocks which contain no organic remains or signs of life, and to the time in which they were formed. The Azoic rocks constitute the only universal formation. The Azoic Age is the first in geological history, and preceded the appearance of animal life.

Az-o-lit'man. A pure coloring-material, of a deep blood-red color, obtained from litmus.

A-zo'o-sper'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *a*, priv., *ζωή*, "life," and *σπέρμα*, "sperm."] Want of vitality in the spermatozoa.

Az'ote. [Lat. **Azo'tum**; from the Gr. *a*, priv., and *ζάω*, to "live;" because unfit for sustaining life.] Nitrogen gas.

A-zot'ic Aç'id. Another name for NITRIC ACID, which see.

Az'o-tīte. A term applied to a salt consisting of azotous (nitrous) acid and a base.

A-zo'tous Aç'id. Another name for nitrous acid; the hyponitrous acid of Turner. See NITROUS ACID.

Az-o-tu'rĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *azo'tum*, and the Gr. *ὄυρον*, the "urine."] A class of diseases characterized by a great increase of urea in the urine. See UREA.

Az'u-līne. A fine, permanent blue color obtained from aniline or coal-tar.

Az-ul'mic Aç'id. The name given by Boullay to the black matter deposited during the decomposition of prussic acid. It is very similar to ulmic acid. See ULMIN.

Azure, ā'zhūr or ā'zhŭr. A sky-blue, especially the color of the sky seen on high mountains or in the Levant and in warm climates. A fine blue pigment, commonly called *smalt*, consisting of glass colored with oxide of cobalt and ground to an impalpable powder.

A'zure Stone. [Lat. **La'pis Laz'uli.**] A blue mineral from which the unchangeable blue color ultramarine is prepared.

Azygos Uvulæ.* See AZYGOUS MUSCLE.

Az'ў-gous. [Lat. **Az'ygos**; from the Gr. *a*, priv., and *ζυγός*, a "yoke."] Without a fellow or corresponding part.

Az'ygous Mus'cle. A muscle of the uvula.

Az'ygous Proç'ess. [Lat. **Proces'sus Az'ygos.**] A process of the sphenoid bone.

Az'ygous Vein. [Lat. **Ve'na Az'ygos.**] A vein formed by the union of the lower intercostal veins of the left side, and ascending in front of the spine on the right side of the aorta.

B.

B. A. = *Bal'neum Are'næ.** A sand-bath.

Bab'lah. The rind or shell which surrounds the fruit of the *Mimosa cineraria*. It is brought from the East Indies, under the name of *nebneb*, and is employed as a dye-stuff.

Bā'bў. [The diminutive of *Bab*, which is formed by imitation from the Welsh *mab*, a "son."—SKEAT.] An infant; a young child.

Bac'ca.* A berry; an inferior, indehiscent, pulpy fruit, as the gooseberry. See BERRY.

Bac'cate. [Lat. **Bacca'tus**; from *bac'ca*, a "berry."] Resembling a berry; succulent.

Bacchia,* bak-ki'a. [From the Lat. *Bac'chus*, the "god of wine."] *Gutta Rosacea*. The pimpled condition of the face consequent on hard drinking. See ACNE ROSACEA.

Bacciferous, bak-sif'er-ŭs. [Lat. **Bac'çifer**, or **Bacciferus**; from *bac'ca*, a "berry," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing berries.

Bacciform, bak'se-form. [Lat. **Baccifor'mis**; from *bac'ca*, a "berry."] Having the form of a berry.

Baccivorous, bak-siv'o-rŭs. [Lat. **Bacciv'orus**; from *bac'ca*, a "berry," and *vo'ro*, to "devour."] Eating or living on berries.

Băch'e-lor's But'tons. A name sometimes applied to NUX VOMICA, which see.

Bach'er's Ton'ic Pills. Extract of hellebore and myrrh, of each ʒj, with ʒiij of powdered *Carduus benedictus*, to be divided into pills of one grain each: dose, two to six three times a day.

Ba-cil'lus,* plural **Ba-cil'li.** A genus of vegetable infusoria of the family *Vibriones*. (See BACTERIA.) The term *bacilli* is also applied to the cylindrical bodies in the *Tunica Jacobi*, placed perpendicularly to the surface of the retina. They are believed to be the especial instruments through which color is perceived by the eye.

Backbone. See SPINE.

Bac-te'rĭ-a.* [Gr. *βακτήριον*, a "rod."] In the singular, **Bac-te'rĭ-um.** A name of certain infusoria, or microscopic plants, which are among the lowest known forms of life. They often occur as minute, rod-like bodies, about $\frac{1}{10,000}$ of an inch in length. They swarm in all putrefying solutions and mixtures of organic matter, and in many fermenting fluids. They multiply by division or fissiparous generation. "Bacteria and their allies are as uniformly coexistent with a few general diseases and certain local morbid processes as they are with putrefactions and fermentations."—(BASTIAN.) Many biologists and pathologists regard bacteria and allied organisms as the causes of all communicable or contagious diseases.

Bac'u-lus.* Literally, a "stick" or "staff," and hence the name of a lozenge shaped into a little, short roll.

Baie. The French name for BERRY, which see.

Baignoire. See BAPTISTERIUM.

Bain, bĂN. The French word for BATH, which see.

Ba'ker's Itch. A species of *Psori'asis diffu'sa*, resulting from the irritating qualities of yeast.

Ba'ker's Salt. A name given to the subcarbonate of ammonia, or smelling-salts, from its being used by bakers as a substitute for yeast in the manufacture of some of the finer kinds of bread.

Ba-læ'na Mys-tĭ-ce'tus.* The systematic name of the true Greenland whale, from which oil and whalebone are obtained.

Balænidæ,* ba-len'e-dē. [From the Lat. *balæ'na*, a "whale."] A family of the *Cetacea*.

Bal'ance. [Lat. **Bilanx**; from *bis* or *bi*, "two," and *lanx*, a "dish."] A machine for weighing substances; also equality of weight; equipoise. The ordinary balance consists of a metallic bar or lever, called the *beam*, either delicately suspended or supported on a stand, by the intervention of a wedge-shaped prism, exactly at its middle point. A scale-pan is suspended from each end of the lever. It is an important part of chemical apparatus.

Bal'ance E-lec-trom'e-ter. An instrument, constructed on the principle of the common balance and weights, to estimate the mutual attraction of oppositely-electrified surfaces.

Bal-a-nif'er-ous. [Lat. **Balanif'erus**; from the Gr. *βάλανος*, an "acorn," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing acorns.

Bal'a-nism. [Lat. **Balanis'mus**; from the Gr. *βαλανίς*, a "pessary."] The application of a pessary.

Bal-a-ni'tis.* [From the Gr. *βάλανος*, the *glans penis*.] Inflammation of the *glans penis* and prepuce, commonly complicated with phymosis; otherwise termed *Gonorrhœ'a bal'ani*, *Bal'ano-posthi'tis*, and *I'osthitis*.

Bal'a-noid. [Lat. **Balanoi'des**; from the Gr. *βάλανος*, an "acorn."] Resembling an acorn.

Balanophoraceæ,* bal'a-no-fo-ra'she-ē. [From the Lat. *Balanoph'ora*, one of the genera.] A natural order of fungus-like exogenous parasitical plants, natives of hot climates, growing on the roots of trees.

Bal'a-no-Pos-thi'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *βάλανος*, the *glans penis*, and *πόσθη*, the "prepuce."] The same as BALANITIS.

Bal'a-nus.* [Gr. *βάλανος*, an "acorn," (in Lat. *glans*,) a "gland."] The *glans penis* and *glans clitoridis*.

Ba-laus'tĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *βαλίος*, "various."] The flower of the pomegranate tree.

Balbuties,* băl-bu'she-ēz. [From the Lat. *balbu'tio*, to "stammer."] Hesitation of speech; stammering. See STAMMERING.

Bald. [Lat. **Cal'vus.**] (Fr. *Chauve*, shōv.) Deprived of hair on the cranium or any part of it; deprived of the natural or usual covering on the head or top. In Botany, naked at the summit:—applied to akenes destitute of pappus or crown.

Ball-and-Socket Joint. See ENARTHROSIS.

Bal-lis'mus.* [From the Gr. *βαλλίζω*, to "dance."] A name for *Chorea*, or St. Vitus's dance.

Bal-loon'. (Fr. *Ballon*, bȧl'lôN'.) A spherical glass receiver, with one or two necks for adaptation to a retort or other vessel; also a bag made of silk or cotton and filled with hydrogen or carburetted hydrogen gas, for the purpose of aërial navigation.

Bal-lo'ta La-na'ta.* A plant of the order *Labiatæ*, indigenous in Siberia, recommended by Brera in rheumatic and gouty affections.

Ballottement, bȧ'lot'môN'. [From the French *ballotter*, bȧ'lot'tȧ', to "toss as a ball," to "shake about."] The passive movements of the fœtus in the *liquor amnii*, felt by applying the finger to the *cervix uteri* and raising it suddenly upwards, when the fœtus will strike on the finger in its descent.

Balm, bȧm. [From the Lat. *bal'samum*, "balsam."] (Fr. *Baume*, bōm.) A soothing or healing medicine. Also the popular name of *Melissa*.

Balm of Gilead. See BALSAM OF MECCA.

Balm Tea. An infusion of the leaves of *Meli'sa officina'lis*, or common Balm.

Băl-ne-og'ra-phy. [Lat. **Balneogra'phia**; from *bal'neum*, a "bath," and the Gr. *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of baths.

Băl-ne-ol'o-ġy. [Lat. **Balneolo'gia**; from *bal'neum*, a "bath," and the Gr. *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on baths; the science of baths.

Băl'ne-o-thĕr-a-pi'a.* [From the Lat. *bal'neum*, a "bath," and the Gr. *θεραπεία*, "attendance."] The proper employment of baths.

Băl'ne-um.* [Gr. *βαλανεῖον*.] The Latin term for BATH, which see.

Bal'neum An-ĭ-ma'le.* Any part of a newly-killed animal, wrapped round the body or a limb.

Bal'neum A-re'næ.* "Bath of Sand." See SAND.

Bal'neum Med-ĭ-ca'tum.* A medicated bath; a bath impregnated with medicinal substances.

Bal'neum Sic'cum.* "Dry Bath." Immersion in any dry substance, as ashes, salt, sand, etc.

Bal'neum Sul-phu're-um.* A bath containing sulphur.

Bals. Abbreviation for the Lat. *balsamum*, "balsam."

Balsam. See BALSAMUM.

BAL'SAM (baul'sam) OF THE AU'GIA SINEN'SIS, or CHINESE' VAR'NISH: it dries into a smooth, shining lac, used for lacquering and varnishing.

BALSAM OF COPAIBA. See COPAIBA.

BAL'SAM OF LIQUIDAM'BAR. Balsam which flows from incisions made into the trunk of the *Liquidambar styraciflua*: it dries up readily, and thus occurs in the solid form.

BAL'SAM OF MEC'CA ("Mecca Balsam"), or O'POBALSAM, called also *Balm of Gilead*. Balsam obtained by incisions of, and by boiling, the branches and leaves of the *Amyris Gileadensis* (otherwise called *Balsamodendron Gileadense*) and the *Amyris Opobalsamum*. It becomes eventually solid.

BAL'SAM OF PERU'. (Lat. *Bal'samum Peruvia'num*.) A balsam procured from the *Myrospermum Peruiferum*, or *Myroxylon Pereiræ*. There are two kinds,—the *brown* balsam, extracted by incision, very rare, imported in the husk of the cocoanut, and hence called balsam *en coque*, and the *black* balsam, obtained by evaporating the decoction of the bark and branches of the tree. These are semi-fluid balsams. It is a warm stimulating stomachic and expectorant.

BAL'SAM OF STO'RAX. Balsam said to be procured from the *Liquidambar Orientale*. The substance sold as *strained storax* is prepared from an impure variety of liquid storax.

BAL'SAM OF TO'LU. (Lat. *Bal'samum Toluta'num*.) A balsam which flows spontaneously from the trunk of the *Myroxylon toluifera*, or *Myrospermum toluiferum*, and dries into a reddish resinous mass. It is a stimulant stomachic.

The following artificial balsams may be named:

BAL'SAM OF HORE'HOUND. An aqueous infusion of horehound and liquorice-root, with double the proportion of proof spirit, or brandy, to which are then added opium, camphor, benzoin, squill, oil of aniseed, and honey.

BAL'SAM OF LIQ'UORICE. This consists principally of paregoric elixir, very strongly impregnated with the oil of aniseed.

BAL'SAM OF SUL'PHUR. A solution of sulphur in volatile oils.

Balsamaceæ,* băl-sa-ma'she-ē, or **Băl-sa-mĭf'lu-æ.*** A natural order of balsamiferous trees, consisting of one genus, the *Liquidambar*. Gray refers the *Liquidambar* to the order *Hamamelaceæ*.

Balsamatio (băl-sa-ma'she-o), **o'nis.*** [From the Lat. *bal'samum*.] The process of embalming dead bodies. See EMBALMING.

Băl-sa'me-us.* Of the nature of a balsam. Also the specific name of a tree which produces balsam.

Băl-sam'ic. [Lat. **Balsam'icus.**] Pertaining to balsam; of the nature of balsam; aromatic; stimulating.

Băl-sam'ĭ-ca.* "Balsamics." A term generally applied to substances of a smooth and oily consistence, possessing emollient and generally aromatic properties.

Băl-sa-mif'e-ra Bra-zil-ĭ-en'sis.* Another name for the *Copaifera officinalis*.

Băl-sa-mif'er-ous. [Lat. **Balsamif'erus**; from *bal'samum*, a "balsam," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or yielding balsam.

Balsaminaceæ,* băl-sam-ĭ-na'she-ē. [From the Lat. *Balsami'na*, one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous herbaceous plants, including the *Impatiens noli-me-tangere*. They are prized for their showy flowers.

Băl-sa-mo-den'dron.* [From the Gr. *βάλσαμον*, a "balsam," and *δένδρον*, a "tree."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Octandria*, natural order *Amyridaceæ*. It comprises many species of balsamiferous trees, natives of Asia and Africa. Among these are the *Balsamodendron Gileadense* and the *Balsamodendron Africanum*, which is said to yield *African bdellium*.

Balsamoden'dron Eh-ren-ber-ğĭ-a'num.* A tree from which myrrh is said to be obtained. It is a native of Arabia.

Balsamoden'dron Moo'kŭl.* A tree, a native of Scinde and Persia, yielding a resin called *goo'gŭl* in Scinde and *mookŭl* in Persia. This resin is said to be identical with the bdellium of the Scriptures. It has cordial and stimulant properties.

Balsamoden'dron Mŷr'rha.* The tree supposed to yield myrrh. It is a native of Arabia.

Băl'sa-mum.* [Gr. *βάλσαμον*; from the Heb. *baal samen*, the "prince of oils."] A balsam; a fragrant and resinous vegetable juice, liquid or semi-fluid, or spontaneously becoming concrete.

Bal'samum Can-a-den'se.* Canadian balsam: obtained from the *Abies balsamea*.

Bal'samum Co-pai'bæ.* Balsam of copaiba or copaiva: vulgarly termed *capivi*, and *capivi oil*. See COPAIBA.

Balsamum Gileadense.* See BALSAM OF MECCA.

Bal'samum Ju-da'ĭ-cum.* Another name for the *Balsamum Gileadense*.

Bal'samum Pe-ru-vĭ-a'num.* "Balsam of Peru." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a balsam obtained from the *Myroxylon Pereiræ*. It is a warm, stimulating stomachic and expectorant. See BALSAM OF PERU.

Bal'samum Sapona'ceum* (sap-o-na'she-ŭm). The camphorated soap liniment, or opodeldoc.

Bal'samum Sŷ-ri'a-cum.* The *Balsamum Gileadense*.

Bal'samum To-lu-ta'num.* "Balsam of Tolu." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a balsam obtained from the *Myroxylon toluifera*. It is a stimulant stomachic, with a peculiar tendency to the pulmonary organs. See BALSAM OF TOLU.

Bal'samum Ve'rum.* "True Balsam." The *Balsamum Gileadense*.

Bam-boo′. [Lat. **Bambu′sa.**] A genus of arborescent grasses, of the order *Gramineæ*, natives of China, India, and other warm or tropical regions. The bamboo, which has been called the national plant of China, is a very important plant. It has a hollow, jointed stem, which is coated with silex. Houses, bridges, fans, chairs, and many other articles of furniture are made of the bamboo in China and Japan. It sometimes grows to the height of fifty feet.

Bambusa.* See BAMBOO.

Ba-na′na. [Lat. **Mu′sa Sapien′tum.**] An herbaceous tropical plant, of the natural order *Musaceæ* or *Scitamineæ*, extensively cultivated in the warm parts of Asia and America. It bears leaves nearly ten feet long, and an oblong, seedless fruit, which has a luscious taste and is an important article of food. There is probably no plant that produces a greater amount of nutriment on the same quantity of ground.

Ban′dage. [Lat. **Fas′cia, Deliga′tio, o′nis,** and **Des′ma.**] One or more pieces of cotton, linen, or flannel, for wrapping round any part of the body. Bandages are simple, as the circular, the spiral, the uniting, etc., or compound, as the T bandage, the suspensory, the eighteen-tailed, etc.

Ban-dan′a. A style of calico-printing practised in India, in which white or brightly-colored spots are produced upon a red or dark ground.

Ban′dy-Legged. [*Bandy* is a corruption of the French participle *bandé*, "bent," from *bander*, to "bend."] Having legs the bones of which are curved outwards, or otherwise. See DEVALGATUS.

Bang, or Bangue. See CANNABIS INDICA, and BHANG.

Ban′ner. The broad, upper petal of a papilionaceous flower:—called also the *vexillum*, or standard.

Ban′ting-ism. [Named from the inventor.] A method of correcting corpulency by limiting the patient to chiefly a meat diet and avoiding farinaceous and saccharine food.

Ban′yer's Oint′ment. An ointment consisting of half a pound of litharge, two ounces of burnt alum, one ounce and a half of calomel, half a pound of Venice turpentine, and two pounds of lard, well rubbed together. It is used in *Porrigo*.

Baobab, bā′o-bāb′. The African name of the *Adanso′nia digita′ta*, a tree growing native in West Africa and cultivated in Egypt and Abyssinia. The trunk is said to attain, in some instances, the enormous thickness of ten yards. The leaves, in the form of powder, are sometimes used in African cookery. The fruit has a subacid juice, which renders it valuable in fevers. The bark of the baobab abounds in mucilage. It is said to have sometimes been given in fevers as a substitute for cinchona.

Ba′phĭ-a Nit′ĭ-da.* A tree of the order *Leguminosæ*, which produces a red dye-stuff called "cam-wood." It is a native of Western Africa.

Baphicus Coccus,* or Baphicum Coccum.* See KERMES BERRY.

Bap-tis′ĭ-a Tinc-to′rĭ-a,* or So-pho′ra Tinc-to′rĭ-a.* Wild Indigo, a perennial herb of the order *Leguminosæ*, found in nearly all parts of the United States. Its root is emetic, and in large doses cathartic. It is reputed to be febrifuge and antiseptic.

Bap-tis-te′rĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *βαπτίζω*, to "dip," to "bathe."] (Fr. *Baignoire*, bĕñ′wȧr′.] A bathing-place.

Baptorrhœa,* bap-to-re′a. [From the Gr. *βαπτός*, "infected," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] A term intended to designate *Gonorrhœa, Blennorrhœa, Blennorrhagia*, etc.

Băr-æs-the-sĭ-om′e-ter. [From the Gr. *βαρύς*, "heavy," *αἴσθησις*, "perception" or "sensation," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for measuring the degree of pressure felt at any given spot.

Barb. [From the Lat. *bar′ba*, a "beard."] In Botany, a double hook; a slender process having retrorse teeth.

Bar-bā′does Leg. The *Elephantiasis Arabum*, a disease of hot climates.

Barba′does Nuts. [Lat. **Nu′ces Barbaden′ses.**] The fruit of the *Jatropha curcas*. The seeds are called *physic nuts*. See JATROPHA, and CURCAS PURGANS.

Barba′does Tar. The *Bitumen Barbadense, Bitumen petroleum*, or *Petroleum Barbadense*.

Bar′ba-rў Gum, or Mo-roc′co Gum. A variety of gum Arabic said to be produced by the *Acacia gummifera*.

Bar′bate. [Lat. **Barba′tus**; from *bar′ba*, a "beard."] Bearded; bearing tufts or lines of hairs.

Bar′bel-late. [Lat. **Barbella′tus**; from *barbel′la*, a "little beard."] Having barbels; armed with little barbs.

Bar′ber-rў, or Ber′ber-rў. [Lat. **Ber′beris.**] A genus of plants (shrubs), the type of the natural order *Berberidaceæ*, natives of Europe, the United States, etc. They have six *irritable* stamens. The common barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*) is naturalized in the United States. It bears small, oblong, red, acid berries, which are valuable for preserves and jelly.

Bar′biērs. A disease of India and the Malabar coast; a peculiar species of palsy.

Bar-biġ′er-ous. [Lat. **Barbiġ′erus**; from *bar′ba*, a "beard," and *ge′ro*, to "bear."] Having a beard; hairy.

Barége, bȧ′rȧzh′, written also **Barrége.** A village situated on the French side of the Pyrenees, celebrated for its thermal waters. A peculiar substance has been obtained from these and other waters, termed *Barégine*, bȧ′rȧ′zhĕn′.

Ba′rĭ-i Car-bo′nas.* The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a native carbonate of barium. It is poisonous.

Ba-rĭl′la. [From the Spanish *barrilla*, bȧr-reel′yȧ, a plant called "salt-wort."] Impure carbonate of soda imported from Spain and the Levant. British barilla, obtained by burning seaweeds, is called "kelp."

Ba'rĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *βαρύς*, "heavy."] The metallic basis of the earth baryta, so named from the great density of its compounds. It is an element of a silvery-gray color. Density about 4. It is not used in the arts in a metallic state, and occurs in nature only combined with oxygen, sulphur, etc. It is quickly oxidized when exposed to the air.

Bark. [Lat. **Cor'tex.**] The covering of a stem outside of the wood of exogenous trees and shrubs. It is composed of cellular tissue. In the plural, a popular term for Peruvian bark, or that of any species of cinchona. See CINCHONA.

Bark, Căr-ĭ-be'an, or **Saint Lu-ci'a** (loo-see'ă) **Bark,** sometimes improperly called **Cinchona Căr-ĭ-bæ'a.*** The bark of the *Exostem'ma Caribæ'um*, a tree of the order *Rubiaceæ*, and perhaps of some other trees. It is a useful substitute for cinchona, and, though containing neither quinia nor cinchonia, is one of the most valuable of the spurious barks.

Bark, Es-sen'tial Salt of. An extract prepared by macerating the bruised substance of bark in cold water and submitting the infusion to a very slow evaporation.

Bar'ley. [Lat. **Hor'deum.**] The seeds of *Hordeum distichon* or *vulgare*, a valuable cereal plant of the order *Gramineæ*. It is adapted to both cold and warm climates, and is cultivated in many parts of Europe, Asia, and America. The seeds afford a mucilaginous decoction which is used as a diluent. See HORDEI SEMINA.

Bar'ley, Caus'tic. The seeds of *Veratrum sabadilla*.

Barm. See FERMENTUM CEREVISIÆ.

Băr-o-mac-rom'e-ter. [Lat. **Baromacrom'etrum**; from the Gr. *βάρος*, "weight," *μάκρος*, "length," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for ascertaining the weight and length of new-born infants.

Ba-rom'e-ter. [Lat. **Barom'etrum**; from the Gr. *βάρος*, "weight," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] (Fr. *Baromètre*, bă'ro'mĕ'tr'.) An instrument for ascertaining the weight or pressure of the atmosphere; a weather-glass.

Băr'o-scōpe. [Lat. **Barosco'pium**; from the Gr. *βάρος*, "weight," and *σκοπέω*, to "observe."] A barometer sensible to the slightest atmospheric variations.

Ba-ros'ma.* [From the Gr. *βαρύς*, "heavy," and *ὀσμή*, "odor."] A genus of plants of the order *Rutaceæ*, comprising several species of evergreen shrubs, natives of South Africa. The leaves of several species constitute *buchu*. It was formerly called *Diosma*. See BUCHU.

Bar'ras (French pron. bă'RĂ'). An oleo-resinous substance. See GALIPOT.

Barrenness. See STERILITY.

Barringtoniaceæ,* băr'ring-to-ne-a'she-ē. A natural order of exogenous trees or shrubs, found in the tropics. Some of them have beautiful flowers, the stamens of which are very numerous and conspicuous. This order comprises, besides the *Barringto'nia*, the *Careya* and the *Gustavia speciosa*, the latter of which bears an edible fruit.

Bartholinianæ, Glandulæ,* glan'du-lē bar'to-le-ne-a'nē. The sublingual glands:—named after Bartholin.

Bar'wood. A red dye-wood brought from Africa, and used with sulphate of iron for producing the dark red upon British bandana handkerchiefs.

Baryecoia,* băr'e-e-ko'yą, or **Băr-ȳ-ą-co'ĭą.*** [From the Gr. *βαρύς*, "heavy," and *ἀκοή*, "hearing."] Dulness of hearing; deafness.

Băr-ȳ-ma'zĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *βαρυς*, "heavy," and *μαξός*, the "breast."] A term denoting the condition of one who has large breasts.

Bą-rȳph'o-nȳ. [Lat. **Barypho'nia**; from the Gr. *βαρύς*, "heavy," and *φωνή*, the "voice."] Difficulty of speech, or hesitating speech.

Bą-rȳ'tą,* or **Bą-rȳ'tēs.*** [From the Gr. *βαρύς*, "heavy;" on account of its weight.] An alkaline earth, the heaviest of all the earths. It is an oxide of barium, and is a virulent poison. The native sulphate of baryta is termed *heavy spar*.

Bā'sal. Pertaining or attached to the base, as ovules at the base of an axile placenta.

Basalt, bą-sault'. [From the Lat. *basal'tes*, described by Pliny as a kind of marble very hard and of an iron color.] A variety of volcanic rock, essentially composed of felspar and augite. It is of a compact texture, and of a dark-green, gray, or black color. It is often found in regular columns, of which the Giants' Causeway and the island of Staffa furnish magnificent examples.

Bą-sâl'tĭ-form. [Lat. **Basaltifor'mis**; from *basal'tes*, "basalt."] Formed like basalt.

Bą-sâl'toid. [Lat. **Basaltoi'des**; from *basal'tes*, "basalt," and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling basalt.

Bas'ą-nīte. [From the Gr. *βάσανος*, a Lydian stone.] A sort of touchstone by which the purity of gold was tried, and of which medical mortars were made. It consists of silica, lime, magnesia, carbon, and iron.

Bas-cu-lā'tion. [From the French *basculer*, to "seesaw."] A term used in examinations of the uterus in retroversion: the fundus is pressed upwards, the cervix downwards. It is half the *seesaw* movement.

Base. [Lat. **Ba'sis**; Gr. *βάσις*, a "foundation."] The earth, alkali, or metallic oxide which, combined with an acid, forms a salt. In Pharmacy the term denotes the principal ingredient of any compound preparation. In Geometry, the base of a solid, as a cone or pyramid, is the lowest part, or the side on which it stands. In Botany, the base is that extremity of an organ by which it is attached to its support.

Basedow (bă'zęh-dov), **Disease of.** See EXOPHTHALMIA.

Basellaceæ,* băs-el-la'she-ē. [From the Lat. *Basel'la*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of herbaceous plants, found in tropical regions, more properly a tribe of the order *Chenopodiaceæ*. The *Basel'la ru'bra* yields a rich purple dye.

Base'ment Mem'brane. A delicate structureless membrane found beneath the epidermis or epithelium, forming the basement on which these tissues may be said to rest.

Bas-Fond, bȧ'-fôn'. A French term denoting the fundus or lowest part of an organ.

Ba-sĭ-a'tor, o'ris.* [From the Lat. *ba'sio, basia'tum*, to "kiss."] A muscle whose office it is to contract the mouth. See ORBICULARIS ORIS.

Bas-ĭ-bran'chĭ-al. [Lat. **Basibranchia'lis**; from *ba'sis*, "base," and *branchia'lis*, "branchial."] A term applied by Owen to certain parts of the branchial arch in fishes.

Bas'ic or **Bā'sic.** [Lat. **Bas'icus.**] Belonging to, or like, a base.

Bas-ĭ-hȳ'al. [Lat. **Basihya'lis**; from *ba'sis*, "base," and *hyoi'des*, "hyoid."] A term in Comparative Anatomy applied to the two small subcubical bones on each side, forming the body of the inverted hyoid arch.

Bā'sil, or **Sweet Bā'sil.** [Lat. **Oç'imum Basil'icum.**] A plant of the order *Labiatæ*, a native of India. It has an aromatic flavor, and is used as a condiment.

Bas'ĭ-lad. The same as BASILAR used adverbially.

Bas'ĭ-lar. Belonging to the base; seated at the base:—applied by Dr. Barclay as meaning "towards the base of the skull." In Botany, the term is applied to any organ placed at the base of another part or organ.

Bas'ilar Mem'brane. A membrane found in the cochlea of the ear.

Bas'ilar Proç'ess. [Lat. **Proces'sus Basila'ris.**] The bony projection at the inferior angle of the occipital bone, where it is articulated with the sphenoid. It is also called the *Cuneiform Process*.

Ba-sĭl'ic. [Lat. **Basil'icus**; from the Gr. *βασιλεύς*, a "king."] Kingly, royal:—sometimes applied by the ancients to parts supposed to hold an important place in the animal economy.

Basil'ic Vein. A large vein situated at the fold of the elbow, in front of the humeral artery. It was important because often opened in cases of blood-letting.

Ba-sĭl'ĭ-con Oint'ment, sometimes written **Basil'icum.** [From the Gr. *βασιλικός*, Lat. *basil'icus*, "royal;" so named on account of its great virtues.] An ointment composed of five parts of resin, eight of lard, and two of yellow wax. It was formerly much used as a stimulating application in blistered surfaces, indolent ulcers, burns, etc. It is essentially the same as the CERATUM RESINÆ, which see.

Bā'sin. [From the French *bassin*, a "wet-dock."] A geological term denoting a natural concavity on the surface of the earth, or a depression of strata forming a hollow. When such a hollow is occupied by deposits of coal, it is called a *coal-basin*. The basin of a river is the whole area or territory drained by that river and its tributaries.

Bas'ĭ-nerved. A term applied to a leaf when the ribs all spring from its base.

Ba'sĭ-o-. A prefix denoting connection with the basilar process of the occipital bone.

Basio-Chondro-Cerato-Glossus.* See HYOGLOSSUS.

Ba'sio-Glos'sus.* [From the Lat. *ba'sis*, "base," and the Gr. *γλῶσσα*, the "tongue."] A muscle running from the base of the os hyoïdes to the tongue.

Basioccipital, bas'e-ok-sip'e-tal. [Lat. **Basi-occipita'lis**; from *ba'sis*, "base," and *occipita'le os*, the "occipital bone."] A term applied in Comparative Anatomy, by Owen, to a bone homologous with the basilar process of the occipital bone.

Ba'sis.* [Gr. *βάσις*; from *βαίνω*, to "go," to "step;" hence, "that on which one steps or stands," a "foundation."] The substance with which an acid is combined in a salt. (See BASE.) A *mordant*, or substance used in dyeing, which has an affinity both for the cloth and for the coloring-matter. Also, the principal medicine in a prescription.

Ba'sis Cor'dis.* [From the Lat. *cor, cor'dis*, the "heart."] The "Base of the Heart." The broad part of the heart is thus called, as distinguished from the *apex*, or point.

Bas-ĭ-sphe'noid. [Lat. **Basisphenoi'des.**] A term applied in Anatomy and Comparative Anatomy, by Owen, to a bone homologous with the base of the sphenoid bone.

Bas'sĭ-a.* A genus of trees of the order *Sapotaceæ*, natives of tropical or sub-tropical countries. The *Bassia Parkii* of Central Africa is called the Shea-tree. Its seeds afford an oily substance called Galam butter, which is an important article of commerce.

Bas'sia Bu-tȳ-ra'ce-a.* The Indian Butter-Tree, a native of Nepaul. A fatty substance obtained from its seeds is used for making soap, and is adapted for burning in lamps.

Bas'sia Lat-ĭ-fo'lĭ-a.* The Mahwa-Tree, a native of Bengal. It furnishes hard timber, and oil which is burned in lamps. An ardent spirit resembling whiskey is distilled from its flowers.

Bas'so-ra Gum. The gum of an unknown plant which came originally from Bassora, on the Euphrates. It is white or yellow, and nearly insoluble in water. It resembles gum Arabic, and is employed to adulterate tragacanth.

Bass'-Wood. The popular name in the United States of the *Tilia Americana*.

Bast, or **Bass.** The fibrous inner bark of exogenous plants, composed of elongated cells or fibres, the toughness of which renders the bast valuable for ropes, mats, cloths, etc.

Bas'tard. [Lat. **No'thus.**] Illegitimate; spurious:—applied to a plant or a disease closely resembling but not really what it appears to be.

Bas'tard Dit'ta-nȳ. The root of the *Dictamnus fraxinella*, now fallen into disuse.

Bā'sȳle. [From the Gr. *βάσις*, a "base," and *ὕλη*, "stuff," "substance."] A term proposed by Mr. Graham to denote the metallic radical of a salt. Thus, sodium is the *basyle* of sulphate of soda.

Ba-ta'tas E-du'lis.* The systematic name of the sweet potato.

Bate'man's Pec'to-ral Drops. A medicinal preparation consisting principally of the tincture of castor, with portions of camphor and opium, flavored with aniseed and colored by cochineal: —used in coughs or lung-affections.

Bates's Al'um Wat'er. The *Li'quor Alu'minis Compos'itus* of the London Pharmacopœia, —a powerful astringent solution employed for stimulating and cleansing foul ulcers.

Bath. [Lat. **Bal'neum**, plural **Bal'nea.**] (Fr. *Bain*, bĂN.) A term applied to any yielding medium, such as water, sand, etc., in which a body is immersed. Baths are commonly divided into *general* and *partial:* they may consist of simple water, or be *medicated.* As the physiological and therapeutic effects of general baths are modified by their temperature, they may be arranged under the following heads:

ARTIFIC'IAL SEA-WAT'ER BATH. (Lat. *Bal'neum ma'ris facti'tium.*) A solution of one part of common salt in thirty parts of water.

COLD BATH. (Lat. *Bal'neum frig'idum.*) Temperature from 33° to 60° Fahr. Below 50° it is considered very cold.

COOL BATH. (Lat. *Bal'neum frig'idum.*) Temperature from 60° to 75° Fahr.

HOT BATH. (Lat. *Bal'neum cal'idum.*) Temperature from 98° to 112° Fahr.

HOT-AIR BATH. (Lat. *Bal'neum sudato'rium.*) The "sweating bath." Temperature from 100° to 130° Fahr.

TEM'PERATE BATH. (Lat. *Bal'neum tempera'tum.*) Temperature from 75° to 85° Fahr.

TEP'ID BATH. (Lat. *Bal'neum tep'idum.*) Temperature from 85° to 92° Fahr.

VA'POR BATH. (Lat. *Bal'neum vapo'ris, Bal'neum lacon'icum.*) Temperature from 122° to 144–5° Fahr. When a vapor bath is applied only to a particular part of the body, it is called a *fumigation*, or vapor douche.

WARM BATH. (Lat. *Bal'neum cal'idum.*) Temperature from 92° to 98° Fahr.; that is, about the temperature of the body.

SAND BATH. (Lat. *Bal'neum are'næ.*) A term applied to an iron dish, containing fine sand, placed on a fire. A glass vessel may be immersed in this and gradually heated without danger of breaking.

Batrachia.* See BATRACHIUS.

Bat'ra-chīte. [Lat. **Batrachi'tes**; from the Gr. *βάτραχος*, a "frog," and *λίθος*, a "stone."] A stone like a frog; the toad-stone.

Ba-tra'chĭ-us.* [From the Gr. *βάτραχος*, a "frog."] Batra'chian :—applied in the plural neuter (*Batra'chia*) to an order of *Reptilia.* The Batrachians are also called *Amphibia* by some naturalists.

Bat'ra-choid. [Lat. **Batrachoi'des**; from the Gr. *βατραχος*, a "frog," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a frog.

Bat'ra-chus.* [Gr. *βάτραχος*, a "frog."] The same as RANULA, which see.

Bat'ter-ў, E-lec'trĭ-cal. A series of coated jars, like the Leyden jar, for the purpose of accumulating a powerful electric charge.

Bat'tery, Găl-van'ic. A combination of several pairs of zinc and copper plates soldered together, and so arranged that the same metal shall always be on the same side of the compound plate.

Bauhin (bō'ĂN'), **Văl'vule of.** A valve in the cæcum, whose office it is to prevent the return of the excrementitious matters from the cæcum into the small intestine. The extremities of its two lips form rugæ in the straight part of the cæcum, called by Morgagni *fræna of the valvule of Bauhin.*

Bau-hin'ĭ-a.* [Named in honor of John and Caspar *Bauhin*, French botanists.] A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ*, comprising many species of trees or climbing shrubs, natives of India, Brazil, etc. The *Bauhinia tomentosa* is used in Ceylon as a remedy for dysentery. The *Bauhinia Vahlii*, a native of India, is a climbing shrub which attains a length of three hundred feet and climbs over the tops of the highest trees.

Baume, bōm. The French for BALSAM, which see.

Baume de Vie, bōm dẹh vẹ. "Balm of Life." The compound decoction of aloes.

Baunscheitismus, bŏwn'shīt-ĭs'mus. [Named from the introducer.] A mode of counter-irritation, consisting of pricking or scratching the skin by a brush of wire and then rubbing the part with a liquid containing mustard and pepper.

Bay Ber'ries. [Lat. **Bac'çæ Lau'ri.**] The berries of the *Laurus nobilis*, or Sweet Bay. A solid substance is extracted from them, called *laurin*, or camphor of the bay berry.

Bay Cher'rў, or **Bay Lau'rel.** The *Prunus lauro-cerasus.* See CHERRY-LAUREL.

Bay Rum. See SPIRITUS MYRCIÆ.

Bay Salt. Chloride of sodium, or common salt, as obtained by solar evaporation on the shores of the Mediterranean.

Bdella.* See HIRUDO.

Bdel'lĭ-um.* A name applied to two gum-resinous substances. One of these is the Indian bdellium, or *false myrrh*, procured from the *Am'yris commiph'ora.* The other is called African bdellium, and is obtained from the *Heudelotia Africana*, or *Balsamodendron Africanum.*

Bdellometer, del-lom'e-tẹr. [Lat. **Bdellom'etrum**; from the Gr. *βδέλλα*, a "leech," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument intended as a substitute for the leech.

Bead'ed. [Lat. **Granula'tus.**] A term applied, in Botany, to roots knotted, like beads strung closely together.

Bead'-Proof. A term denoting the strength of spirituous liquors, as shown by the continuance of the bubbles or beads on the surface.

Beak. [Lat. **Ros'trum.**] The tubular portion of a retort. In Ornithology, the prolongation of the mouth, or substance investing the mandibles, almost always horny, and of various forms, according to the kind of food used by each species; the bill. In Botany, a terminal tapering process; a long narrow tip.

Beaked. Having or terminating in a beak: ending in a long terete or angular point.

Bean. The popular name of several annual herbaceous plants of the order *Leguminosæ*. The common bean of Europe is the *Faba vulgaris* or *Vicia faba*. The species commonly cultivated in the United States are the *Phase'olus vulga'ris* (Kidney bean and String bean), and the *Phase'olus luna'tus* (Lima bean). Beans are very nutritious, and contain an important product called LEGUMINE, which see.

Bean of St. Ignatius. See STRYCHNOS IGNATIA.

Bear'ber-rў, Bear's Ber'rў, or **Bear's Whor'tle-ber-rў.** The *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*, formerly called *Arbutus uva ursi*.

Beard'ed. [Lat. **Barba'tus.**] Having a beard, or some beard-like appendage; crested, or furnished with parallel hairs, as the flowers of the iris and the violet.

Bea'ver. [Lat. **Cas'tor Fi'ber.**] An animal of the order *Rodentia*, a native of Europe and North America. It affords valuable fur, and a medicinal substance called CASTOR, which see.

Be-bee'rin. [Lat. **Bebeeri'na.**] A vegetable alkali discovered in the *Bebeeru*, or greenheart tree, of British Guiana. It is bitter and tonic.

Bebeeru, or **Bibiru,** be-bē'roo. A tree of British Guiana, the timber of which is known to wood-merchants by the name of Green-heart. It is the *Nectandra Rodiei*, a tree of the order *Lauraceæ*. (See NECTANDRA.) It yields a substance, called *bebeerin*, of antiperiodic properties.

Bec de Cuiller (Fr.), bĕk dẹh kwē'yà'. An instrument for extracting balls.

Bec de Lièvre. See HARE-LIP.

Bec'cą-bun'ga.* [From the German *Bachbungen*, "water-herb."] The specific name of the *Veroni'ca Beccabun'ga*.

Bechic, bĕk'ik. [Lat. **Bech'icus**; from the Gr. *βήξ, βηχός*, "cough."] Belonging to, or relieving, a cough.

Bechica,* bĕk'e-kạ. [See preceding article.] A general term for medicines tending to relieve cough of any kind.

Bed'-Straw. The popular name of several species of *Galium*.

Bedegar, or **Bedeguar,** bed'ẹ-gar. A remarkable gall, termed *sweet-brier sponge*, found on various species of *Rosa*, and produced by the puncture of several species of insects, more especially the *Cynips Rosæ*.

Bee. [Lat. **A'pis.**] A genus or family of insects of the order *Hymenoptera*, having four wings. The honey-bee is the *A'pis mellif'ica*.

Bee-Bread. See PROPOLIS.

Beech. [Lat. **Fa'gus.**] A genus of trees of the natural order *Cupuliferæ*, having a close, smooth bark, and a light horizontal spray. The fruit is an edible nut, yielding a bland fixed oil, which is used for food. The American Beech (*Fa'gus ferrugin'ea*) is an ornamental tree. It is common in the Northern United States, and on the Alleghany Mountains in Virginia, etc.

Beech Drops. See EPIPHEGUS.

Beef Tea. [Lat. **Jus Bovi'num.**] An infusion of lean beef. It is an important article of diet for infants and patients who cannot digest solid food. Beef tea should never be boiled.

Beer. [Lat. **Cerevi'sia**; Fr. *Cervoise*, sĕr'vwăz'.] The fermented infusion of malted barley, flavored with hops. The term is also applied to beverages consisting of a saccharine liquor partially advanced into the vinous fermentation and flavored with peculiar substances; as, spruce-beer, ginger-beer, etc.

Bees'tings. The first milk taken from the cow after calving.

Bees' Wax. [Lat. **Ce'ra.**] Wax obtained from the comb of the *A'pis mellif'ica*. See CERA.

Be-go'nĭ-ạ.* [Named after M. *Begon.*] A genus of herbs of the order *Begoniaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of India, Brazil, Mexico, etc. The *Begonia tomentosa*, a native of Peru, has astringent roots.

Begoniaceæ,* be-go-ne-a'she-ē. A natural order of exogenous plants, mostly herbaceous, found in the tropics, including the *Begonia*. They are prized for their showy flowers. Among their distinctive characters are oblique or unequal-sided leaves.

Bela. See ÆGLE MARMELOS.

Be-lem'nīte. [Lat. **Belemni'tes**; from the Gr. *βέλεμνον*, a "dart," and *λίθος*, a "stone."] The arrow-stone, or fossil thunder-bolt, a genus of fossil Mollusca of the class *Cephalopoda*. They are slender, straight, and conical or sharp at one end. Often found in chalk.

Bel-la-don'nạ.* [It. a "handsome lady;" the juice being used as a cosmetic.] The name for the leaves of the *Atropa Belladonna*. The active principle of this plant is a powerful narcotic. When applied to the eye, it has the remarkable property of greatly dilating the pupil.

Bel-la-don'næ Fo'lĭ-ạ.* "Belladonna Leaves." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the leaves of the *Atropa Belladonna*.

Belladon'næ Fo'lĭ-um.* "Leaf of Belladonna." See preceding article.

Belladon'næ Ra'dix.* "Belladonna Root." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the root of the *Atropa Belladonna*.

Bel'lis Per-en'nis.* The Daisy, a plant of the order *Compositæ*, a native of Europe. It is cultivated for the beauty of its flowers.

Bell-Met'al. An alloy of copper, zinc, and tin, used for bells, mortars, etc.

Bell'-Shaped. Shaped like a bell; the same as CAMPANULATE.

Bell-Wort. See UVULARIA.

Bellows'-Sound. See BRUIT DE SOUFFLET.

Belly. See ABDOMEN, ALVUS, VENTER.

Bel'o-noid. [Lat. **Belonoi'des**; from the Gr. *βελόνη*, a "bodkin," and *εἶδος*, a "form."] Resembling a bodkin; styloid:—applied to processes of bone.

Belvisiaceæ,* bel-vis-e-a'she-ē. [From the Lat. *Belvis'ia*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of exogenous plants, found only in

Africa and Brazil. It includes the *Napoleona imperialis*.

Belvisieæ.* See BELVISIACEÆ.

Ben, Oil of. The expressed oil of the Ben-nut, or the *Moringa pterygo-sperma*, remarkable for not becoming rancid for many years.

Ben-e-dic'tus.* [From the Lat. *benedi'co, benedic'tum*, to "bless."] Literally, "blessed." A term prefixed to compositions and herbs on account of their supposed good qualities: thus, antimonial wine was termed *benedictum vinum*, etc.

Benign, bę-nīn'. [Lat. **Benig'nus.**] A term applied to diseases of a mild type.

Ben'ja-min. A corruption of *Benzoin*. See BENZOINUM.

Ben'jamin, Flow'ers of. A name for BENZOIC ACID.

Benne Leaves. See SESAMUM.

Ben-zi'num.* "Benzin," or Benzole. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a transparent, colorless, diffusive liquid, a hydro-carbon, having a strong characteristic odor slightly resembling that of petroleum. See BENZOLE.

Ben'zo-āte. [Lat. **Ben'zoas, a'tis.**] A combination of benzoic acid with a base.

Ben-zo'ic. [Lat. **Benzo'icus.**] A term applied to an acid obtained from gum benzoin.

Ben-zo-if'er-a.* [From the Lat. *benzo'inum*, and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] A name applied to the tree commonly known as the *Styrax benzoin*.

Benzoin. See BENZOINUM.

Ben'zo-in, Ben'zo-ĭne. [Lat. **Benzoi'na.**] The name of a substance obtained from oil of bitter almonds.

Ben-zo'ĭ-num.* [Arab. *Benzo'ah.*] The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) of a balsamic resin obtained from the *Styrax benzoin*. It is a stimulant and expectorant. The inhalation of the vapor of benzoin has been recommended in chronic laryngitis.

Ben-zōle', or **Ben-zene'.** [Lat. **Benzi'num.**] A compound of carbon and hydrogen obtained by the distillation of coal or naphtha. It is a limpid, colorless, and volatile liquid, of an ethereal or agreeable odor. It is inflammable, and soluble in alcohol, ether, and turpentine. It is a powerful solvent of fats, gutta-percha, resins, caoutchouc, etc. See BENZINUM.

Berberaceæ.* See BERBERIDACEÆ.

Berberidaceæ,* ber-bĕr-e-da'she-ē, or **Ber-ber-id'e-æ.*** A natural order of exogenous plants, named after the *Berberis* (Barberry or Berberry), which is the most important genus it contains. They are shrubs or herbs, natives of Europe, India, the United States, etc. This order comprises the *Caulophyllum*, the *Podophyllum*, and the *Nandina*.

Ber'ber-in. [Lat. **Berberi'na.**] An alkaline substance obtained from the *Berberis vulgaris*.

Berberis.* See BARBERRY.

Berberry. See BARBERRY.

Ber'ga-mot. An essence prepared from the rind of the *Citrus bergamia*, otherwise called *Citrus mella rosa*.

Ber'ger-a.* A genus of small trees of the order *Aurantiaceæ*, comprising several species. *Bergera Koenigii* is a native of India. Its bark, root, and leaves are aromatic and antidysenteric.

Bergmehl (Ger.), bĕrg'māl. Literally, "mountain meal." An earth, found in Sweden, resembling fine flour, and celebrated for its nutritious qualities. It is composed entirely of the shells of microscopic animalcules.

Beriberi, bā-re-bā're. A spasmodic rigidity of the lower limbs, etc.; an acute disease occurring in India, and commonly considered the same as *barbiers*,—but the latter is a chronic disease. The word *beriberi* is, in all probability, derived from the reduplication of the Hindoo word *beri*, signifying irons or fetters fastened to the legs of criminals, elephants, etc. A person afflicted with this disease is literally "fettered."

Berlin Blue. See PRUSSIAN BLUE.

Ber'ry. [Lat. **Bac'ca.**] A pulpy, indehiscent pericarp or fruit in which the seeds are embedded, as the grape, the gooseberry, etc.

Bertin (bĕr'tăN'), **Spon'gy Bones of.** Two small, triangular, turbinated bones, often found beneath the small opening of the sphenoidal sinus.

Bĕr'yl. [Gr. *βήρυλλος.*] A species of mineral or gem, usually of a green color of various shades, passing into honey-yellow and sky-blue. When colored green by oxide of chromium, it forms the true emerald, and when sea-green and transparent, *aquamarina*. It occurs in hexagonal prisms which have a vitreous lustre and are harder than quartz.

Ber-yl'lĭ-um.* A synonyme of GLUCINUM, which see.

Bē'tel. A famous masticatory employed in the East, consisting chiefly of the *areca*, *betel*, or *pinang nut*, the produce of the *Areca Catechu*, or Catechu Palm. A portion of the nut is rolled up with a little lime in the leaf of the *Chavica Betel*, and the whole chewed.

Betel Pepper. See CHAVICA BETEL.

Be-ton'ĭ-ca Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'lis.* Wood Betony, a plant of the natural order *Labiatæ*, a native of Europe. It is called *Stachys Betonica* by many botanists.

Betula.* See BIRCH.

Betulaceæ,* bet-u-la'she-ē, **Bet-u-lin'e-æ.*** [From the Lat. *bet'ula*, a "birch-tree."] A natural order of trees, consisting of the various kinds of Birch and Alder, natives of Asia, Europe, the United States, and South America. These trees formed part of the Jussieuan order *Amentaceæ*.

Betulaceous, bet-u-la'shŭs, or **Bet-u-lin'e-ous.** [Lat. **Betula'ceus,** or **Betulin'eus**; from *bet'ula*, the "birch-tree."] Having an arrangement as in the *Betula*. See BETULACEÆ.

Beurre. See BUTTER.

Be-zo'ar, or **Be-zo'ard.** [Pers. *Pazahar*; from *pa*, "against," and *zahar*, a "poison."] A calculous concretion sometimes found in the stomach, intestines, and bladder of certain land-animals, such as the ox, horse, and deer. These concretions were formerly considered to possess wonderful medicinal virtues, and to be completely

efficacious not only against poisons, but also against pestilential and other diseases.

Bez'o-ar'dics. A class of medicines supposed to possess virtues similar to those of the bezoar.

Bhang, b'hăng or băng. The *Can'nabis In'dica*, or Indian Hemp, a plant common in India, containing powerful narcotic properties. It is used in various forms by the people of India for the purpose of intoxication. The tops and tender parts of the plant, when dried, constitute the hashîsh (hă-sheesh') of the Arabs. See CANNABIS INDICA.

Bi-. [From the Lat. *bis*, "twice."] A prefix in certain compound names, signifying "two," or "twice;" as, *biceps*, "two-headed."

Bī-ar-tic'u-late. [From the Lat. *bi-*, "twice," and *artic'ulus*, a "joint."] Twice-jointed, or two-jointed.

Bib. = *Bi'be.** "Drink" (imperative mood of the Latin verb *bi'bo*).

Bī-bas'ic. [Lat. **Bibas'icus**; from *bi-*, "two," and *ba'sis*, a "base."] Having two bases, as the tartrate of potash and soda.

Bib-ĭ-to'rĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *bi'bo*, *bib'itum*, to "drink."] A former name of the *rectus internus oculi*, from its drawing the eye inwards towards the nose, and thus directing it into the cup in drinking.

Bi'bron's An'tĭ-dote. A remedy against the poison of the rattlesnake, consisting of iodide of potassium, corrosive sublimate, and bromine. See POISONS.

Bib'u-lose. [Lat. **Bib'ulus**; from *bi'bo*, to "drink."] Attracting moisture; absorbing.

Bī-cal'lous. [From the Lat. *bi-*, "two," and *cal'lus*, "hardness."] Having two callosities or harder spots, as the lip of many orchids.

Bī-cap'su-lar. [Lat. **Bicapsula'ris**; from *bi-*, "two," and *cap'sula*, a "capsule."] Having two capsules.

Bī-car'bo-nate. [Lat. **Bicarbo'nas, a'tis**; from *bi-*, "two," and *carbo'nas*, a "carbonate."] Two equivalents of carbonic acid combined with one of base.

Bī-căr'ĭ-nate. [From the Lat. *bi-*, "two," and *cari'na*, a "keel."] Having two keels:—applied to the glumes of certain grasses.

Bī-cau'dal. [Lat. **Bicauda'lis**; from *bi-*, "two," and *cau'da*, a "tail."] Having two tails:—applied to a muscle.

Bī-çe-pha'lĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *bis*, "twice" or "twofold," and the Gr. *κεφαλή*, the "head."] A large sarcoma on the head, as if another head were grown upon it.

Bī-çeph'a-lous. [Lat. **Biceph'alus**; from the same.] Having two heads.

Bi'ceps,* gen. **Bi-cip'ĭ-tis.** [From the Lat. *bi-*, "two," and *ca'put*, the "head."] Having two heads; bicipital:—applied to a muscle of the arm, and to one of the thigh.

Bichat (bē'shă'), **Ca-năl' of.** A small round hole above the pineal gland, opening into the third ventricle of the brain:—called also the *Arachnoid Canal.*

Bī-chlo'rĭde of Mer'cu-rў. Corrosive sublimate.

Bī-cip'ĭ-tal. [Lat. **Bicipita'lis.**] Belonging to the *biceps* muscle. In Botany, two-headed.

Bī-con'ju-gate. [Lat. **Biconjuga'tus**; from *bi-*, "two," and *con'jugo*, to "yoke together."] In pairs; twice-paired, as when a petiole forks twice, or each of two secondary petioles bears a pair of leaflets.

Bī-cor'nous. [Lat. **Bicor'nis**; from *bi-*, "two," and *cor'nu*, a "horn."] Two-horned:—applied to parts of plants having a resemblance to two horns.

Bī-cus'pid, or Bī-cus'pĭ-dāte. [Lat. **Bicus'pis, Bicuspida'tus**; from *bi-*, "two," and *cus'pis*, the "point of a spear."] Having two points; ending in two sharp points. See TOOTH.

Bī-den'tal. [Lat. **Bi'dens, en'tis, Bidenta'lis**; from *bi-*, "two," and *dens*, a "tooth."] Having two teeth.

Bī-den'tate. [Lat. **Bidenta'tus**; from the same.] Having two teeth.

Bī-dĭg'ĭ-tate. [Lat. **Bidigita'tus**; from *bi-*, "two," and *dĭg'itus*, a "finger."] Having two fingers or finger-like divisions:—applied to leaves.

Bī-en'nĭ-al. [Lat. **Bien'nis**; from *bien'nium* (*bi-*, "two," and *an'nus*, a "year"), the "space of two years."] Of two years' duration; living two years; requiring two years to form its flowers and fruit.

Bī-fā'rĭ-ous. [Lat. **Bifa'rius**; from *bi-*, "two," and *fa'ri*, to "speak."] Having a double meaning; pointing two ways. In Botany, arranged in two rows; two-ranked; pointing in two directions.

Bĭf'er-ous. [Lat. **Bi'fer, Bif'erus**; from *bi-* for *bis*, "twice," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing twice in the year.

Bī'fid. [Lat. **Bif'idus**; from *bi-*, "two," and *fin'do*, to "cleave."] Divided into two; two-cleft to about the middle.

Bī-fis'tu-lar. Having two parallel tubes.

Bī-flo'rous, or Bī-flo'rate. [Lat. **Biflo'rus**; from *bi-*, "two," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having two flowers on the same footstalk, or flowering twice in a year.

Bī-fō'lĭ-ate. [From *bi-*, "two," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] A term applied to a compound leaf of two leaflets.

Bī-fo'rate, Bī-fo'rous. [Lat. **Bifora'tus, Bif'orus**; from *bi-*, "two," and *fo'res*, a "door."] Having two entries, apertures, or pores.

Bī-fur'cate. [Lat. **Bifurca'tus**; from *bi-*, "two," and *fur'ca*, a "fork."] Divided into two, like a fork; sometimes twice-forked.

Bī-fur-cā'tion. [Lat. **Bifurca'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] A dividing into two, as a fork into its prongs.

Bī-gas'ter.* [From the Lat. *bi-*, "two," and the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "belly."] The same as BIVENTER, which see.

Bī-ĝem'ĭ-nate. [Lat. **Bigemina'tus**; from *bi-*, "two," and *gem'ini*, "twins."] A term applied in Botany to leaves having two secondary petioles, each of which has a pair of leaflets.

Bī-glan'du-lar. [From the Lat. *bi-*, "two," and *glans*, a "gland."] Having or producing two glands.

Big-no'nĭ-a.* [Named after Abbé *Bignon*, librarian to Louis XIV. of France.] A genus of ornamental climbing shrubs, of the order *Bignoniaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Brazil, the West Indies, Guiana, etc. They bear showy flowers. Some of them climb to the tops of high trees, descend to the ground, take fresh root, and ascend other trees.

Bigno'nia Cap-re-o-la'ta.* A climbing shrub, a native of the Southern United States. Its root and other parts are used in medicine.

Bigno'nia Leū-cox'ȳ-lon,* or **Te-co'ma Leucox'ylon.*** White-Wood, a tall timber-tree, a native of Jamaica. Its timber is hard and excellent for ship-building.

Bigno'nia Rad'ĭ-cans.* A synonyme of TECOMA RADICANS, which see.

Bignoniaceæ,* big-no-ne-a'she-ē. A natural order of exogenous plants, including the *Bigno'nia* (trumpet-flower), *Tecoma*, *Sesamum*, *Martynia*, *Delostoma*, and *Catalpa*. Many of them are trees or twining plants remarkable for the beauty of their flowers. They are mostly natives of tropical countries.

Bignoniaceous, big-no-ne-ā'shŭs. [Lat. **Bignonia'ceus**; from *Bigno'nia*, the "trumpet-flower."] Having an arrangement as in the *Bignonia*. See BIGNONIACEÆ.

Bignoniæ,* big-no'ne-ē, the plural of **Bigno'nia**, forming the Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See BIGNONIACEÆ.

Bī-ho'rĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *bi-*, "two," and *ho'ra*, an "hour."] Enduring two hours:—used in prescriptions to denote a stated period.

Bī'ju-gate. [Lat. **Bijuga'tus**, or **Bij'ugus**; from *bi-*, "two," and *ju'gum*, a "yoke."] Double-yoked; in two pairs.

Bī'labe. [Lat. **Bila'bium?** perhaps from the Lat. *bis*, "twice," or "two," and *la'bium*, a "lip."] An instrument for extracting foreign bodies of sufficiently moderate size from the bladder through the urethra.

Bī-lā'bĭ-ate. [Lat. **Bilabia'tus**; from *bi-*, "two," and *la'bium*, a "lip."] Having two lips. The same as LABIATE:—applied to flowers.

Bī-la-cin'ĭ-ate. [Lat. **Bilacinia'tus**; from *bi-*, "two," and *lacinia'tus*, "fringed."] Double-fringed.

Bī-lam'el-late. [Lat. **Bilamella'tus**; from *bi-*, "two," and *lamella'tus*, "having little plates."] Having two layers, lamellæ, or thin plates.

Bī-lat'er-al. [Lat. **Bilatera'lis**; from *bi-*, "two," and *latera'lis*, "pertaining to the side."] Having two sides one of which is a duplicate of the other. Applied to the form of certain animals, including the Vertebrates and Articulates, the limbs and most important muscles of which are *bilateral* and symmetrical. The term *bilateral symmetry* is used to express the exact likeness which exists between many organs that are situated on each side of the median line.

Bile. [Lat. **Bi'lis**, or **Fel**; Gr. χολή; Fr. *Bile*, bĕl, and *Fiel*, fe-ĕl'.] The gall, or peculiar secretion of the liver. It is a viscid fluid, of a greenish-yellow color, and exceedingly bitter, whence the proverb "bitter as gall." The bile or gall of the ox (*bi'lis bovi'na*) has often been used medicinally as a tonic and anthelmintic, and as a laxative in cases of deficient biliary secretion. It has also been supposed to possess great healing virtues when applied externally to bruises and other sores.

Bil'ĭa-rȳ. [Lat. **Bilia'ris.**] Belonging to the bile.

Bil-ĭ-fus'çin. [From the Lat. *bi'lis*, "bile," and *fus'cus*, "brown."] A dark-colored substance found in gall-stones.

Bil-ĭ-pra'sin. [From the Lat. *bi'lis*, "bile," and *pras'inus*, "dark green."] A substance found in gall-stones.

Bī'lin, or **Bī'lĭne.** [Lat. **Bili'na**; from *bi'lis*, "bile."] A gummy, pale-yellow mass, considered to be the principal constituent of the bile.

Bilious, bil'yŭs. [Lat. **Bilo'sus**; from *bi'lis*, "bile."] Having much bile, full of bile, or relating to the bile.

Bilious Temperament. See TEMPERAMENT.

Bil-ĭ-phe'in. [Lat. **Biliphæi'na**; from *bi'lis*, "bile," and the Gr. φαιός, "of a brown color."] The most important coloring-matter of the bile.

Bil-ĭ-ru'bin. [From the Lat. *bi'lis*, "bile," and *ru'ber*, "red."] A red coloring-matter found in human bile.

Bilis.* See BILE.

Bilis Atra.* See MELANCHOLIA.

Bi'lis Bo-vi'na.* The Latin term for ox's gall. See BILIS.

Bil-ĭ-ver'din. [Lat. **Biliverdi'na**; from *bi'lis*, "bile," and *vir'idis*, "green."] A green substance obtained from the yellowish coloring-matter of bile.

Bī-lo'bate. [From the Lat. *bi-*, "two," and the Gr. λοβός, a "lobe."] Having two lobes; bilobed.

Bī'lobed. [Lat. **Bilo'bus.**] Two-lobed; divided into two lobes.

Bī-loc'u-lar. [Lat. **Bilocula'ris**; from *bi-*, "two," and *loc'ulus*, a "little cell."] Having two cells.

Bim'a-nous. [Lat. **Bim'anus**; from *bi-*, "two," and *ma'nus*, a "hand."] Having two hands:—applied in the plural neuter (*Bim'ana*) to an order of *Mammalia*, of which man constitutes the only genus.

Bī-mes'tris.* [From the Lat. *bi-*, "two," and *men'sis*, a "month."] Of two months; two months old.

Bi'mus.* Lasting two years.

Bin-. The same as *Bi-*, the *n* being added for the sake of euphony before a vowel; as, bi*n*oxalate, etc.

Bī'na-rȳ. [Lat. **Bina'rius**; from *bi'nus*, "by couples."] Consisting of two, as two elements, two measures, etc. Double stars are called *binary stars*. The term is also applied to chemical compounds formed by the union of two elements.

Bī'nate. [Lat. **Bina'tus**; from *bi-*, "two," and *na'tus*, "born," "produced."] Growing in pairs or couples.

Bī-ner'vate, Bī-ner'vĭ-ous. [Lat. **Biner'vatus, Biner'vius**; from *bi-*, "two," and *nerva'tus*, "nerved."] Having two nerves.

Bī-noc'u-lar. [Lat. **Binocula'ris**; from *bin-*, "two," and *oc'ulus*, the "eye."] Having the use of both eyes, or adapted to the use of both eyes, as a *binocular microscope*.

Binoc'ular Tel'e-scope. A telescope to which both eyes may be applied at once, so that an object may be observed with both eyes.

Bī-noc'u-lus.* [From the Lat. *bin-*, "two," and *oc'ulus*, the "eye."] A term applied in Surgery to a bandage for maintaining dressings on both eyes. Also the name of an animal resembling the king-crab.

Bī-no'dal. Consisting of two nodes (or joints) and no more.

Bī-nox'a-lāte. [Lat. **Binox'alas, a'tis**; from *bin-*, "two," or "twice," and *ox'alas*, an "oxalate."] A combination of an excess of oxalic acid with a base.

Bī-o-dy-nam'ics. [Lat. **Biodynam'ica**; from the Gr. *βίος*, "life," and *δύναμις*, "power."] The doctrine or science of the vital forces.

Bī-o-ġen'e-sis.* [From the Gr. *βίος*, "life," and *γένεσις*, "origin," "production."] The origin of life. Essentially the same as ARCHEBIOSIS, which see.

Bi-o-loġ'ĭ-cal Bot'a-nў, also termed **Struc'tu-ral Bot'any.** That part of Botany which treats of the organic structure, life, growth, action, and propagation of plants.

Bī-ol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Biolo'gia**; from the Gr. *βίος*, "life," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The doctrine or science of life. The science of living organisms, both animal and vegetable, comprising Botany, Zoology, and Physiology. That department of natural science which treats of organized beings under their diverse relations, their organic structure, life, growth, action, and reproduction.

Bī-ol'y-sis.* [From the Gr. *βίος*, "life," and *λύω*, to "dissolve," to "destroy."] The destruction of life. See next article.

Bī-o-lyt'ic. [Lat. **Biolyt'icus**; from the same.] Destroying or impairing life:—applied to agents of a deleterious quality, as the more powerful acids, narcotics, etc.

Bī-o-mag-ne-tiś'mus.* [From the Gr. *βίος*, "life," and the Lat. *magnetis'mus*, "magnetism."] Another name for animal magnetism.

Bī'o-plasm. [From the Gr. *βίος*, "life," and *πλάσμα*, "form," "formation."] A term used to denote the germinal matter of which living tissue is formed. A white corpuscle of blood, for example, is a *particle* of bioplasm.

Bī-o-plas'tic. Pertaining to bioplasm.

Bī-part'ĭ-ble. Separable spontaneously into two parts.

Bī-par'tīte. [Lat. **Biparti'tus**; from *bi-*, "two," and *par'tio*, to "divide."] Divided deeply into two segments.

Bī-pel'tate. [Lat. **Bipel'tatus**; from *bi-*, "two," and *pel'ta*, a "target," or "buckler."] Having two shields:—applied to a family of the *Crusta'cea Stomap'oda*.

Bi'pes,* gen. **Bip'ed-is.** [From the Lat. *bi-*, "two," and *pes*, a "foot."] Having two feet; bi'ped.

Bī-pin'nate. [Lat. **Bipinna'tus**; from *bi-*, "two," and *pin'na*, a "leaflet."] Twice pinnate:—applied to a leaf when the common petiole has opposite branches and each of those branches bears opposite leaflets.

Bī-pin-nat'ĭ-fid. [Lat. **Bipinnatif'idus**; from *bi-*, "two," and *pinnatif'idus*, "pinnatifid."] Doubly pinnatifid; twice pinnatifid: *i.e.*, when both the primary and the secondary segments of a leaf are pinnatifid.

Bī'plĭ-cate. Having two folds or plaits.

Bī-po'rose. Opening by two round holes.

Birch. [Lat. **Bet'ula.**] A genus of trees of the order *Betulaceæ*, natives of the United States, Europe, etc. The white birch (*Betula alba*) is a small, handsome tree, with a smooth white bark, indigenous in New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, also in Europe. Its leaves and sap are used in medicine.

Bird'lime. [Lat. **Vis'cus.**] A glutinous substance prepared from the bark of the holly and mistletoe. It contains resin, which has been called *viscina*.

Bī-ri'mose. [From the Lat. *bi-*, "two," and *ri'ma*, a "cleft," a "chink."] Opening by two slits, as most anthers.

Bī-ros'trate. [Lat. **Birostra'tus, Biros'tris**; from *bi-*, "two," and *ros'trum*, a "beak."] Having two beaks.

Bis-cuit, bis'kit. (Fr. *bis*, "twice," and *cuit*, "cooked.") [Lat. **Biscoc'tus.**] A kind of dry hard wheat bread or cake, which is unfermented, and is sometimes called *sea-biscuit*.

Bī-sep'tate. [From the Lat. *bi-*, "two," and *sep'tum*, a "partition."] Having two partitions.

Bī-se'rĭ-al. In two rows; occupying two rows.

Bī-ser'rate. [From the Lat. *bi-*, "two," and *ser'ra*, a "saw."] Doubly serrate, as when the teeth of a leaf are themselves serrate.

Bī-se'tose. [From the Lat. *bi-*, "two," and *se'ta*, a "bristle."] Having two bristles:—applied mostly to plants.

Bī-sex'u-al. [Lat. **Bisexua'lis**; from *bi-*, "two," and *sexua'lis*, "pertaining to sex."] Of both sexes; hermaphrodite.

Bis. ind. = *Bis in di'es.** "Twice daily."

Bis'muth. [Lat. **Bismu'thum**; Ger. *Bis'mut.*] A yellowish-white metal, found generally native or in the metallic state. Its specific gravity is about 9.8. An alloy of bismuth, lead, and tin is very fusible, and melts in boiling water. Bismuth is a brittle, crystalline metal. It is not much used in the arts in a pure state, but some of its alloys are useful.

Bis-mu'thi Cit'ras.* "Citrate of Bismuth." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a white amorphous powder containing citric acid and bismuth. It is permanent in the air, odorless and

tasteless, insoluble in water or alcohol, but soluble in water of ammonia. It is not used itself in medicine.

Bismu'thi et Am-mo'nĭ-i Cit'ras.* "Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the small pearly scales produced by dissolving citrate of bismuth in water of ammonia, evaporating the solution, and drying it upon glass plates.

Bismu'thi Sub-car-bo'nas.* "Subcarbonate of Bismuth." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a white or pale yellowish-white powder containing carbonic acid and bismuth. It is permanent in the air, odorless and tasteless, and insoluble in water or alcohol. It is therapeutically equivalent to the subnitrate.

Bismu'thi Sub-ni'tras.* "Subnitrate of Bismuth." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a heavy white powder containing nitric acid and bismuth. It is permanent in the air, odorless and almost tasteless, showing a slightly acid reaction when moistened on litmus-paper, and insoluble in water or alcohol. It is tonic, and is a useful remedy in subacute gastritis, gastralgia, pyrosis, gastric ulcers, etc.

Bis-mu'thum.* "Bismuth." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for commercial bismuth of good quality. See BISMUTH.

Bismu'thum Al'bum.* A name of the trisnitrate of bismuth; flake-white, or pearl-white: now called the subnitrate of bismuth (*Bismuthi subnitras*, which see).

Bis-tor'ta,* or **Bis'tort.** [From the Lat. *bis*, "twice," and *tor'queo*, to "twist;" so named from the form of the root.] See next article.

Bis-tor'tæ Ra'dix.* The root of the *Polygonum bistorta*, Great Bistort or Snake-Weed.

Bistoury, bis'tŭr-e. [Fr. *Bistouri;* from *Pistori*, a town where it was manufactured.] A small knife, or scalpel, for surgical purposes. There are the *straight*, the *curved*, and the *probe-pointed*, which is also curved.

Bistre, bĭs't'r. A brown color, made of wood-soot boiled and evaporated. Beech-soot is said to make the best.

Bī-sul'cate. [From the Lat. *bi-*, "two," and *sul'cus*, a "furrow."] Having two grooves or furrows.

Bī-sul'phāte. [Lat. **Bisul'phas, a'tis;** from *bi-*, "two," and *sul'phas.*] A combination of two equivalents of sulphuric acid with one of base.

Bī-sul'phide of Carbon. A poisonous compound of carbon and sulphur, which is used to vulcanize caoutchouc. It is a colorless liquid, very diffusive, having a fetid odor and a sharp aromatic taste. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It is an energetic agent of sulfuration. In medicine it is used externally as an anodyne. See CARBONEI BISULPHIDUM.

Bī-sul'phīte. [Lat. **Bisul'phis, i'tis;** from *bi-*, "two," and *sul'phis*, a "sulphite."] A combination of two equivalents of sulphurous acid with one of the base.

Bī-tar'trāte. [Lat. **Bitar'tras, a'tis;** from *bi-*, "two," and *tar'tras*, a "tartrate."] A supersalt with twice as much tartaric acid as the corresponding neutral salt.

Bī-ter'nate. [Lat. **Biterna'tus;** from *bis*, "twice," and *terna'tus*, "ternate."] Twice ternate. A leaf is biternate when the common petiole is divided into three branches, each of which bears three leaflets.

Bit'ter Alm'onds, Wat'er of, or **Bit'ter Alm'ond Wat'er.** [Lat. **A'qua Amyg'dalæ Ama'ræ,** or **A'qua Amygdala'rum Ama'rum.**] A preparation containing sixteen minims of the oil of bitter almonds to two pints of water, or half a minim to a fluidounce. It is employed as a vehicle for other medicines in nervous coughs and spasmodic affections.

Bit'ter Ap'ple, Bit'ter Cu'cum-ber, or **Bit'ter Gourd.** The plant and fruit of the *Cucumis colocynthis.*

Bit'ter Prin'cĭ-ple. A peculiar principle, on the presence of which the bitter quality of certain vegetables depends; as in the wood of quassia, gentian-root, the hop, etc.

Bit'ter-Sweet. The SOLANUM DULCAMARA, which see.

Bit'ter-ing. A preparation for adulterating beer, composed of cocculus Indicus, liquorice, tobacco, quassia, and sulphate of iron or copperas. Corruptly called *Bittern.* A similar preparation is sold under the name of "bitter balls."

Bit'tern. The water remaining after the crystallization of common salt from sea-water or salt springs.

Bit'ters. [Lat. **Ama'ra.**] A term applied to several medicinal substances, expressing their quality as particularly perceptible to the taste. They are distinguished into aromatic, pure, and styptic bitters.

Bĭ-tu'men, m*inis.* [As if *pittu'men;* from the Gr. *πίττα*, "pitch."] A name for certain inflammable mineral substances, of different consistencies ranging from fluid to solid. Asphaltum, naphtha, and petroleum are varieties of bitumen.

Bitu'men Bar-ba-den'se.* The *Petroleum* of the Pharmacopœias, or "Barbadoes Tar."

Bĭ-tu'mĭ-nĭ-zā'tion. [Lat. **Bituminiza'tio, o'nis.**] The transformation of organic matter into *bitumen*, as wood into coal, and the remains of vegetable substances into peat.

Bĭ-tu'mĭ-nous. [Lat. **Bitumino'sus;** from *bitu'men.*] Of the nature of bitumen.

Bī'valve. [Lat. **Bival'vis;** from *bi-*, "two," and *valva*, a "valve."] Having two valves:—applied to shells (of Mollusks) each of which consists of two concave pieces or valves, as the oyster.

Bī'valved. In Botany, having two valves.

Bī-ven'ter.* [From the Lat. *bi-*, "two," and *ven'ter*, the "belly."] Having a double belly:—a term used for *Digastricus:*—also called *Bigaster.* A term applied to certain muscles.

Bix'a O-rel-la'na.* A small tree of the order *Flacourtiaceæ*, a native of tropical America. Its seeds have a coat of red, waxy pulp, which is called *Annotto*, or *Arnatto.* This is used to color cheese.

Bixaceæ,* bix-a′she-ē. A synonyme of *Flacourtiaceæ*, the name of a natural order of tropical trees and shrubs, including the *Bixa*.

Black′ber-rў. The popular name of the fruit of *Rubus villosus* and other species of *Rubus*.

Black Death. [Lat. **Mors Ni′gra**, or **Pes′tis Ni′gra**; Fr. *Peste noir*, pĕst nwȧR.] The name given in Germany and the North of Europe to an Oriental plague which occurred in the fourteenth century, characterized by inflammatory boils and black spots on the skin, indicating putrid decomposition. In Italy it was called *la mortalega grande*, "the great mortality." In many of its characters this pestilence resembled the bubo plague of the present day, complicated with pneumonia and hemorrhages. See PLAGUE.

Black Draught. A popular purgative, consisting of the infusion of senna with sulphate of magnesia.

Black Drop. [Lat. **Gut′tæ Ni′græ**: literally, "black drops."] A solution of opium in verjuice, corresponding nearly in its medicinal properties to the *Acetum Opii* of the U.S. Pharmacopœia. One drop of this solution is equal to about three drops of laudanum. It is less apt to disturb or excite the nervous system than the latter preparation. See U.S. Pharmacopœia, 1880, page 8.

Black Flux. A mixture of charcoal and carbonate of potash, obtained by deflagrating tartar with half its weight of nitre.

Black Haw. See VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM.

Black Lead. See GRAPHITE.

Black Oak. See QUERCUS TINCTORIA.

Black Vom′it. [Lat. **Vom′itus Ni′ger.**] The throwing up, in certain fevers, of a dark-colored fluid resembling coffee-grounds. This fluid consists chiefly of blood changed by the morbid secretions of the stomach. It is one of the most fatal symptoms attending yellow fever, which in Spanish is often called simply *El vom′ito* ("the vomit"), or *El vom′ito ne′gro* ("the black vomit").

Black Wal′nut. The popular name of the *Juglans nigra*. See JUGLANS.

Black Wash. [Lat. **Lo′tio Ni′gra**, or **Lo′tio Hydrar′gyri Ni′gra.**] A lotion made with calomel in lime-water, much used for syphilitic sores.

Blad′der. [Lat. **Vesi′ca.**] Generally, the receptacle of the urine in man and other animals:—applied in Botany and Natural History to various objects and productions of similar appearance, as those of sea-wrack, the air-bag of fishes, etc.

Blad′der-Fu′cus, Blad′der-Wrack. The *Fucus vesiculosus*.

Bladder, Gall. See GALL-BLADDER.

Bladder, Urinary. See URINARY BLADDER.

Bladder-Worm. See HYDATID.

Blad′der-ў. In Botany, thin and inflated.

Bladdery Fever. [Lat. **Fe′bris Bullo′sa.**] See PEMPHIGUS.

Blade. A term applied to the expanded part of a leaf; the lamina.

Blæs′ĭ-tas, a′tis.* [From the Gr. *βλαισός*, "one who has crooked legs;" also "one who stammers."] The defect of speech termed stuttering or stammering. Some writers understand by it the substitution of soft consonants for hard,—as *d* for *t*, *b* for *p*, etc. See PSELLISMUS.

Blain. A pustule, blotch, or sore. See CHILBLAIN.

Blanc de Troyes, blôN dẹh tRwȧ. Spanish White, prepared chalk, or the *Cre′ta præpara′ta* of the Pharmacopœias.

Blanc Mange, blôN môNzh. Animal jelly combined with an emulsion of sweet almonds, sweetened with sugar and flavored with some aromatic or essence.

Blas-te′ma, a′tis.* [From the Gr. *βλαστάνω*, to "germinate."] A term applied to the rudimental mass of an organ in the process of formation. In Botany, the axis of an embryo, comprising the plumule and radicle.

Blas′to-derm. [Lat. **Blastoder′ma, a′tis**; from the Gr. *βλαστάνω*, to "germinate," and *δέρμα*, the "skin."] A minute, thin membrane on that surface of the yelk which, whatever be the position of the egg, is, by a peculiar arrangement, always uppermost; the germinal membrane, or *Cicatricula*.

Blas-to-der′mic. [Lat. **Blastoder′micus.**] Belonging to the blastoderm.

Blastoder′mic Ves′ĭ-cle. [Lat. **Vesic′ula Blastoder′mica.**] A distinct envelope immediately surrounding the yelk, and covered by the vitelline membrane; afterwards called the *umbilical vesicle*.

Blas-to-ġen′e-sis.* [From the Gr. *βλαστός*, a "sprout," and *γένεσις*, "generation."] The multiplication of plants by means of buds.

Blas′tus.* The plumule of a plant.

Blé, blȧ. The French name for wheat.

Bleach. [From the German *blei′chen*, to "whiten."] To whiten by the removal of, or by changing the nature of, the coloring-matter in any substance. See next article.

Bleach′ing. [Lat. **Dealba′tio**; from *de*, intensive, and *al′bus*, "white."] The chemical process of whitening linen or woollen stuffs. Linen is usually bleached by means of chlorine or a solution of chloride of lime. Woollen stuffs are bleached by exposure to the vapor of sulphurous acid.

BLEACH′ING POW′DER. Chloride of lime, formerly called oxymuriate of lime: prepared by exposing hydrate of lime gradually to chlorine gas.

BLEACH′ING LIQ′UID. [Fr. *Eau de Javelle*, ō dẹh zhȧ′vĕl′.] This is the preceding compound obtained in solution by transmitting a stream of chlorine gas through hydrate of lime suspended in water.

Blear′-Eye. A chronic catarrhal inflammation of the eyelids.

Bleb.* See BULLA.

Bleeding. See BLOOD-LETTING, HEMORRHAGE.

Blende, blĕnd [perhaps from the Saxon *blen′dan*, to "mix together"], or **Sphal′er-ite.** A native sulphide of zinc which occurs in crystals

of the isometric system and also massive. The crystals have a perfect cleavage, a resinous or waxy lustre, and various colors. It is sometimes transparent, and is nearly infusible. It is called by miners *black-jack*.

Blen'nad-e-ni'tis, i*dis*.* [From the Gr. *βλέννα*, "mucus," and the Lat. *adeni'tis*.] Inflammation of mucous glands.

Blen'ne-lŷt'rĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *βλέννα*, "mucus," and *ἔλυτρον*, a "sheath."] The same as LEUCORRHŒA.

Blen'nen-te'rĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *βλέννα*, "mucus," and *ἔντερον*, an "intestine."] Mucous flow from the intestines.

Blen'no-ġen'ic. [Lat. **Blen'nogen'icus**; from the Gr. *βλέννα*, "mucus," and *γεννάω*, to "generate."] Generating mucus; muciparous.

Blennoġ'enus.* The same as BLENNOGENIC, which see.

Blen'no-me-tri'tis, i*dis*.* [From the Gr. *βλέννα*, "mucus," and the Lat. *metri'tis*.] Mucous flow accompanying metritis.

Blen'noph-thăl'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *βλέννα*, "mucus," and the Lat. *ophthal'mia*.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the eye.

Blen-nor-rha'ġĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *βλέννα*, "mucus," and *ῥῆγνυμι*, to "break" or "burst."] Literally, a "bursting forth of mucus:" hence, an excessive discharge of mucus, or muco-purulent matter, more especially from the genital organs.

Blennorrhœa,* blen-no-rē'a. [From the Gr. *βλέννα*, "mucus," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] A flowing or excessive secretion from mucous glands in any situation:—sometimes applied to the increased secretion in the urethra and vagina of an infectious purulent or muco-purulent discharge, and called *Gonorrhœa*. See BAPTORRHŒA.

Blennorrhœ'a Chron'ĭ-ca.* Gleet:—also named *Catarrhus urethralis*.

Blennorrhœ'a Sim'plex.* Increased secretion of mucus from the urethra.

Blen-ny'men, en*is*.* [From the Gr. *βλέννα*, "mucus," and *ὑμήν*, a "membrane."] A mucous membrane.

Blen-ny'me-ni'tis, i*dis*.* [From the Gr. *βλέννα*, "mucus."] Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

Bleph'ar-ad'e-ni'tis, i*dis*.* [From the Gr. *βλέφαρον*, the "eyelid," and *ἀδήν*, a "gland."] Inflammation of the Meibomian glands.

Bleph'a-ri'tis, i*dis*.* [From the Gr. *βλέφαρον*, the "eyelid."] Inflammation of the eyelids.

Bleph-ar-œ-de'ma.* [From the Gr. *βλέφαρον*, an "eyelid," and *οἴδημα*, a "swelling."] A swelling (usually watery) of the eyelids. See HYDROBLEPHARON.

Blepharœde'ma A-quo'sum.* "Watery Blepharœdema." See preceding article.

Bleph'ar-on'cus.* [From the Gr. *βλήφαρον*, the "eyelid," and *ὀγκός*, a "tumor."] A tumor on the eyelid.

Bleph'ar-oph-thăl'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *βλέφαρον*, the "eyelid," and *ὀφθαλμία*, "inflammation of the eye."] Inflammation of the eye and eyelids coexisting.

Bleph'ar-oph-thăl'mic. [Lat. **Bleph'aroph-thal'micus**.] Belonging to blepharophthalmia.

Bleph'ar-o-plas'tic. [Lat. **Bleph'aroplas'ticus**.] Belonging to blepharoplasty.

Bleph'ar-o-plas'tў. [Lat. **Bleph'aroplas'tia**; from the Gr. *βλέφαρον*, the "eyelid," and *πλάσσω*, to "form."] An operation for repairing any lesion of the eyelids, by taking a flap from the sound parts contiguous.

Bleph'ar-o-ple'ġĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *βλέφαρον*, the "eyelid," and *πληγή*, a "stroke."] The falling down of the upper eyelid from paralysis.

Bleph'a-rop-to'sis.* [From the Gr. *βλέφαρον*, the "eyelid," and *πτῶσις*, a "falling."] The same as BLEPHAROPLEGIA.

Blessed. See BENEDICTUS.

Blight, blīt. The popular name of a slight palsy, caused by sudden cold or damp. "Blight in the eye" is another term for catarrhal ophthalmia. Also mildew,—a disease of cereal grain and cultivated plants, caused by parasitic fungi.

Blindness, Day. See NYCTALOPIA.

Blindness, Night; Blindness, Nocturnal. See HEMERALOPIA.

Blis'ter. [Lat. **Vesic'ula**; Fr. *Vessie*, vĕs'sē'.] A collection of serous fluid beneath the cuticle. In common language, the plaster itself [Lat. **Vesicato'rium**; Fr. *Vésicatoire*, vā'zē'kā'twȧR'] which produces the blister. See BULLA.

Blister-Beetle, Blister-Fly. See CANTHARIS.

Blistered. See BULLATUS.

Blis'ters, Fly'ing. (Fr. *Vésicatoires volants*, vā'zē'kā'twȧR' vo'lɔN'.) A mode of treatment employed by the Continental practitioners for the purpose of insuring a more diffusive counter-irritation. According to this plan, the blister remains only till it produces a rubefacient effect; a second blister is then applied to some other part, and so on in succession.

Blood. [Lat. **San'guis**, *inis*; Gr. *αἷμα*; Fr. *Sang*, sɔN.] The red fluid which circulates through the cavities of the heart, the arteries, and the veins. Every organ of the body, and every tissue, is nourished by the blood, which is also the source of every secretion. It is red and usually warm in vertebrated animals, but cold and white for the most part in the *Invertebrata*.

Blood contains albumen in three states of modification,—viz., *albumen* properly so called, *fibrin*, and *red particles*. On coagulation it separates into—

SE'RUM,* a yellowish liquid, containing albumen and various saline matters suspended in water; and

CRASSAMEN'TUM,* called also CRU'OR,* a red solid, consisting of fibrin and red particles.

BLOOD, ARTERIAL AND VENOUS. The blood contained in the arteries, coming so recently from the lungs, where it has been oxygenated, is of a bright red or scarlet color; but as it passes into the veins it changes its hue, becoming sometimes very dark, or rather a dark blue; but it is more usually a brownish red. It is now termed venous blood, and retains its color till it is again oxyge-

nated in the lungs, where it reassumes the character of arterial blood, as above described.

Blood'-Let-ting. [Lat. **Mis'sio San'guinis, Abstrac'tio San'guinis,** or **Detrac'tio San'guinis.**] A term embracing every artificial discharge of blood for the cure or prevention of disease. It is *general,* as in venesection and arteriotomy, or *topical,* as in the application of leeches or of cupping-glasses, or by scarification. Blood-letting is not practised nearly so much as it was formerly. Less than one hundred years ago it was almost universal, and it was customary to bleed healthy people. In country districts it was considered proper or necessary that adults should be bled as regularly as they went to market.

Blood-Poisoning. See TOXÆMIA.

Blood-Root. See SANGUINARIA.

Blood'-Shot. Filled with blood:—applied to a condition of the eye when there is a distention or preternatural fulness of the blood-vessels from inflammation or other cause. See HYPERÆMIA.

Blood'stone. [Lat. **Hæmati'tes.**] A species of chalcedony supposed to be useful in stopping a bleeding from the nose.

Blood-Stroke. See COUP DE SANG.

Blood-Ves'sel. A vessel or canal in which the blood circulates.

Bloody Flux. See DYSENTERY.

Bloom. In Botany and Pomology, a fine white or grayish powder, like that on a plum. Also a flower; a blossom.

Bloom'a-rў, or **Bloom'er-ў.** [From *bloom,* a "mass of iron."] A furnace in which cast iron is converted into malleable iron, or a furnace in which malleable iron is made directly from the ore.

Blossom. See COROLLA.

Blow'-Pipe. A simple, tapering, tube-like instrument of silver or brass, used for the purpose of inflation; also for directing a stream of air into the flame of a lamp, which thus assumes a conical form, at the point of which the heat is equal to that of a powerful furnace.

The *oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe* is an apparatus for producing intense heat, by supplying a stream of hydrogen with pure oxygen, so that the two gases issue together in the form of a jet from the nozzle of the blow-pipe. The heat produced by this apparatus (which is also called the *compound blow-pipe*) is so intense as quickly to fuse substances completely infusible by any other means except a powerful galvanic battery or a very large burning lens.

Blue. [Lat. **Cæru'leus;** Fr. *Bleu,* blŭh.] One of the primary colors, which occurs nearly pure in the sapphire and ultramarine. It is said to be the coldest color. "Pure blue is the coldest of abstract hues."—RUSKIN.

Blue'ber-rў. A popular name for several species of *Vaccinium.*

Blue Black. Another name for ivory-black, or the *eber ustum,* from its bluish hue.

Blue Disease. [Lat. **Mor'bus Cæru'leus.**] See CYANOSIS.

Blue John. A name given by miners to fluor spar:—also called *Derbyshire spar.*

Blue Mass. [Lat. **Mas'sa de Hydrar'gyro.**] A substance formed by rubbing metallic mercury with conserve of roses until all the globules disappear. Of this mass blue pills are made. This is regarded as one of the mildest preparations of mercury. See PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI.

Blue Oint'ment. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri.*

Blue Pills. The *Pilulæ Hydrargyri.* See BLUE MASS.

Blue Pot. Another term for a black-lead crucible, made of a mixture of coarse plumbago and clay.

Blue, Prussian. See PRUSSIAN BLUE.

Blue Stone, Blue Vit'rĭ-ol. [Lat. **Cæru'leus La'pis.**] The sulphate of copper (*Sulphas Cupri*).

Blu'me-a Au-ri'ta, and **Blu'mea Laç'e-ra.** Species of plants of the order *Compositæ,* natives of India. They are used by the Hindoos in cases of dyspepsia.

Blunt Hook. [Lat. **Embryul'cus.**] An instrument used in obstetrical surgery.

B. M. = *Bal'neum Mari'æ.** A "water-bath."

Boat'-Shaped. See NAVICULAR, and SCAPHOID.

Bod'ў. [Lat. **Cor'pus, Cor'poris;** Gr. σῶμα; Fr. *Corps,* kor.] Any mass or portion of matter. In a more restricted sense, the material part of man or of any animal, considered separately from the soul or life. The term is often employed synonymously with "trunk." Material bodies are arranged in two primary divisions, *organized* and *inorganic.*

Bog-Bean'. The common name for the *Menyan'thes trifolia'ta.*

Bo-hēa'. The *The'a ni'gra,* or black tea.

Boh-me'rĭ-a Ni've-a.* A shrubby plant of the order *Urticaceæ,* a native of China and Sumatra. It is cultivated in China and India. The beautiful fabric called grass-cloth is manufactured from the fibre of the inner bark of this plant.

Bo'hun U'pas. A bitter gum-resin which exudes from incisions in the bark of a large tree in Java and the neighboring islands, called *Antiar,* or *Antikar,* by the Javanese; the *Antiaris toxicaria* of botanists. It is a deadly poison.

Boil. See FURUNCULUS.

Boiling. See EBULLITION.

Boil'ing Point of Wa'ter, near the level of the sea, is 212° of Fahrenheit; *in vacuo,* 67°; under sufficient pressure, water may be raised almost to a red heat. According to the Centigrade thermometer, the boiling point is 100°; according to Réaumur's, 80°.

Bois, bwå, the French word for "wood:" hence **Bois Amer,** bwåz ă'maiR' ("bitter wood"), another name for QUASSIA, which see.

Bois de Campèche, bwå deh kŏm'pĕsh'. "Campeachy Wood." A name for logwood. See HÆMATOXYLUM.

Bol. = *Bolus.** See BOLUS.

Bol-do'a Fra'grans,* or **Pri-eū'mus Bol'dus.*** A small tree of the order *Monimiaceæ*, a native of Chili, bearing an edible fruit. Its leaves are fragrant, and are used in medicine in affections of the liver.

Bole. See BOLUS.

Bo-le'tāte. [Lat. **Bole'tas, a'tis.**] A combination of boletic acid with a base.

Bo-let'ic Aç'id. An acid discovered in the *Boletus pseudo-igniarius.*

Bo-le'tus.* [From the Gr. *βῶλος*, a "mass."] A genus of *Fungi*, comprising numerous species, some of which are poisonous and others edible. The *Bole'tus edu'lis* is an edible mushroom, a native of Europe.

Bole'tus Ig-nĭ-a'rĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *ig'nis*, "fire;" because often used as tinder.] The agaric of the oak, or touchwood. See AGARICUS QUERCUS.

Bole'tus Pur'gans.* Larch agaric:—formerly employed as a drastic purgative.

Bo'lus.* [Gr. *βῶλος*, a "lump" or "mass."] Any roundly-formed medicine, larger than an ordinary-sized pill, yet small enough to be swallowed. Also a kind of argillaceous earth; bole.

Bolus Armeniæ.* See ARMENIAN BOLE.

Bombaceæ,* bom-ba'she-ē. [From *Bom'bax*, one of the genera.] A natural order of trees, including the gigantic *Baobab* and the cotton-tree of India. They grow in tropical countries. The cotton of the *Bombax* is too short for textile tissues. This order is called *Sterculiaceæ* by Lindley.

Bom'bax, a'cis.* The Cotton-Tree, a Linnæan genus of the class *Monadelphia*, natural order *Bombaceæ* or *Sterculiaceæ*. It comprises many species of large trees, mostly natives of tropical America. The seeds of these trees are surrounded with beautiful silky hairs, called *silk-cotton.*

Bom'bĭ-āte. [Lat. **Bom'bias, a'tis.**] A combination of bombic acid with a base.

Bom'bic. [Lat. **Bom'bicus**; from the Gr. *βόμβυξ*, a "silk-worm."] Pertaining to the silk-worm.

Bom'bic Aç'id. An acid obtained from the silk-worm chrysalis.

Bom'bus.* [Gr. *βόμβος*, the "buzzing of bees."] A ringing noise in the ears; also, the sound of flatus moving through the intestines. See TINNITUS AURIUM, and BORBORYGMUS.

Bom'by-cĭne. [From the Gr. *βόμβυξ*, a "silk-worm."] Silky; feeling like silk.

Bone. [Lat. **Os, Os'sis**; Gr. *ὀστέον*; Fr. *Os*, ō.] A substance consisting chiefly of phosphate of lime and gelatin, forming the solid framework or skeleton in vertebrated animals. See OSTEOLOGY, and SKELETON.

Bone'-Bind-er. A name for OSTEOCOLLA, which see.

Bone Earth. Phosphate of lime; the earthy basis of the bones of animals.

Boneset. See EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM.

Bone Spir'it. A brown, ammoniacal liquor, obtained in the process of manufacturing animal charcoal from bones.

Bon-plan'dĭ-a Trĭ-fo-lĭ-a'ta.* [Named from *Bonpland*, the discoverer.] The former name of the tree affording *Angustura bark*, now referred to the *Galipea cusparia.*

Bo-raç'ic Aç'id, or Bor'ic Aç'id. An acid obtained from borax. It is a compound of boron and oxygen. It is solid, and is soluble in water and alcohol. See ACIDUM BORICUM.

Boraginaceæ,* bo-raj-e-na'she-ē. A natural order of exogenous plants, comprising the Borage (*Bora'go, Borag'inis*), Myosotis, and Heliotrope, and possessing mucilaginous and emollient properties. They are natives of Europe, Asia, the United States, etc.

Bo-ra-gin'e-æ.* The Jussieuan name of an order of plants. See BORAGINACEÆ.

Bo-ra'go Of-fiç-ĭ-na'lis.* Borage, an herbaceous plant, a native of Europe, cultivated in gardens for its blue or purplish flowers. The leaves are said to be aperient.

Bo-ras'sus Fla-bel'lĭ-for'mis.* The Palmyra Palm, a noble and lofty tree, which is widely distributed through the tropical parts of Asia. Its large, fan-shaped leaves are used for a great variety of purposes. An important product, called *palm-wine*, or *toddy*, is obtained from this tree.

Bo'rāte. [Lat. **Bo'ras, a'tis.**] A combination of boracic acid with a base.

Bo'rax, a'cis.* The common name for the borate of soda (*So'dæ Bo'ras*), otherwise called biborate of soda (*So'dæ Bibo'ras*). Borax is a mild refrigerant and diuretic; in the form of powder mixed with sugar, it is often used as a remedy for aphthæ in children. It is used in welding iron, and as a flux in promoting the fusion of metallic mixtures. See SODII BORAS.

Bor-bo'nĭ-a Rus-çĭ-fo'lĭ-a.* A tree of the order *Leguminosæ*, a native of South Africa. It is diuretic.

Bor-bo-rўg'mus.* [From the Gr. *βορβορύζω*, to "have a rumbling in the bowels."] The gurgling noise produced by the movements of flatus in the intestines.

Bor'deaux Wine. A name of several kinds of French wine, one of which is called *Médoc.* The red Bordeaux wine is called *claret* by the English. See CLARET.

Bor'der. The summit or upper spreading part of a calyx or corolla:—called also a *limb.*

Boric Acid. See ACIDUM BORICUM.

Bor'ne-ĕn. The name given to a compound of carbon and hydrogen found in valeric acid, and which, on exposure to moisture, acquires the properties of *Borneo camphor:* it is supposed to be identical with liquid camphor. The camphor itself has been named *borneol;* and it is converted by the action of nitric acid into laurel camphor.

Bor'ne-o Cam'phor, called also **Su-mat'ra Cam'phor.** A crystalline solid found in crevices of the wood of the *Dryobal'anops aromat'ica.*

Bo'ron. [Lat. **Bo'rium.**] The base of boric acid; a non-metallic element, which exists in three allotropic states,—amorphous, graphitoidal, and crystallized. The amorphous is an olive-brown powder which is infusible and has neither taste nor smell. It is not used in the arts in a

separate state. It occurs in nature only in combination with oxygen. Crystallized boron resembles the diamond in lustre and hardness, and is called *boron diamond*. Specific gravity, 2.6.

Bos,* gen. **Bo'vis.** A genus of ruminant animals, comprising, besides other species, the *Bos taurus* (ox and cow), the bison, the buffalo, and the aurochs. The first-named furnishes a favorite viand, called beef. Animals of this genus are called *bovine*.

Bos-op'ric Aç'id. A strong, colorless acid, procured from fresh cow-dung, of great efficacy in purifying mordanted cotton. A better term would be *bucopric acid*.

Bos-wel'lĭ-a.* A genus of trees of the order *Amyridaceæ*, natives of India, Arabia, etc. The *Boswel'lia thurif'era* or *serra'ta* affords the fragrant resin *olibanum*. It is a native of India.

Boswel'lia Ser-ra'ta.* The tree believed to afford *olibanum*.

Bo-Tree. A name of the *Fi'cus religio'sa*, the sacred fig-tree of Hindostan:—also called PEE'PUL, which see.

Botal, Foramen of. See FORAMEN OVALE.

Botal's Hole. [Lat. **Fora'men Bota'le.**] See FORAMEN OVALE.

Bot-an-ol'o-ğy. [Lat. **Botanolo'gia**; from the Gr. *βοτανή*, an "herb," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The science of plants. The same as BOTANY.

Bot'a-nў. [Lat. **Botan'ica**, from the Gr. *βοτανή*, an "herb," or **Res Herba'ria.**] That branch of Natural History which treats of plants, or of the vegetable kingdom. It comprises two primary divisions, *Structural Botany* and *Systematic Botany*. Structural or Biological Botany includes *Morphology*, *Histology*, and *Vegetable Physiology*. Systematic Botany comprises *Taxonomy*, or classification, and *Phytography*, or Descriptive Botany.

Both-rĭ-o-çeph'a-lus.* [From the Gr. *βοθρίον*, a "little pit," and *κεραλή*, the "head."] Another name for the TÆNIA LATA, which see.

Bot'rў-oid, or **Bot-rў-oid'al.** [Lat. **Botryoi'des**; from the Gr. *βότρυς*, a "cluster of grapes."] Resembling a cluster of grapes:—applied to certain minerals.

Bottle-Shaped. See LAGENÆFORMIS.

Botts. Small worms which breed in the intestines of horses: they are the larvæ of the *Œstrus*, or gadfly, which deposits its eggs on the hair of the horse, and by the licking of the animal they are swallowed. See ŒSTRUS.

Bo-tu'lĭ-form. [From the Lat. *bot'ulus*, a "sausage," and *for'ma*, "form."] Sausage-shaped.

Bot-u-lin'ic [from the Lat. *bot'ulus*, a "sausage"] **Aç'id.** An acid found in putrid sausages, supposed to be the same principle as ALLANTOTOXICUM.

Bougie, boo'zhē'. [Fr., a "wax candle;" from their having formerly been sometimes made of wax.] A slender instrument for introduction into the urethra; also, stronger, for the rectum, vagina, and œsophagus.

Bougie', Armed, or **Caus'tic Bougie.** A bougie with a piece of lunar caustic fixed in its extremity.

Bouillon, boo'yoN'. [Fr., from *bouillir*, to "boil."] A broth or soup made by boiling the flesh of animals in water.

Boulimia.* See BULIMIA.

Bouquet, boo'kā'. (Fr.) A bunch of flowers. Also the special characteristic taste or flavor of wines. This is attributed to small quantities of ether, formed by the union of alcohol with various acids.

Bovidæ.* See Table of Mammalia, p. 840, Appendix.

Bo-vi'na Fa'mēs.* See BULIMIA.

Bow-dich'ĭ-a Vir-ğil-ĭ-o-i'dēs.* An ornamental tree of the order *Leguminosæ*, a native of Brazil. It bears panicles of beautiful flowers, the color of which is amethystine or violet. Its bark is astringent.

Bŏw'els. The intestines.

Bōwl'-Shaped. Hemispherical and concave.

Box-Tree. See BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS.

Bra-chē'rĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *bra'chium*, the "arm."] A kind of truss.

Brachiæus.* The same as BRACHIAL.

Bra'chĭ-al. [Lat. **Brachia'lis**; from *bra'chium*, the "arm."] Belonging to the arm.

Braeh-ĭ-ăl'ğĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *bra'chium*, the "arm," and the Gr. *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain of the arm, or of any part of it.

Bra'chĭ-ate. [Lat. **Brachia'tus**; from *bra'chium*, the "arm."] Having branches in pairs at right angles with those above and below, as the maple and the lilac.

Bra'chĭ-o-. [From the same.] A prefix in compound names of vessels, ligaments, etc., connected with the arm.

Brachiopoda.* See BRACHIOPODOUS.

Bra-chĭ-op'o-dous. [Lat. **Brachiop'odus**; from the Gr. *βραχίων*, an "arm," and *πούς*, a "foot."] A term applied in the plural neuter (*Brachiop'oda*) to a class of Mollusks with two fleshy arms instead of feet.

Bra'chĭ-um.* [Gr. *βραχίων*; Fr. *Bras*, brå.] The arm, from the shoulder to the wrist; strictly, from the shoulder to the elbow, forming the proper arm. In Botany, an ell, or two feet, long.

Brach's (braks) **Symp'tom.** A term denoting the condition of a patient who, standing with his eyes closed and his feet together, is unable to control his body so as to prevent oscillation.

Braeh'ў-ce-phal'ic. [From the Gr. *βραχύς*, "short," and *κεφαλή*, "head."] Having a short head, measuring from the forehead to the occiput.

Bra-chўp'ter-us.* [From the Gr. *βραχύς*, "short," and *πτερόν*, a "wing."] Brachyp'terous:—applied in the neuter plural (*Brachyp'tera*) to a family of birds with small wings.

Braeh-ў-u'rus.* [From the Gr. *βραχύς*, "short," and *οὐρά*, a "tail."] Having a short tail; brachyu'rous:—applied in the plural neuter (*Brachiu'ra*) to a family of *Crusta'cea Decap'oda*.

Brac'te-ạ,* plural **Brac'te-æ.** A Latin term, denoting a thin leaf or plate of any metal. A bract. It is applied in Botany to all those modifications of leaves which are found upon the inflorescence and are situated between the true leaves and the calyx of the flower. They compose the *involucrum* of Compositæ, the *glumes* of Gramineæ, the *spathes* of Arum, etc.

Brac'te-ate. [Lat. **Bractea'tus**; from *brac'tea.*] Having floral leaves or bracts.

Brac-te'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Bracteifor'mis**; from *brac'tea.*] Resembling a floral leaf.

Brac-te'o-late. [Lat. **Bracteola'tus.**] Having bracteoles.

Brac'te-ole. [Lat. **Bracte'ola**; diminutive of *brac'tea.*] A little bract.

Brad-ў-sper-ma-tis'mus.* [From the Gr. *βραδύς*, "slow," and *σπέρμα*, "seed."] Too slow emission of the semen; bradysper'matism.

Bra-gan'tĭ-ạ To-men-to'sạ.* A plant of the order *Aristolochiaceæ*, a native of Java. It is bitter, and is used in medicine as a tonic.

Braid'ism. [Named from a Mr. *Braid*, who wrote upon the subject.] Another name for animal magnetism. See MESMERISM.

Brain. A word generally denoting the whole nervous mass within the cranium, or skull. See CEREBRUM.

Brain, Little. See CEREBELLUM.

Bram'ble. A popular name of the genus *Rubus*:—also applied to any rough, prickly shrub or bush.

Bran. See FURFUR TRITICI.

Branch. [Lat. **Ra'mus**; Fr. *Branche*, brŏNsh.] In Anatomy, a term applied to the several portions of blood-vessels, etc., as they divide, like the branches of a tree. In Botany, branches are repetitions of the main stem, and consist of similar parts,—namely, joints of stem and leaves. The branches of the stem regularly arise from a particular place, and are symmetrically arranged on the stem.

Branched. See RAMOSUS.

Branchia.* See next article.

Branchiæ,* brank'e-ē. [Gr. *βράγχια.*] The gills, or breathing apparatus, in fishes, analogous to the lungs of land-animals. Also, the organs of respiration in *Mollusca*, *Crustacea*, and some *Reptilia.*

Branchiopoda.* See BRANCHIOPODUS.

Branch-ĭ-op'o-dus.* [From the Gr. *βράγχια*, "gills," and *πούς*, a "foot."] A term applied in Zoology to an order (*Branchiopoda*, brank'e-op'o-da) of *Crusta'cea Entomos'traca*, in which the *branchiæ* constitute part of their feet.

Branch-ĭ-os'te-gal. [Lat. **Branchiostega'lis**; from the Gr. *βράγχια*, "gills," and *στέγω*, to "cover."] Covering the gills:—applied in Comparative Anatomy to appendages of the hyoid and scapular arches.

Branch-ĭ-os'te-ous. [Lat. **Branchios'teus**; from the Gr. *βράγχια*, "gills," and *ὀστεόν*, a "bone."] Having gills with bony rays.

Branch'let. A small branch, or a subdivision of a branch.

Bran'dў. [Lat. **Vi'num Adus'tum**, or **A'qua Vi'tæ**; Fr. *Eau de Vie*, ō dẹh vē; Ger. *Branntwein*, brânt'wīn, literally, "burnt wine."] The spirit distilled from wine; one of the most popular forms in which alcoholic spirit is administered. It is composed of alcohol, water, and an aromatic volatile oil. It is a diffusible stimulant and cordial.

Bras. See BRACHIUM.

Bra-se'nĭ-ạ Pel-ta'tạ.* Water Shield, an aquatic plant of the order *Nymphæaceæ*, a native of the United States, Japan, and Australia. Its leaves are mucilaginous.

Brasque, brask. A French term used by metallurgists to denote the lining of a crucible or a furnace with charcoal.

Brass. [Lat. **Æs**, **Æ'ris**; Fr. *Airain*, ạ'rÂN'.] An alloy of copper and zinc. Common brass consists of three parts of copper and one of zinc.

Bras'sĭ-cạ O-le-ra'ce-ạ.* The systematic name of the Cabbage, a plant of the order *Cruciferæ*, a native of Europe. Cultivation has developed varieties of this species,—namely, *Broccoli* and *Cauliflower.*

Brassicaceæ,* bras-se-ka'she-ē. A name given by Lindley to an order of plants, including mustard, cabbage, etc.

Bray-e'rạ.* [Named after Dr. *Brayer*, a French physician.] A genus of trees of the order *Rosaceæ*, consisting of a single species, *Braye'ra anthelmin'tica*, a native of Abyssinia. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the female inflorescence of *Brayera anthelmintica.* It is a vermifuge. See KOOSSO.

Bra-zil'-Nut. A triangular nut growing in Brazil, the fruit of the *Bertholle'tia excel'sa*, or cream-nut.

Brazil'-Root. [Lat. **Ra'dix Brazilien'sis.**] A name sometimes given to the root of the *Ipecacuanha.*

Brazil'-Wood. The wood of the *Cæsalpin'ia echinata* and other species of *Cæsalpinia*, which yields a red coloring-matter used by dyers.

Braz-ĭ-let'to. An inferior species of Brazilwood, brought from Jamaica. It is one of the cheapest and least esteemed of the red dye-woods.

Bread. [Lat. **Pa'nis**; Fr. *Pain*, pÂN.] Food made of the flour or meal of some cereal grain, especially wheat (*Triticum*).

Bread'-Fruit Tree. The *Artocar'pus inci'sa*, a tree of the order *Urticaceæ* or *Artocarpaceæ.* It has broad, lobed leaves and large, globular heads of fruit. The fruit is a *sorosis*, or multiple fruit, formed, like the mulberry and osage-orange, by the union of many flowers, which are crowded in a spherical head and become a pulpy or farinaceous mass, weighing several pounds. A viscid milky juice is obtained from the tree.

Break-Bone Fever. See DENGUE.

Breast. The *mam'ma* of females; the *mammil'la* of males. Also, popularly, the thorax, or chest. See PECTUS.

Breast-Bone. See STERNUM.

Breast-Pump. The same as ANTLIA MAMMARIA.

Breath. [Lat. **Hal'itus** and **Spir'itus.**] The air received and discharged by expansion and contraction of the lungs.

Brēath'ing Ca-paç'ĭ-tў; called also **Vi'tal Capaç'ity.** A term used to indicate the relative number of cubic inches of air which one can forcibly expire after a full inspiration.

Breccia, brĕt'chȧ. [It. a "fragment."] Rock with fragmentary structure; a rock made up of angular fragments of rocks.

Brecciolar, brĕtch'o-lar. [Lat. **Brecciola'ris.**] A term applied to rocks having various bodies in their paste or substance.

Bredouillement, brẹh-dooĭ'mŏN'. (Fr.) A defective utterance, in which only a part of the words is pronounced. It differs from stammering in being produced solely by a too great rapidity of speech.

Breg'ma, a*tis.** [From the Gr. *βρέχω*, to "moisten;" so named because it was deemed to cover the most humid part of the brain.] An anatomical term for the *sinciput*, or top of the head. See SINCIPUT.

Breph-o-tro'phĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *βρέφος*, an "infant," and *τρέφω*, to "nourish."] A foundling-hospital.

Bres'lau Fe'ver. An epidemic which broke out in the Prussian army at Breslau (in Lat. *Vratisla'via*, or *Bratisla'via*) in the middle of the last century, and which has been named by Sauvages *Tritæophya Vratislaviensis.*

Brev-ĭ-pen'nate. [Lat. **Brevipen'nis;** from *bre'vis*, "short," and *pen'na*, a "wing."] Short-winged:—a term applied to certain birds.

Bre-vis'sĭ-mus Oc'u-li.* [From the Lat. *bre'vis*, "short," and *oc'ulus*, the "eye."] A synonyme of the *obliquus inferior*, from its being the "shortest [muscle] of the eye."

Brexiaceæ,* brex-e-a'she-ē. A small natural order of exogenous trees, with coriaceous leaves and green flowers. It includes the genus *Brex'ia*, which is a native of Madagascar. Several species of *Brexia* are cultivated for ornament, under the name of *Theophrasta.*

Brez'ĭ-lin. The name applied to the coloring-matter of Brazil-wood obtained from several species of *Cæsalpinia.*

Brick'lay-er's Itch. A species of local tetter, or impetigo, produced on the hands of bricklayers by the contact of lime.

Bright's Dis-ease'. [Lat. **Mor'bus Brigh'tii.**] A genus or group of diseases of the kidney, first described by Dr. Bright. See NEPHRITIS.

Brim'stone. [Perhaps a corruption of *Brenstone*, or *Burnstone*, referring to its great combustibility.] A name for sulphur. The sublimed sulphur of the Pharmacopœia is sometimes termed *flowers of brimstone* or *flowers of sulphur.*

Brise-pierre, brēz'pe-aiR'. [Fr., from *briser*, to "break," and *pierre*, a "stone."] An instrument for breaking stones in the bladder. See LITHOTRITY.

Bris'tles. In Botany, stiff, sharp hairs, straight or hooked. *Bristly* signifies covered with such hairs.

Brit'ish Gum. A term applied to starch when reduced to a gum-like state by exposure to heat. It then becomes of a brown color, and in that state is employed by calico-printers.

Brit'ish Oil. An artificial preparation, composed as follows: camphor, one ounce; rectified spirits of wine, four ounces; sweet oil, twelve ounces; oil of hartshorn, five ounces; boiled together. This name is also given to the *Oleum Petræ Vulga're*, or common oil of petre, a variety of petroleum.

Brit'tle. Apt to break; fragile; easily broken. A mineral is called brittle when its parts separate into powder (or small particles) on attempting to cut it.

Bro'dĭ-um.* A term synonymous in Pharmacy with *jusculum*, or broth, the liquor in which anything is boiled; as, *bro'dium sa'lis*, a decoction of salt.

Bro'ma.* [From the Gr. *βιβρώσκω*, to "eat."] Food; anything that is masticated.

Bro'mal. An oily, colorless, poisonous liquid, a compound of bromine, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. It has been used in medicine as an anodyne and hypnotic.

Bro'māte. [Lat. **Bro'mas, a'tis.**] A combination of bromic acid with a base.

Brom-a-tog'ra-phў. [Lat. **Bromatogra'phia;** from the Gr. *βρῶμα*, "food," and *γράφω*, to "describe."] A treatise on foods; a description of different kinds of food.

Brom-a-tol'o-gў. [Lat. **Bromatolo'gia;** from the Gr. *βρῶμα*, "food," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The consideration of food, its nature, quality, and uses; the science of food.

Bro-me'lĭ-a Pin'guin.* A plant, a native of the West Indies, bearing a succulent fruit, the cooling juice of which is administered in fevers. Wine is made of this fruit or juice.

Bromeliaceæ,* bro-me-le-a'she-ē. [From *Brome'lia*, one of the genera.] A natural order of endogenous plants, found in tropical regions, and capable of growing in air without contact with the earth. It includes the *Tillandsia* (Long Moss), and some plants prized for their flowers.

Bromeliæ,* bro-me'le-ē, the plural of **Brome'lia**, forming the Jussieuan name of an order of plants. See BROMELIACEÆ.

Brom'ic, or **Bro'mic.** [Lat. **Brom'icus.**] Belonging to bromine.

Brom'ic Aç'id. A compound of bromine and oxygen.

Bro'mĭde. [Lat. **Bro'mis, i'dis;** from *bro'mium.*] A combination of bromine with a metallic base.

Bromide of Ammonium. See AMMONII BROMIDUM.

Bro'mide of Cal'çĭ-um. A white, soluble, crystalline substance, with a pungent taste. It allays nervous irritation, and is used as a hypnotic. See CALCII BROMIDUM.

Bro'mide of I'ron. [Lat. **Fer'ri Bro'midum.**] A brick-red, deliquescent salt, very soluble, and extremely styptic. It is used as a tonic and an alterative.

Bro'mide of Po-tas'sĭ-um. [Lat. **Potas'sii Bro'midum.**] A colorless, crystalline salt, soluble in water. It is used in medicine and photography,—in the former as an anodyne, and as a remedy for epilepsy, hysteria, insomnia, etc.

Brom-ĭ-dro'sis.* [From the Gr. *βρῶμος*, a "stench" or "strong odor," and *ἱδρώς*, "sweat."] Fetid perspiration.

Bro'mĭne. [Lat. **Bro'mium, Bromin'ium,** or **Bro'mum**; from the Gr. *βρῶμος*, a "stench."] (Fr. *Brome*, brōm.) An elementary body usually obtained from the residue of sea-water, called Bittern:—named on account of its powerful, suffocating odor. It is a liquid of a deep-red color, and is very poisonous. Specific gravity, nearly 3. Bromine is one of the monad elements, and resembles chlorine in chemical habitudes. It is used externally in hospital gangrene.

Bro-min'ĭ-um.* The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) of BROMINE, which see.

Bro'mism. A term applied to the morbid effects produced by the administration of the salts of bromine under certain circumstances. The effect of these salts, when administered in medicinal doses, is to reduce nervous activity and to promote rest and sleep. When such doses have been long continued, or in certain idiosyncrasies, or when excessive doses are administered, results are produced which constitute a state of disease which is termed *bromism*. These results are manifested on the brain and spinal cord, on the skin, on the mucous membranes, and on the organs of circulation and respiration. There is often somnolency, with impaired memory, and frequently eruptions on the skin. There is sometimes dryness of the tongue, though occasionally an increased flow of saliva, attended with nausea, flatulence, and eructations. The circulation and breathing become feeble, accompanied by a pallid skin, with cold extremities.

Bromium.* See BROMINE.

Bro'mo-form. [From the Lat. *bro'mium*, and *for'myle.*] A peculiar substance compounded of bromine and formic acid, somewhat analogous in its effects to chloroform.

Bro'mum.* "Bromine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a dark, brownish-red, mobile liquid, having a suffocating odor resembling that of chlorine. It is the principal constituent of the bromides, and is now produced largely in the United States. See BROMINE.

Bromure, bro'mŭR'. The French for BROMIDE, which see.

Bro'mu-ret. [Lat. **Bromure'tum**; from *bro'mium.*] A combination of bromine with a base; a bromide.

Bronches. The French term for BRONCHIA, which see.

Bronchi,* bronk'ī (the plural of **Bronch'us**). The same as BRONCHIA, which see.

Bronchia,* bronk'e-a, gen. **Bron-ehĭ-o'rum** (found only in the plural). [From the Gr. *βρόγχος*, the "windpipe."] (Fr. *Bronches*, brŏNsh.) The first two branches of the *bronchus*, or windpipe; otherwise called *bronchi.*

Broneh'ĭ-al. [Lat. **Bronchia'lis**; from *bron'chia.*] Belonging to the bronchia, or bronchi.

Broneh'ial Tubes. The minute ramifications of the bronchi, terminating in the *bronchial cells*, or air-cells of the lungs.

Bron-ehĭ-ec'ta-sis.* [From the Lat. *bron'chia*, and the Gr. *ἔκτασις*, "extension" or "dilatation."] Dilatation of the bronchia.

Bron'ehĭ-ole. [Lat. **Bron'chiolus,** or **Bron'chiolum.**] A small bronchial tube.

Bron'ehi-o-ste-no'sis.* [From the Lat. *bron'chia*, and the Gr. *στένωσις*, a "narrowing" or "contraction."] Contraction of the bronchia.

Bronchitis,* bronk-ī'tis. [From the Lat. *bron'chia.*] Inflammation of the bronchia.

Broneh-lem-mi'tis.* A membrane-like inflammation of the bronchia.

Broneh'o-çēle.* [From the Gr. *βρόγχος*, the "windpipe," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] An indolent swelling of the thyroid gland; goître; tracheocele. Called also *Derbyshire neck.*

Bronchohæmorrhagia,* bronk'o-hem'o-ra'je-a. [From the Gr. *βρόγχος*, the "windpipe," and *αἱμορραγία*, "hemorrhage."] A term proposed by Andral to designate the exhalation of blood from the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes, commonly called *bronchial hemorrhage.*

Broneh-oph'o-nĭsm, Broneh-oph'o-nў. [Lat. **Bronchophonis'mus, Bronchopho'nia**; from the Gr. *βρόγχος*, the "windpipe," and *φωνή*, the "voice."] The sound of the voice, heard by means of the stethoscope, in the bronchia.

Broneh'o-pneu-mo'nĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *bron'chia* and *pneumo'nia.*] Inflammation of the bronchia and lungs.

Broneh-or-rha'ğĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *bron'chia*, and the Gr. *ῥήγνυμι*, to "break forth."] Hemorrhage from the bronchia.

Bronchorrhœa,* bronk-o-rē'a. [From the Lat. *bron'chi*, and the Gr. *ῥέω*, to "flow."] Increased discharge of mucus from the bronchia.

Broneh-ot'o-mў. [Lat. **Bronchoto'mia**; from the Gr. *βρόγχος*, the "windpipe" or "bronchia," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] The operation of cutting into the bronchus, or windpipe.

Bron'ehus.* [From the Gr. *βρόγχος*, the "windpipe."] The same as TRACHEA. In the plural, *bronchi* is used synonymously with *bronchia.*

Bron'to-līte, or **Bron'to-lĭth.** [Lat. **Brontoli'tes**; from the Gr. *βροντή*, "thunder," and *λίθος*, a "stone."] A thunder-stone; another name for *Aërolite*, or meteoric stone.

Brŏnze. A compound metal or alloy, consisting of copper with a small proportion of tin,—similar to bell-metal. Bronze utensils and weapons were used by the ancients before the art of working iron was invented.

Brook'lime. The *Veroni'ca Beccabun'ga.*

Broom. The *Spar'tium scopa'rium*, or *Sarotham'nus scopa'rius.*

Broom Corn. A common name of the *Sor'ghum vulga're*, the panicles of which are used for making brooms and clothes-brushes.

Bros'ĭ-mum Al-ĭ-cas'trum.* The Bread-Nut Tree, a native of Jamaica, bearing a round yellow fruit which is about one inch in diameter

and contains a single edible seed, called bread-nut.

Bros'imum Au-ble'tĭ-i.* A tree of the order *Artocarpaceæ*, a native of Guiana and Trinidad. It affords a costly ornamental wood, called Letter-Wood or Leopard-Wood, which is very hard and exceedingly beautiful, being of a rich brown color, mottled with darker spots or shades.

Bros'imum Gal-ac-to-den'dron.* The Cow-Tree, a large tree of the order *Artocarpaceæ*, a native of Venezuela. It affords a nutritious milky juice, said to be as good as cow's milk, which it closely resembles in chemical composition.

Broth. (Fr. *Bouillon*, boo'yôn'.) A weak decoction of beef, chicken, or other meat.

Brous-son-e'tĭ-a Pap-ў-rif'er-a.* The Paper Mulberry, a tree of the order *Urticaceæ* or *Moraceæ*, a native of Japan. It is cultivated as a shade-tree in the United States. The Chinese and Japanese make paper of its inner bark.

Brown'ĭ-an. [Named from Dr. Robert *Brown*, one of the first to observe them.] A name applied to certain movements seen when minute particles are disseminated in a liquid.

Brown'ing. A preparation of sugar, port-wine, spices, etc., for coloring and flavoring meat, etc.

Brown'ism. The theory or doctrine of John Brown. See BRUNONIAN THEORY.

Bru'çin, or **Brucine,** broo'sin. [Lat. **Bru'cia,** or **Bruci'na.**] A vegetable alkali discovered in the false Angustura bark and in the *Nux vomica*. It is of a pearly-white color, very bitter and styptic; it is poisonous, but less active than strychnine.

Bruissement, brwēss'môn'. (Fr.) Corvisart's term for the *purring tremor*, or *frémissement cataire*, of Laennec.

Bruit, brwē. A French term, signifying "noise:"—applied to the different conditions of the sound perceived by means of the stethoscope, according as the thorax or its organs are affected.

Bruit de Craquement, brwē dẹh krăk'môn' ("crackling sound"), or **Bruit de Cuir Neuf,** brwē dẹh kwĒr nuf ("sound of new leather"). (Fr.) A sound caused by friction of the pericardium in certain diseased conditions.

Bruit de Pot Fêlé, brwē dẹh po fā'lā' ("sound of a cracked pot"). (Fr.) A sound sometimes heard on percussion when a cavity in the lungs is filled with air.

Bruit de Soufflet, brwē dẹh soo'flā' ("bellows-sound"). (Fr.) A sound sometimes heard during the contraction of the auricles and ventricles of the heart. It is also termed *Bruit de Souffle*, brwē dẹh soofl, or "blowing sound."

Bruit Tympanique, brwē tăm'pă'nēk' ("tympanic sound"). See TYMPANITIS.

Bruniaceæ,* broo-ne-a'she-ē. [From *Bru'nia*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of exogenous shrubs, found at the Cape of Good Hope. Their properties are unknown.—(LINDLEY.)

Brun'ner's Glands. [Lat. **Glan'dulæ Brune'rii.**] The *Glan'dulæ solita'riæ*, or mucous follicles discovered by Brunner in the mucous membrane of the small intestines.

Brun'ne-us.* Deep brown,—nearly the same as chestnut-brown.

Brunoniaceæ,* broo-no-ne-a'she-ē. A natural order of herbaceous plants, found in Australia. It consists of one genus, *Bruno'nia*.

Bru-no'nĭ-an The'o-rў. A theory or system founded by John Brown, who maintained that all diseases are the result either of an excess or a deficiency of an *excitability* in the animal system.

Brunś'wick Green. An ammoniaco-muriate of copper, used for oil-painting.

Brў'mus.* [Gr. *βρυγμός*; from *βρύχω*, to "gnash with the teeth."] Gnashing or grating with the teeth:—one of the symptoms occurring in certain diseases.

Brў-ol'o-ğў. [From the Gr. *βρύον*, "moss."] That part of Botany which relates to mosses.

Bry-o'nĭ-a.* "Bryony." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the root of *Bryonia alba* and *Bryonia dioica*. It is an active hydragogue cathartic.

Bryo'nia Al'ba.* A climbing herbaceous plant, a native of Europe. See preceding article.

Bryo'nia Dĭ-oi'ca.* The common bryony. Its root is cathartic and emetic.

Brў'o-nў. [Lat. **Bryo'nia;** from the Gr. *βρύω*, to "abound."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Monœcia*, natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*.

Bryony, Black. See TAMUS COMMUNIS.

Bu'bo, o'nis,* Bu'bon, o'nis.* [From the Gr. *βουβών*, the "groin."] The inflammatory swelling of a lymphatic gland, particularly in the groin or axilla. A genus of the order *Tumores*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology. In Botany, a Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Umbelliferæ*.

Bu'bŏn Gal'ba-num.* The name of the plant which yields galbanum:—also called *Gal'banum officina'le.*

Bu-bo-năl'ğĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *βουβών*, the "groin," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the groin; bu'bonalgy.

Bu-bon'o-çēle.* [From the Gr. *βουβών*, the "groin," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] A species of hernia in which part of the bowels protrudes at the abdominal (or inguinal) ring:—synonymous with *inguinal hernia*.

Buc'cal. [Lat. **Bucca'lis;** from *buc'ca*, the "cheek."] Belonging to the cheek.

Buc'cal Glands. The name of numerous follicles situated beneath the mucous layer of the cheek.

Buc'cal Nerve, called also the **Buc'co-Labĭ-a'lis.*** A nerve generally arising from the inferior maxillary: it sends its branches to the buccinator muscle.

Buc-çĭ-na'tor, o'ris.* [From the Lat. *buc'cino, buccina'tum*, to "sound a trumpet."] The trumpeter's muscle,—a flat muscle which forms the wall of the cheek:—so called from its being much used in blowing the trumpet.

Buccinoidæ,* bŭk-se-no'ĭ-dē. [From the Lat. *buc'cinum*, a shell-fish like a trumpet or horn.] A

name in Zoology given to a family of the *Mollus'ca Gasteropo'oda Pectinibranchia'ta*, having the *Buccinum* for its type.

Bucco-Labialis Nerve. See BUCCAL NERVE.

Buc'cu-la.* [The diminutive of the Lat. *buc'ca*, the "cheek."] The fleshy part under the chin.

Buchu,* boo'koo. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) of the *Baros'ma crena'ta*, and other species of *Barosma;* the *Bucco* of the British Pharmacopœia. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the leaves of the *Baros'ma betuli'na* and *Baros'ma crenula'ta*. Buchu is diuretic, and is useful in diseases of the urinary organs, such as gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder, etc.

Buck'-Bean. A plant of the natural order *Gentianaceæ*, used by brewers in some parts of Germany as a substitute for hops. See MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA.

Buck'-Eye. A popular name of several species of *Æs'culus*, especially *Æs'culus gla'bra*, *Æs'culus Pa'via*, and *Æs'culus fla'va*. These are ornamental trees, natives of the United States.

Buck'-Thorn. The common name of the *Rham'nus cathar'ticus*. The berries yield a delicate green, named by painters *verdevis'sa*.

Buck'u.* A name for the leaves of several species of *Barosma*. See BUCHU.

Buck'wheat. The *Fagopy'rum esculen'tum*, or *Polyg'onum Fagopy'rum*, an annual plant of the order *Polygonaceæ*, a native of Asia. It is cultivated for food in the United States and Europe, and is very nutritious.

Buc-ne'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *βοῦ*, a particle denoting increase, and *κνήμη*, the "leg."] A disease of the leg, distinguished by tense, diffuse, inflammatory swelling.

Bucopric Acid. See BOSOPRIC ACID.

Bud. [Lat. **Gem'ma**; Fr. *Bouton*, boo'tôN', or *Bourgeon*, booR'zhôN' (or "flower").] A growing point; a branch or flower in its undeveloped state. The rudiments of a plant in a latent state, till evolved at the proper season. Buds are either *axillary* or *terminal*. They are formed in summer, and remain dormant or stationary until the next spring. From some buds both leaves and flowers are developed, others enclose flowers only.

Bŭf'fy Coat. [Lat. **Co'rium Phlogis'ticum.**] The inflammatory crust or buff-colored substance on the surface of the *crassamentum* of blood taken from persons laboring under inflammation, when coagulation is completed.

Bu-lam' Fe'ver. A name given by the natives on the African coast to the yellow fever.

Bŭlb. [Lat. **Bul'bus**; Gr. *βολβός*.] In Botany, a globular, coated body, solid, or composed of fleshy scales or layers. A subterranean leaf-bud with fleshy scales, or an extremely short subterranean stem, radicating beneath. Also applied in Anatomy to portions of the body resembling a bulb.

Bulb of the U-re'thra. The bulb-like commencement of the *corpus spongiosum penis:* hence the included urethra is called the *bulbous portion.*

Bul-bif'er-ous. [Lat. **Bulbif'erus**; from *bul'bus*, a "bulb," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing bulbs.

Bul'bil. [Lat. **Bulbil'lus**, or **Bul'bulus**; the diminutive of *bul'bus*.] A small, solid, or scaly bud, which being detached from a plant becomes developed and perfectly similar to it.

Bulb'let. A small bulb borne above ground, as on the stems of the bulb-bearing Lily.

Bul'bo-Cav-er-no'sus.* [Named from its connection with the bulb of the urethra and the *corpus cavernosum*.] A muscle of the urethra. The same as ACCELERATOR URINÆ, which see.

Bul'bose. Bulb-like in shape.

Bul'bous. [Lat. **Bulbo'sus**; from *bul'bus*, a "bulb."] Having bulbs, or full of bulbs; also like a bulb.

Bulbulus.* See BULBIL.

Bul'bus Ar-te-rĭ-o'sus.* "Arterial Bulb." The name of the anterior of the three cavities of the heart in all *Vertebrata*, as exhibited in the early period of their development.

Bul'bus Ol-fac-to'rĭ-us.* "Olfactory Bulb." That portion of the olfactory nerve which expands into a bulb-like form and rests upon the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone.

Bu-lim'ĭ-a,* Bu-lĭ-mi'a-sis,* Bu-li'mus.* [From the Gr. *βοῦ*, a particle denoting increase, and *λιμός*, "hunger."] A disease causing great voracity or insatiable hunger; canine hunger. A genus of the order *Dysorexiæ*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Bu'lith-um.* [From the Gr. *βοῦς*, an "ox," and *λίθος*, a "stone."] A bezoar stone found in the intestines, the kidneys, the gall, or the urinary bladder of the ox. See BEZOAR.

Bull. = *Bul'liat.** "Let it boil."

Bul'la.* Literally, a "bubble." A transparent vesicle caused by burns, scalds, or otherwise; a bleb; a blister. Also a genus of marine univalve Mollusks.

Bul'late. [Lat. **Bulla'tus, Bullo'sus**; from *bul'la*, a "blister."] Having *bullæ*, or full of *bullæ;* appearing us if blistered or bladdery.

Bunion, or **Bunyon,** bŭn'yon. [From the Gr. *βούνιον*, the "earth-nut."] Inflammation (or rather its effects) of the *bursa mucosa*, at the ball of the great toe, induration of adjacent parts, enlargement of the joint, etc.

Bu'nĭ-um Flex-u-o'sum.* [From the same.] The systematic name of the plant producing the earth-nut. It has a tuberous root, which is eaten roasted or raw. It is a plant of the order *Umbelliferæ*, and is a native of Europe.

Buphthalmia,* bŭf-thăl'me-a, or **Bu-ophthăl'mĭ-a,*** or **Buph-thăl'mus.** [From the Gr. *βοῦς*, an "ox," and *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye."] The first stage of *hydrophthalmia*, or ox-eye.

Burdach, Columns of. See CUNEIFORM COLUMNS.

Bur'dock. The common English name of the *Arc'tium lap'pa* and *Lap'pa mi'nor*.

Bur'gun-dy Pitch. The *Pix Burgun'dica* of the Pharmacopœias. The concrete juice of the *Abies excelsa*. It is said to have been first prepared in Burgundy, France.

Bur'gundy Wine. A celebrated French wine produced in the former province of Burgundy, on the range of hills called Côte-d'Or. It contains 11 to 13 per cent. of alcohol.

Burmanniaceæ,* bŭr-man-ne-a'she-ē. [From *Burman'nia*, one of the genera.] A natural order of endogenous plants related to the Orchids.

Burn. [Lat. **Us'tio** and **Ambus'tio, o'nis.**] A lesion caused by the application of heat.

Bur'nett's Dis-in-fect'ing Flu'id. A strong solution of chloride of zinc. It is antiseptic, and is used in the preservation of dead animals. It acts also as a deodorizer.

Burning Bush. See EUONYMUS.

Burnt Alum. See ALUMEN EXSICCATUM.

Burnt Sponge. [Lat. **Spon'gia Us'ta.**] A substance prepared by cutting sponge into small pieces and burning it in a covered vessel until it becomes black and friable, when it is rubbed into a fine powder. It is employed as a remedy in goître and scrofulous swellings.

Bur'sa,* plural **Bur'sæ.** [Gr. *βύρσα*, a "leathern bottle."] A sac, or purse.

Bur'sa Mu-co'sa,* plural **Bur'sæ Muco'sæ.** A membranous sac for secreting a substance (*syno'via*) to lubricate tendons and joints, rendering their motion easy.

Bur-sa'lis.* [From the Lat. *bur'sa.*] Belonging to a purse or bag; bursal.

Bur-sal'o-ġy. [Lat. **Bursalo'gia**; from the Gr. *βύρσα*, a "bag," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The consideration (or science) of the *bursæ mucosæ.*

Bur-se'ra Gum-mif'er-a.* A tree or shrub, a native of the West Indies, belonging to the order *Amyridaceæ.* It yields a resinous exudation which is transparent and has balsamic properties.

Burseraceæ,* bur-se-ra'she-ē. [From *Burse'ra*, one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous trees which some botanists consider a tribe of *Amyridaceæ.*

Bu'te-a Fron-do'sa.* The Dhak-Tree, a tree of the order *Leguminosæ*, a native of India. It bears showy flowers of an orange-red color, and affords a red, astringent juice, which, when dried, is called *butea kino*, or *Bengal kino.* This is used for tanning leather.

Bu'tea Gum. A gum procured from fissures and wounds made in the bark of the *Bu'tea frondo'sa.*

Butomaceæ,* bu-to-ma'she-ē. A natural order of endogenous aquatic plants, including the *Bu'tomus.*

But'ter. [Lat. **Bu'tyrum**; Gr. *βούτυρον*; Fr. *Beurre*, bŭr.] An oil, more or less concrete, obtained from the milk of animals. It can be separated from milk or cream by almost any kind of violent and continued agitation. This process of separation is popularly termed "churning." It consists chiefly of oleine, palmitine, and stearine.

Butter, Artificial. See OLEO-MARGARINE.

But'ter-cup. A popular name of the *Ranun'culus bulbo'sus.* See RANUNCULUS.

But'ter of Ca-ca'o. An oily, concrete, white matter, of a firmer consistence than suet, obtained from the *Cacao*, of which chocolate is made.

Butterfly-Shaped. See PAPILIONACEUS.

But'ter-Tree. A name of several trees which afford oil used as a substitute for butter. See BASSIA, and CARYOCAR.

Button-Bush. See CEPHALANTHUS.

Butua.* Another name of PAREIRA BRAVA, which see.

Bu-tў-rā'ceous. [Lat. **Butyra'ceus**; from *bu'tyrum*, "butter."] Of the appearance or consistence of butter.

Bu'tў-rāte. [Lat. **Bu'tyras, a'tis.**] A combination of butyric acid with a base.

Bu-tўr'ic Aç'id. A volatile acid obtained from butter.

Bu'tў-rin. [Lat. **Butyri'na**; from *bu'tyrum*, "butter."] The essential fatty matter of butter; the butyrate of glycerin.

Bux'in. [Lat. **Buxi'na.**] An alkaline substance obtained from the common box-tree (*Bux'us sempervi'rens*).

Bux'us Sem-per-vī'rens.* The Box-Tree, a small evergreen tree of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, a native of Asia and Europe. Its wood is very hard and heavy, and is well adapted for wood-engraving, and for musical and other instruments.

B. V. = *Bal'neum Vapo'ris.** A "vapor-bath."

Bўs'sum,* Bўs'sus.* [Gr. *βύσσος*, a kind of fine flax.] In Anatomy, the *pudendum muliebre.* In Botany, a genus of lichens. Also, the hairy appendage by which the *Mollusca* attach themselves to rocks, etc.

Byttneriaceæ,* bit-ner-e-a'she-ē. A natural order of exogenous trees or shrubs, including the *Byttne'ria*, the *Theobro'ma Caca'o*, which produces chocolate or cocoa, and the *Abro'ma augus'tum*, an Indian tree, which bears beautiful flowers.

C.

C. An abbreviation for *Congius*,* a "gallon;" also for "compound," or "composite," *Carbonium*,* *compositi*,* or *compositæ*.*

Cab'al-līne. [Lat. **Caballi'nus**; from *caba'llus*, a "horse."] A term applied to a coarse kind of aloes fit only for horses.

Cabbage. See BRASSICA OLERACEA.

Cab'bage-Tree. A common name of the genus *Areca*. Also the *Geoffræa inermis*, or *Andira inermis*.

Cabombaceæ,* kab-om-ba'she-ē, or **Cabom'be-æ**.* [From *Cabom'ba*, one of the genera.] A natural order, including aquatic plants with floating peltate leaves, natives of the United States, South America, and Australia. It is also called *Hydropeltideæ*.

Cacao. See COCOA.

Caçh'a-lot. A name of a species of whale from which spermaceti is obtained, the *Catodon macrocephalus* or *Physeter macrocephalus*. It has an enormous head, as its specific name indicates.

Cachectic, ka-kek'tik. [Lat. **Cachec'ticus**; from *cachex'ia*.] Pertaining to cachexia.

Caeh-el-co'ma, a*tis*.* [From the Gr. *κακός*, "bad," and *ἕλκος*, an "ulcer."] A malignant ulcer.

Ca-ehex'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *κακός*, "bad," "evil," and *ἕξις*, a "habit."] Cachex'y. A depraved habit of body. In the plural (*Cachexiæ*) the term is applied to a class of Cullen's nosology.

Cac-o-ehym'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *κακός*, "bad," and *χυμός*, "juice," "humor."] A depraved condition of the humors.

Cac-o-col'pĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *κακός*, "bad," and *κόλπος*, a "sinus," also the "womb," or "vulva."] A putrid condition of the vulva and vaginal entrance.

Cac'o-dyl. [From the Gr. *κακώδης*, "fetid."] A poisonous limpid liquid, of fetid odor, derived from acetyl. *Cacodylic acid* is formed from cacodyl by oxygenation.

Cac-o-e'thēs.* [From the Gr. *κακός*, "bad," and *ἦθος*, "manner" or "disposition."] A bad habit or disposition.

Cac-o-ga-lac'tĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *κακός*, "bad," and *γάλα, γάλακτος*, "milk."] A bad condition of the milk.

Cac-o-pho'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *κακός*, "bad," and *φωνή*, the "voice."] A bad or dissonant condition of the voice.

Cac-o-plas'tic. [From the Gr. *κακός*, "bad," and *πλάσσω*, to "form," to "organize."] Susceptible only of a very imperfect kind of organization.

Ca-co'sis.* [From the Gr. *κακός*, "bad."] A bad condition of body.

Cac-o-so'mĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *κακός*, "bad," and *σῶμα*, a "body," or "state of body."] A lazaretto for leprosy and other incurable diseases.

Cactaceæ,* kak-ta'she-ē. A natural order of exogenous plants, remarkable for their large and gay flowers, of which the *Cactus* is the typical genus. They are destitute of foliage, except one genus, and are armed with clusters of spines. They are succulent shrubs, found in hot, dry countries. The stems of some species abound in a juice which is a wholesome beverage easily obtained where other drink is scarce. Their curious and greatly diversified forms constitute a characteristic feature of the vegetation of their native regions. They are all natives of America.

Cac'ti,* the plural of **Cac'tus** (a "prickly pear"), the Jussieuan name of an order of plants. See CACTACEÆ.

Ca-cu'men,* plural **Ca-cu'mĭ-na.** The "top" of anything. In Pharmacopœial language, the tops of plants.

Ca-dav'er-ic. [Lat. **Cadaver'icus**; from *cada'ver*, a "corpse."] Belonging to a dead body.

Ca-dav'er-ous. [From the same.] Having the appearance of a dead body; pertaining to a dead body.

Ca-det', Liq'uor of. A liquid obtained by distilling acetate of potash and arsenious acid. It is remarkable for its insupportable odor and its spontaneous inflammability in air.

Cad'mĭ-a,* or **Cad-mi'a.*** [Gr. *καδμία*, or *καδμεία*, "calamine," or "cadmia."] A name applied to several metallic substances, or ores,—as calamine, cobalt, tutty, etc.

Cad'mĭ-um,* or **Cad-mi'um.*** [From the Lat. *cad'mia*, "calamine" or "tutty," in which it was first observed. See preceding article.] The name for a metal, resembling tin, found in several of the ores of zinc. Specific gravity, 8.7. A dilute solution of the sulphate of cadmium has been used as a collyrium for spots on the cornea, and for chronic inflammation of the conjunctiva. The sulphide of cadmium is used as a yellow pigment, and the iodide is used in medicine. It is said to possess the medicinal qualities of the other preparations of iodine.

Cad'mĭ-um.* The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a malleable metal nearly as volatile as mercury, and of a tin-white color.

Cadre du Tympan, kȧdR dü tȧM'pŏN'. [Fr., "frame of the tympanum."] The part of the temporal bone supporting the membrane of the tympanum.

Ca-du'ca.* [See next article.] A name sometimes given to the deciduous membrane of the uterus.

Ca-du'cus.* [From the Lat. *ca'do*, to "fall."] Falling off very early; cadu'cous:—applied to the leaves and flowers of plants.

Caduque, kȧ'dük'. (Fr.) The same as CADUCA, which see.

Cæ'cal, or **Ce'cal.** [Lat. **Cæca'lis**; from *cæ'cum*, the "blind gut."] Belonging to the cæcum.

Cæcitas (sĕs′e-tas), **a′tis.*** [From the Lat. *cæ′cus*, "blind."] Blindness.

Cæ-ci′tis.* [From the Lat. *cæ′cum.*] Inflammation of the cæcum.

Cæ′cum.* [Neuter singular of the Lat. *cæ′cus*, "blind."] The blind gut (*intes′tinum* being understood, or the first portion of the large intestine; the *ca′put co′li.*

Cad′mĭ-i Sul′phas.* "Sulphate of Cadmium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for colorless prismatic crystals, soluble in water. It is astringent and emetic.

Cæruleus.* See BLUE.

Cæ-ru′le-us Mor′bus.* The "Blue Disease." See CYANOSIS.

Cærulina.* See CERULIN.

Cæsalpinia,* ses-al-pin′e-a. [Named from *Cæsalpi′nus.*] A genus of trees of the order *Leguminosæ*, comprising nearly fifty species, natives of Brazil, Mexico, India, and the West Indies. Brazil-wood is said to be obtained from *Cæsalpinia echinata* and other species. See BRAZIL-WOOD.

Cæsalpin′ia Sap′pan.* A small tree, a native of India, affording the sappan-wood of commerce, which is used to dye a red color.

Cæ-sā′re-an Op-er-ā′tion, Cæsa′rean Sec′tion. [Lat. **Opera′tio Cæsa′rea, Sec′tio Cæsa′rea**; from *Julius Cæsar*,—said to have been born thus; more probably from *cæ′do*, *cæ′sum*, to "cut."] In Obstetrics, the operation of cutting into the womb through the parietes of the abdomen when natural delivery is impracticable; hysterotomy. According to Pliny, persons thus born were called *Cæso′nes.*

Cæ′sĭ-um.* A white alkaline metal, discovered by Bunsen and Kirchhoff, about 1860, in certain mineral springs of Germany.

Cæspitose. See CESPITOSE.

Café Citrin, kă′fā′ se′trăN′. (Fr.) An infusion of unroasted coffee:—so named on account of its yellow or citrine color.

Caf′fe-a.* The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) of the seed of the *Caf′fea Arab′ica* (the coffee-plant). See next article.

Caf′fe-in. [Lat. **Caffei′na**; from *Caf′fea*, the generic name of the coffee-tree.] A bitter principle obtained from coffee. It is an alkaloid highly nitrogenized, and is essentially the same as THEIN.

Caf-fe-i′na.* "Caffeine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) of a proximate principle, of feebly alkaloidal power, prepared from the dried leaves of *Camellia Thea*, or from the dried seeds of *Caffea Arabica.*

Cagot. See CRETINISM.

Ca-in′ca,* or **Ca-hin′ca,*** called also **Chi-o-coc′ca.*** a plant of the order *Rubiaceæ*, the root of which has been employed as a tonic and diuretic.

Ca-ja′nus In′dĭ-cus.* A shrub of the order *Leguminosæ*, a native of India, naturalized and cultivated in the West Indies and other tropical regions. Its seeds, which resemble pulse or peas, are edible, and valuable for food. It is called *Congo Pea* in Jamaica.

Cajeput, kăj′e-pŏŏt, written also **Cai′eput** and **Caj′uput.** [Lat. **Cajupu′tum.**] See OLEUM CAJUPUTI.

Cajuputi Oleum.* See OLEUM CAJUPUTI.

Cal-a-bar′ Bean, or **Or′de-al Nut.** A medicinal substance having the remarkable property of causing contraction of the pupil of the eye. See ORDEAL NUT.

Calabash-Tree. See CRESCENTIA CUJETE.

Ca-la′dĭ-um Se-gui′num.* An Indian plant, of the order *Araceæ.* It has an acrid juice.

Cal-a-man′der-Wood. An excellent cabinet wood, allied to ebony, produced by the *Diospy′rus hirsu′ta* or *quæsi′ta*, a native of Ceylon and India. It resembles rosewood, but is more durable, and it displays great beauty and variety of color. It is extremely hard.

Cal′a-mi Ra′dix.* "Root of Calamus." See CALAMUS.

Cal-a-mi′na.* [From the Lat. *cad′mia lapido′sa*, an ore of zinc.] The Latin name of a native impure carbonate of zinc; calamine.

Ca-lam-ĭ-na′ris.* Belonging to calamine, or *Lapis calaminaris.*

Cal-a-min′tha.* "Calaminth." A genus of aromatic herbs, of the order *Labiatæ.* Several species of it have medicinal virtue. They are mostly natives of Europe.

Cal′a-mus.* [From the Arabic *ka′lam*, the "stalk of a plant," a "reed."] A Latin word signifying a "reed," and hence a "pen." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) of the rhizoma of *Ac′orus cal′amus.* It is a feeble aromatic. The term is applied in Botany to a fistular stem without an articulation. *Cal′amus* is also the name of a genus of Palms (order *Palmaceæ*), comprising many species, natives of Southern Asia and the Malay Archipelago. The stems of several species are well known in commerce under the name of rattans or canes. They have slender stems, which grow to a great length and climb over trees.

Cal′amus Ro′tang,* or **Cal′amus Dra′co.*** A species of Palm. A plant generally supposed to yield the substance known as dragon's blood, said likewise to be obtained from the *Pterocar′pus dra′co.*

Cal′amus Scrip-to′rĭ-us.* A "writing-pen." A term applied in Anatomy to a narrow fissure on the back and in the median line of the *pons Varolii.*

Ca-lap′pīte. [From the Malay *calap′pa*, the "cocoa-tree."] A stony concretion sometimes found in the inside of the cocoanut:—also called a *vegetable bezoar.*

Cal-a-thid′ĭ-um.* [From the Gr. καλαθίς, a "little basket."] A kind of inflorescence composed of sessile flowers thickly placed upon a common involucre, as the head of *Compositæ.*

Ca-lath′ĭ-form. Cup-shaped; almost hemispherical.

Cal-ca′ne-um.* [From the Lat. *calx*, the "heel."] The largest bone of the tarsus; the heel-bone, or *os calcis.*

Cal'car.* In Botany, a spur.

Căl'ca-rate. [Lat. **Calcara'tus**; from *cal'car*, a "spur."] Having spurs, or having a process like a spur,—like the flower of the larkspur.

Cal-cā're-ous. [Lat. **Calca'rius**; from *calx*, *cal'cis*, "lime."] Belonging to lime; containing lime.

Calca'reous Earth. Lime.

Calca'reous Spar, or **Calc Spar.** Crystallized carbonate of lime. Iceland spar is one of its purest varieties. Its primary form is a rhombohedron.

Cal-ca're-us.* Dead-white, like chalk.

Căl'ce-ĭ-form [Lat. **Calceifor'mis**; from *cal'ceus*, a "shoe"], or **Cal'ce-o-late.** Slipper-shaped; like a shoe.

Cal'ce-us.* Dead-white, like chalk.

Căl-cif'er-ous. [Lat. **Calcif'erus**; from *calx*, "lime," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Containing lime or carbonate of lime.

Calcification. See PETRIFACTION.

Căl-cĭg'e-nous. [Lat. **Calcig'enus**; from *calx*, "lime," and the Gr. *γεννάω*, to "generate."] A term applied to metals which with oxygen form a calx or earthy-looking substance.

Cal-cig'ra-dus.* [From the Lat. *calx*, "heel," and *gra'dus*, a "step."] One who walks on his heels.

Cal'cĭ-i Bro'mĭ-dum.* "Bromide of Calcium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a white granular salt containing hydrobromic acid and calcium. It is very deliquescent, odorless, and has a pungent, saline, and bitter taste, and a neutral reaction. It is sometimes employed as an adjuvant in epilepsy and hysteria.

Cal'cii Car-bo'nas Præ-cip-ĭ-ta'tus.* "Precipitated Carbonate of Calcium." Precipitated Chalk. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a very fine, white, impalpable powder, containing carbonic acid and calcium. It is permanent in the air, odorless, and tasteless, and insoluble in water or alcohol. It is used in the preparation of tooth-powders.

Cal'cii Chlor'ĭ-dum.* "Chloride of Calcium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a salt containing hydrochloric acid and calcium.

Cal'cii Hy-po-phos'phis.* "Hypophosphite of Calcium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for colorless or white, six-sided prisms, or thin, flexible scales of a pearly lustre, containing hypophosphorous acid and calcium. It is permanent in dry air, odorless, and has a nauseous, bitter taste, and a neutral reaction. It is used in chronic phthisis.

Cal'cii Phos'phas Præ-cip-ĭ-ta'tus.* "Precipitated Phosphate of Calcium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a light, white, amorphous powder, containing phosphoric acid and calcium. It is permanent in the air, odorless, tasteless, and insoluble in water or alcohol. It is used as a remedy for scrofula, rickets, and *mollities ossium*.

Căl-cĭ-nā'tion. [Lat. **Calcina'tio, o'nis.** See CALCINE.] The application of heat to saline, metallic, or other substances, to deprive them of moisture, etc.

Căl-cĭ-na'tus.* Reduced to powder by heat; calcined. See CALCINATION.

Căl'cīne. [Lat. **Cal'cino, Calcina'tum**; from *calx*, *cal'cis*, "lime."] To burn, as lime; to reduce to a powder, or to an oxide, by heat. See CALCINATION.

Căl'cīte. [From the Lat. *calx*, "lime."] A species of mineral comprising nearly all the varieties of carbonate of lime,—namely, calc spar, limestone, marble, chalk, Iceland spar, stalactite, etc. Calcite occurs in crystals of the hexagonal system, some of which are very beautiful. The purest crystals are transparent, and have a vitreous lustre.

Calcium,* kăl'se-ŭm. [From the Lat. *calx*, *cal'cis*, "lime."] The metallic base of lime. It is an element and a yellow metal, which does not occur naturally in a separate state. Specific gravity, about 1.5. It is an essential constituent of the human body.

Calcium, Bromide of. See BROMIDE OF CALCIUM.

Calc Spar. See CALCAREOUS SPAR.

Cal'cu-li,* the plural of CALCULUS, which see.

Căl-cu-lif'ra-gus.* [From the Lat. *cal'culus*, and *fran'go*, to "break."] Breaking or reducing *calculi*; calculif'ragous. (See LITHOTRIPTIC.) As a noun, *calculif'ragus* forms the name of a surgical instrument for breaking down calculi in the bladder. See LITHOTRIPTOR.

Căl'cu-lous. [Lat. **Calculo'sus**; from *cal'culus*.] Of the nature of stone or calculus. Having a calculus, or full of *calculi*:—applied to persons afflicted with stone in the bladder.

Căl'cu-lus,* plural **Cal'cu-li.** [The diminutive of *calx*, "limestone" or "chalk." See CALX.] (Fr. *Calcul*, kăl'kül', and *Pierre*, pe-aiR'.) A stone-like concretion in the urinary bladder, kidney, gall-bladder, intestines, or in and about the joints.

URINARY CALCULI, commonly called "stone," or "gravel," vary in composition according to the diathesis of the patient. Sometimes they are of a reddish or brick color, consisting usually of lithate of ammonia, or of crystals of lithic and uric acid. At other times they are white, or whitish, and consist for the most part of the phosphates of magnesia and ammonia, occasionally mixed with the phosphate of lime. Urate of ammonia and oxalate of lime sometimes occur in a crystalline form.

BILIARY CALCULI (*Cal'culi Bilio'si* or *Biliā'rii*) are usually found in the gall-bladder, and are then termed *cystic*; sometimes they occur in the substance of the liver, in which case they are called *hepatic* calculi. In many instances they seem to be little more than bile in a concrete state: many of them are composed chiefly of cholesterin.

CALCULOUS CONCRETIONS, called *arthritic* calculi (*Cal'culi arthrit'ici*, *Cal'culi podag'rici*, or *Tuber'cula arthrit'ica*), are found in the ligaments, and within the capsules of the joints, in persons afflicted with the gout. These are for the most part composed of uric acid and soda combined with a small portion of animal matter; sometimes of urate of lime.

CALCULI found in the intestines of animals are called BEZOARS, which see.

Cal-e-fā'cient. [Lat. **Calefa'ciens**; from *cal'idus*, "warm," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] Exciting warmth; making warm:—applied to medicines or external applications causing a sense of warmth.

Cal-e-fac'tion. [Lat. **Calefac'tio**, *o'nis*; from the same.] The act of applying heat.

Ca-len'du-la.* "Calendula." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the fresh flowering herb of *Calendula officinalis*, or marigold. Its medical properties are probably very feeble.

Calen'dula Of-fiç-ĭ-na'lis,* or **Gar'den Mar'ĭ-gold.** A plant of the order *Compositæ*, commonly cultivated for its flowers.

Cal'en-tūre. [Sp. *Calentura*, kå-lĕn-too'rå.] A violent fever, attended with delirium, incident to persons in hot countries. Under its influence it is said that sailors imagine the sea to be green fields, and will throw themselves into it if not restrained.

Cal'ĭ-cate. Furnished with a calyx.

Calice. The French for CALYX.

Calico Bush. See KALMIA LATIFOLIA.

Ca-lĭ'go, ġ'inis.* (Fr. *Brouillard*, broo'yȧR'.) Dimness of sight, or blindness, sometimes coming on without apparent cause. A genus of the order *Dysæsthesiæ*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Cali'go Cor'ne-æ.* "Obscurity of the Cornea." Dimness of sight arising from opacity of the cornea, or sometimes a mere speck on the cornea.

Cali'go Hu-mo'rum.* "Obscurity of the Humors." Obscurity of vision, or blindness, arising from a defect in the humors of the eye. See GLAUCOMA.

Cali'go Len'tis.* "Obscurity of the Lens." The true CATARACT, which see.

Cal-ĭ-sa'yą Bark. The *Cinchona flava*.

Cal-is-then'ics. [Lat. **Calisthen'ica** and **Calisthe'nia**; from the Gr. *καλός*, "beautiful," and *σθένος*, "strength."] An exercise for strengthening the body and giving ease and elegance to the movements of the limbs.

Cal-lĭ-an'drą.* A genus of ornamental shrubs and herbs, of the order *Leguminosæ*, comprising many species, natives of California, Mexico, and South America. Several of the species yield an astringent juice.

Cal-lĭ-car'pą A-mer-ĭ-ca'ną.* French Mulberry, a shrub of the order *Verbenaceæ*, said to have medicinal virtue. It is a native of the Southern United States.

Callitrichaceæ,* kal'le-tre-ka'she-ē. [From the Gr. *κάλλος*, "beauty," and *θρίξ*, gen. *τριχός*, "hair."] A natural order of aquatic plants, consisting only of the genus *Callitriche*, several species of which are natives of the United States.

Cal-los'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Callos'itas**, *a'tis*; from *cal'lus*.] A preternatural hardness in the skin or in naturally soft parts.

Cal'lous, or **Cal'lose.** Hardened; firm and gristle-like:—applied to hardened skin, also to plants. See next article.

Cal'lus.* The osseous substance deposited between the divided portions of a fractured bone. Also, unnatural hardness or induration of any soft part, or a thickening of the cuticle, caused by pressure or friction. In Botany, a compact gristle-like tubercle or substance.

Calomel. See next article.

Cą-lom'e-las, *anos.** [From the Gr. *καλός*, "beautiful," "good," and *μέλας*, "black;" conjectured to have been so named because it was good for black bile.] "Calomel." The Pharmacopœial name (Br. Ph.) for the protochloride or mild chloride of mercury. See HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM MITE.

Cal-o-phў'lum.* [From the Gr. *καλός*, "beautiful," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] A genus of trees of the order *Clusiaceæ* or *Guttiferæ*, natives of the warm parts of Asia. The resin or balsam called *East Indian Tacamahac* is obtained from the *Calophyllum Inophyllum*, which is a valuable timber-tree. Some of the species bear edible fruits.

Ca'lor.* The Latin term for heat. *Calor fervens* denotes boiling heat, or 212° Fahr.; *calor lenis*, gentle heat, between 90° and 100° Fahr.

Ca'lor An-ĭ-ma'lis.* Animal caloric, or animal heat. The term applied to the caloric constantly generated in the bodies of living mammalia and birds, by means of which the animal is kept at nearly a uniform temperature. That of the mammalia varies from about 96° to 106° or 107°, —the Arctic fox, the Arctic wolf, and the whale being among those that have the highest temperature. The animal heat of birds ranges somewhat higher than that of the mammalia, the temperature of several species being above 108°, while that of the Arctic finch (*Fringilla Arctica*), the redbreast (*Rubecula*), and some others is said to reach 111°.

The temperature of those animals even which are commonly termed cold-blooded is often found to be considerably above that of the surrounding medium: among fishes, the most highly organized, such as the tunny-fish (*Thynnus*) and the shark, have usually the warmest blood. During the state of hibernation, many animals which are classified as "warm-blooded" lose a large portion of their natural heat, so that the temperature of their bodies sometimes sinks down to near the freezing point.

Ca'lor Mor'dĭ-cans.* Literally, a "biting heat." A term applied to a dangerous symptom in typhus, in which there is a biting and pungent heat upon the skin, leaving a smarting sensation on the fingers for several minutes after touching it.

Cą-lor'ic. [Lat. **Calor'icum**; from *ca'lor*, "heat."] The matter of heat, or cause of the sensation of heat.

SENSIBLE or FREE CALORIC is that which produces the sensation of heat or affects the thermometer.

INSENSIBLE or LATENT CALORIC, formerly supposed to be in a state of combination, is that which passes into bodies during a change of form. Thus, it may pass into ice at 32°, changing it to water, *but not increasing the temperature* (it has hence been termed the *caloric of fluidity*), or into water at 212°, converting it into vapor (and termed, in consequence, the *caloric of evaporation*).

Specific Caloric denotes the unequal quantities of caloric required by the same quantity of different bodies to heat them to a given temperature. Thus, if equal weights of water at 40° and mercury at 160° be mixed together, the resulting temperature is 45°, showing that, computing by weight, water has twenty-three times as great a capacity for caloric as mercury.

Cal-o-riç'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Caloriç'itas**; from *ca'lor*, "heat."] A term applied to the power which animals possess of generating heat sufficient to protect them against atmospheric or other cold, and maintaining the proper temperature of the body in all situations. See preceding article.

Calorie, kă'lo'rē'. A French term denoting the *unit of heat*, or the quantity required to raise one kilogramme of water one degree centigrade in temperature.

Cạ-lŏr'ĭ-fā'cient. [Lat. **Calorifa'ciens**; from *ca'lor*, "heat," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] Having the power of making or generating heat.

Cal-o-rif'ic. [Lat. **Calorif'icus**; from *ca'lor*, "heat," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] Heat-producing; heat-creating.

Cal-o-rim'e-ter. [Lat. **Calorim'etrum**; from *ca'lor*, "heat," and the Gr. *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of caloric disengaged from any substance.

Cạ-lor-ĭ-mo'tor, o'ris.* [From the Lat. *ca'lor*, "heat," and *mo'tor*, a "mover."] An electric apparatus which produces by its discharge highly elevated temperatures.

Cạ-lot'ro-pis Ǧi-gan-te'a.* An asclepiadaceous plant introduced from India, under the name of *mudar*, or *madar*, as an alterative and sudorific.

Cal'thạ Pạ-lus'tris.* Marsh Marigold, an herbaceous plant of the order *Ranunculaceæ*, a native of the Northern United States and of Europe.

Cạ-lum'bạ.* [From *Colom'bo*, in Ceylon, whence the drug was once supposed to be derived.] The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the root of *Jateorrhi'za Calum'ba*, or *Coc'culus palma'tus*. The name is often written *Colomba*. See Columbo.

Cal-va'rĭ-ạ.* [From the Lat. *cal'veo*, "to be bald."] That portion of the cranium above the orbits of the eyes, temples, ears, and occipital protuberance.

Calvities,* kăl-vish'e-ēz. [From the Lat. *cal'vus*, "bald."] Want or loss of hair, particularly on the sinciput; baldness.

Cal'vus.* Bald; naked, having no hair.

Călx,* gen. **Căl'cis.** The heel.

Călx,* gen. **Căl'cis.** [From the Gr. *χάλιξ*, a "small stone," "rubbish,"] Literally, "chalk," or "limestone." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for lime, or oxide of calcium. It acts externally as an escharotic.

Calx Ċhlo-ra'tạ.* "Chlorinated Lime." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for chloride of lime. It is prepared by treating lime with chlorine. Internally it is stimulant and alterative.

Calx Ċhlo-rĭ-na'tạ.* "Chlorinated Lime." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the preparation popularly known as chloride of lime. See Lime, Chloride of.

Calx Sul-phu-ra'tạ.* "Sulphurated Lime." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a mixture (commonly misnamed sulphide of calcium) consisting chiefly of sulphide of calcium and sulphate of calcium, containing not less than 36 per cent. of absolute sulphide of calcium. It is used as a depilatory.

Calx Vi'vạ.* Quicklime; oxide of calcium. See Lime.

Calycanthaceæ,* kal-e-kan-tha'she-ē, or **Cal-ў-can'the-æ.*** [From *Calycan'thus*, one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous shrubs, found in Japan and North America. The flowers have an aromatic odor. The root of *Calycan'thus flor'idus* is said to have emetic properties.

Cal-ў-can'thus.* A genus of shrubs of the order *Calycanthaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of the Southern United States.

Cal-ў-can'thus Flor'ĭ-dus.* Carolina Allspice, or Sweet-Scented Shrub, a native of Virginia, Carolina, etc. It is cultivated for its fragrant strawberry-scented flowers, which are livid purple or dull red. Its root is said to be emetic.

Calyceraceæ,* kal-e-se-ra'she-ē. A small natural order of exogenous herbaceous plants, including the genus *Calycera*. They are natives of the Andes of Chili and Peru.

Calyces,* kal'e-sēz. [The plural of the Lat. *ca'lyx*, a "cup."] Small, membranous, cup-like pouches which invest the points of the papillæ of the kidney. Their union forms the *infundibula*.

Cal'ў-cĭ-flo'ræ.* [From the Lat. *ca'lyx*, a "flower-cup," and *flos*, a "flower."] A sub-class of exogenous plants which have their flowers furnished with both a calyx and a corolla, the latter consisting of distinct petals and their stamens perigynous.

Cal'ў-cĭ-flo'rate. [Lat. **Calyciflo'rus**; from *ca'lyx*, and *flos*, a "flower."] Having the stamens inserted into the calyx.

Cal'ў-cĭ-form. [Lat. **Calycifor'mis**; from *ca'lyx*, and *for'ma*.] Formed like a calyx.

Cal'ў-cīne, or **Cal-ў-ci'nal.** [Lat. **Calyci'nus**; from *ca'lyx*.] Belonging to a calyx.

Cal'ў-coid. [Lat. **Calycoi'des**; from *ca'lyx*, and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a calyx.

Cạ-lўc'u-late. [Lat. **Calycula'tus**; from *calyc'ulus*.] Having an outer accessory calyx.

Cạ-lўc'u-lus,* plural **Cạ-lўc'u-li.** [The diminutive of the Lat. *ca'lyx*.] A little calyx exterior to the proper one, or a partial involucre.

Cạ-lўp'trạ,* plural **Cạ-lўp'træ.** [From the Gr. *καλύπτρα*, a "veil;" from *καλύπτω*, to "cover."] A membranous covering over the capsule in Mosses; also, the proper covering or coat of the seed, which falls off spontaneously.

Cạ-lўp-tra'tus.* [From the Lat. *calyp'tra*, the "veil" of mosses.] Having *calyptræ*; calyp'trate.

Cal'ўx,* plural **Cal'ў-çēs.** [Gr. *κάλυξ*, a "covering," the "cup of a flower."] A membranous cup or sac surrounding one or two of the

papillæ of the kidney. (See CALYCES.)—Applied in Botany to the flower-cup, or the outer set of floral envelopes, for the most part green and surrounding the corolla; but in apetalous flowers it is the only floral envelope. Also the Physiological name of the very vascular capsule enclosing the vesicle, or yelk, formed of the three layers of the ovarium.

Ca-mas'si-a Es-cu-len'ta.* Quamash, a plant of the order *Liliaceæ*, a native of Oregon and other Pacific States. Its bulbs are eaten by Indians.

Cam'bĭ-um.* [Probably from the Lat. *cam'bio*, to "change."] A glutinous fluid between the bark and *alburnum* of trees, supposed by some physiologists to furnish the material out of which the new wood is formed.

Cam'bium Lay'er. A delicate tissue of young and forming cells between the inner bark and the wood of exogenous trees. "This layer is loaded with a rich mucilaginous sap, and so tender that in spring the bark may be raised from the wood by the slightest force. Here, nourished by this rich mucilage, new cells are rapidly forming by division."—(GRAY.)

Cam-bo'gĭ-a.* "Gamboge." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a gum resin obtained from *Garcinia Hanburii*. It is a powerful drastic hydragogue cathartic. See GAMBOGE.

Ca-mel'lĭ-a The'a.* One of the systematic names of the tea-plant. See TEA.

Camelliaceæ,* ka-mel-le-a'she-ē. A natural order of exogenous trees and shrubs, natives of Asia and America. It comprises the *Camel'lia*, the *The'a* (tea-plant), the *Gordo'nia*, and the *Stuar'tia*. The last two are natives of the United States, and bear beautiful flowers. The *Camellia Japonica* is extensively cultivated for its flowers.

Cam'e-ra,* plural **Cam'e-ræ.** [From the Gr. *καμάρα*, an "upper gallery."] In the plural, the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye.

Camomile. See CHAMOMILE.

Cam-pa'na.* [From *Campa'nia*, in Italy, where they were first used in churches.] A bell:—applied in Chemistry to a dish or cover shaped like a bell, employed in making sulphuric acid.

Campanaceus,* kam-pa-na'she-ŭs. [From the Lat. *campa'na*.] Campana'ceous; like a bell:—applied in the plural feminine (*Campanaceæ*, kam-pa-na'she-ē) to an order in Linnæus's Natural Method.

Cam-pan'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Campanifor'mis**; from *campa'na*, a "bell."] Formed like a bell. The same as CAMPANULATE.

Campanulaceæ,* kam-pan'u-la'she-ē, or **Cam-pan'u-læ.*** [From *Campan'ula*, one of the genera.] A natural order of herbaceous plants, found in temperate climates, and prized for the beauty of the flowers.

Cam-pan-u-lā'ceous. [Lat. **Campanula'ceus**; from *campan'ula*, a "little bell;" also the "bell-flower."] Having an arrangement as in the *Campanula*. See CAMPANULACEÆ.

Cam-pan'u-late. [Lat. **Campanula'tus**; from *campan'ula*, a "little bell."] Like a little bell; bell-shaped.

Campeachy Wood. See HÆMATOXYLUM.

Camphene, or **Camphine,** kam-fēn'. [From the Lat. *cam'phora*.] A substance procured from common turpentine. It is a synonyme for purified oil of turpentine. With an equivalent of oxygen it forms camphor. Also called *Cam'phogen* (*i.e.*, "producing camphor").

Camphor. See CAMPHORA.

Camphor, Bromized. See CAMPHORA MONOBROMATA.

Cam'pho-ra.* "Camphor." [Gr. *καμφουρά*, "camphor."] The Pharmacopœial name of "a peculiar concrete substance derived from *Camphora officinarum* and purified by sublimation" (U.S. 1870). Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a stearopten derived from *Cinnamomum camphora*, and purified by sublimation. Camphor is volatile, and has narcotic and diaphoretic properties. Its effect in moderate doses is to allay nervous irritation; but in overdoses it is poisonous and may produce death.

Cam'phora Mon-o-bro-ma'ta.* "Monobromated Camphor." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a compound produced by acting on camphor with bromine. It is in colorless prismatic needles or scales, permanent in the air, unaffected by light, and having a mild camphoraceous odor and taste. It is soluble in alcohol and ether. It is used as a nervous sedative in delirium tremens, hysteria, etc.

Cam'phora Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'rum.* The plant which yields the officinal camphor. It is an evergreen tree, of the order *Lauraceæ*, a native of China, Japan, etc. It is also called *Cinnamo'mum cam'phora*.

Cam'pho-ræ Flo'rēs.* "Flowers of Camphor." A name sometimes given to sublimated camphor.

Cam'pho-rāte. [Lat. **Cam'phoras, a'tis.**] A combination of camphoric acid with a base.

Cam'pho-rāt-ed. [Lat. **Camphora'tus**; from *cam'phora*, "camphor."] Having camphor, or combined with camphor.

Cam-phor'ic. [Lat. **Camphor'icus**; from *cam'phora*, "camphor."] Belonging to camphor:—applied to an acid obtained from camphor.

Camp Vin'e-gar is prepared as follows: Steep in the best vinegar for a month one drachm of cayenne pepper, two tablespoonfuls of soy, and four of walnut ketchup, six anchovies chopped, and a small clove of garlic minced fine. Shake it frequently, strain through a tamis, and keep it well corked in small bottles.

Cam-pȳ-lot'ro-pous. [From the Gr. *καμπύλος*, "curved," and *τρέπω*, to "turn."] A term applied to the ovule of plants when its axis is curved down upon itself, bringing the apex close to the base.

Cam'wood. A red dye-wood, principally obtained from the vicinity of Sierra Leone. It is the wood of the *Ba'phia nit'ida*.

Canada Balsam. See BALSAMUM CANADENSE.

Ca-năl'. [From the Lat. *cana'lis*, a "channel," or "pipe."] A term applied in Anatomy to any passage in the body.

CANAL OF FONTA'NA. A minute vascular canal situated within the ciliary ligament, and so named from its discoverer. It is also termed the *ciliary canal.*

CANAL OF PETIT (pẹh-tē'). A triangular canal situated immediately around the circumference of the crystalline lens:—so named from its discoverer. When distended with air or size-injection, it presents a plaited appearance, and has hence been called by the French *canal godronné.*

Canal' of Mül'ler. A canal existing in the fœtal state on the *corpus Wolffianum.*

Can-ạ-lic-u-la'tus.* [From the Lat. *canalic'ulus.*] Canalic'ulate. Having a little canal or channel; channelled or furrowed.

Can-ạ-lic'u-li,* the plural of **Can-ạ-lic'u-lus.** The name given by Morgagni to some large lacunæ which secrete mucus in the canal of the urethra.

Can-ạ-lic'u-lus.* [The diminutive of the Lat. *cana'lis.*] A small channel or vessel.

Cạ-na'lis,* plural **Cạ-na'lēs.** [From the Lat. *can'na,* a "hollow reed."] A canal, or channel:—applied to blood-vessels, cavities, etc. See ALVEUS.

Cana'lis Ar-te-rĭ-o'sus.* "Arterial Canal." A blood-vessel which unites the pulmonary artery and aorta in the fœtus.

Cana'lis Ve-no'sus.* "Venous Canal." A canal which conveys the blood from the *venæ portæ* of the liver to the ascending *vena cava* in the fœtus.

Cạ-na'rĭ-um.* A genus of trees of the order *Amyridaceæ,* natives of the East Indies. The *Cana'rium commu'ne,* a tree of Java and the Moluccas, bears an edible fruit. Elemi is said to be obtained from it.

Cạ-nā'rў-Seed. The grain or seed of PHALARIS CANARIENSIS, which see.

Can-cel-la'tus,* or **Can'cel-late.** [From the Lat. *cancel'li.*] Cancellated; having a latticed appearance; resembling lattice-work.

Can-cel'li,* gen. **Can-cel-lo'rum.** Lattices; minute divisions in the reticulated structure of bones.

Can'çer,* gen. **Can'cri,** or **Can'çer-is.** A crab. A genus of *Crustacea Malacostraca.*

Can'cer.* [Literally, a "crab," its turgid veins and branch-like extensions having been supposed to resemble a crab's claws.] Called also **Car-çĭ-no'mạ*** (from the Gr. *καρκίνος,* a "crab"). A malignant tumor, of which there are many forms. The principal distinction is into hard cancer, or *scirrhus,* and soft cancer, or *encephaloid.* Scirrhus (from the Gr. *σκίρρος,* "hard"), properly speaking, may be described as the early stage of what is commonly known as cancer, before it becomes an open ulcer. Encephaloid (from the Gr. *ἐγκέφαλον,* "brain") is so called from its obvious resemblance to brain-tissue. This is the most malignant form of cancer, and spreads very rapidly.

It may be doubted whether true cancer is ever thoroughly cured; but, if the tumor is carefully removed at an early stage, a fatal termination may not unfrequently be indefinitely postponed. See SARCOMA, FUNGUS HÆMATODES, and EPITHELIOMA.

Can'cer Aquat'icus.* "Water Canker." See CANCRUM ORIS.

Can'cer As'ṭa-cus.* The craw-fish, affording the *Lapilli cancrorum,* or crabs' eyes.

Can'cer Mun-dĭ-to'rum.* "Chimney-Sweepers' Cancer." See CANCER SCROTI.

Can'cer Pạ-gu'rus.* The crab-fish, affording the *Chelæ cancrorum,* or crabs' claws.

Can'cer Scro'ti.* "Cancer of the Scrotum:"—called also *Chimney-Sweepers' Cancer* (*Can'cer Mundito'rum*). A form of cancer to which chimney-sweepers are especially exposed, on account of the irritating effects of soot.

Can'cri,* gen. **Can-cro'rum.** The plural of *can'cer,* a "crab."

Can'croid. [Lat. **Cancroi'des;** from *can'cer,* and the Gr. *εἶδος,* a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling cancer.

Cancroïde, kŏN'kro'ĕd'. The French form of the preceding term.

Can-cro'rum [see CANCRI] **Che'læ.*** "Crabs' Claws." The claws of the *Cancer pagurus,* the black-clawed, or large, edible crab: these, when prepared by grinding, constitute the prepared crabs' claws of the shops, formerly used to correct acidity in the stomach and bowels.

Cancro'rum La-pil'li* ("Crabs' Stones"), and **Cancro'rum Oc'u-li*** (Crabs' Eyes"), are used for the same purposes as the preceding.

Can'crum.* Low Latin for "canker." It appears to be used only in the following phrase.

CAN'CRUM O'RIS.* "Canker of the Mouth." Also called *Water Canker* (*Cancer Aquaticus*). A deep, foul, fetid, irregular ulcer inside the lips and cheeks,—often attended with a discharge of blood.

Can'di-dus.* In Botany, this term signifies pure white, but not so white as snow, which is *niveus.*

Can'dle-Tree Oil. A solid oil obtained from the seed of the *Stillin'gia sebif'era,* or *Cro'ton sebif'erum* (or Candle-tree), a native of China. It is used by the Chinese for making candles.

Cane. [Lat. **Can'na.**] A common commercial name for the stems of various grasses, palms, etc. See RATTAN, and CALAMUS.

Cạ-nel'lạ.* [From the Lat. *can'na,* a "reed."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Dodecandria,* natural order *Clusiaceæ,* or *Canellaceæ.* The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the bark of *Canella alba.*

Canel'la Al'ba.* "White Canella." The laurel-leaved canella, yielding a bark somewhat resembling cinnamon. It is a tree of Florida and the West Indies: its bark is aromatic, tonic, and stimulant.

Canellaceæ,* ka-nel-la'she-ē. [From *Canella,* one of the genera.] A small natural order of exogenous shrubs, natives of tropical America. They are aromatic. Some botanists include them in the order *Clusiaceæ.*

Ca-nĕs'çent. [Lat. **Canes'cens;** from *canesco,* to "grow gray."] Grayish-white; hoary.

Ca-nic-u-la'ris.* [From the Lat. *canic'ula*, a "little dog," the "dog-star."] A term applied to the dog-days (*Di'es canicula'res*).

Can'ĭ-dæ.* [From the Lat. *ca'nis*, a "dog."] The name of a family of mammals including the dog, wolf, jackal, fox, etc.

Ca-nīne'. [Lat. **Cani'nus**; from *ca'nis*, a "dog."] Belonging to the dog.

Canine Appetite. See BULIMIA.

Canine Madness. See HYDROPHOBIA.

Canine' Teeth. [Lat. **Den'tes Cani'ni** or **Cuspida'ti.**] Eye-teeth:—applied to the four teeth which immediately adjoin the incisors.

Ca-ni'nus Mus'cu-lus,* or **Canine' Mus'cle.** [See next article.] The *Levator anguli oris.*

Cani'nus Ri'sus.* "Canine Laugh." A spasmodic contraction of the canine muscle, causing what is popularly known as a sardonic laugh.

Cani'nus Spas'mus.* The *Spasmus cynicus.*

Canities,* kā-nish'e-ēz. [From the Lat. *ca'nus*, "gray-haired."] Grayness of the hair.

Can'na,* or **Can'na Starch.** The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the fecula prepared from the rhizoma of an undetermined species of canna, and used for the same purpose as arrow-root. *Canna* is also the name of a genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Scitamineæ.* The *Canna Indica* (popularly called "Indian Shot") is commonly cultivated for ornament.

Cannabinaceæ,* kan-na-be-na'she-ē, or **Can-na-bin'e-æ.*** [From the Lat. *can'nabis*, "hemp."] A natural order of herbaceous plants, including the hemp and hop, which have narcotic and intoxicating properties. Most botanists include these plants in the order *Urticaceæ.*

Can'na-bĭne. [Lat. **Cannabi'na**; from *cannabis*, "hemp."] A resin extracted from the *Cannabis Indica.*

Can'na-bis.* [Gr. *κάνναβις.*] "Hemp." A Linnæan genus of the class *Diœcia*, natural order *Cannabinaceæ* (or *Urticaceæ*).

Can'nabis A-mer-ĭ-ca'na.* "American Hemp." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the flowering tops of *Cannabis sativa*, grown in North America.

Can'nabis America'na.* "American Cannabis." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for *Cannabis sativa*, grown in the Southern United States. Extract of hemp is a powerful narcotic, causing exhilaration, intoxication, and subsequently drowsiness and stupor.

Can'nabis In'dĭ-ca.* "Indian Hemp." A kind of hemp well known in South America, Turkey, Asia Minor, India, etc., the leaves of which furnish an intoxicating drug called *Bhang*, or *Bang*, or *Bangue*, among the Hindoos, *Hashîsh* (or *Hasheesh*) by the Arabs, *Maslach* by the Turks, and among the Hottentots *Dacha.* It is now believed to be merely a variety of the common hemp, or *Cannabis sativa. Can'nabis In'dica* is also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the flowering tops of the female plant of *Cannabis sativa*, variety *Indica*, grown in the East Indies.

Can'nabis Sa-ti'va.* (Fr. *Chanvre*, shŏNvr.) The systematic name of common hemp. See preceding article.

Cannaceæ,* kan-na'she-ē. [From *Can'na*, one of the genera.] A natural order of endogenous plants, natives of the tropical parts of Africa and America. Some botanists refer them to the order *Scitamineæ* or *Marantaceæ.*

Can'næ,* the plural of **Can'na**, a "reed," forming the Jussieuan name of an order of plants. See ZINGIBERACEÆ or MARANTACEÆ.

Can'nel Coal. A bituminous substance which yields on combustion a bright flame without smoke. The term is probably a corruption of *candle coal*, in allusion to its illuminating properties.

Can'nu-la.* [The diminutive of the Lat. *can'na*, a "reed."] A tubular surgical instrument, introduced by means of a *stilette* into a cavity or tumor, for drawing off fluid.

Can-thăr'ĭ-dēs.* The plural of CANTHARIS, which see.

Can-thăr'ĭ-din. [Lat. **Cantharidi'na**; from *can'tharis*, the "Spanish fly."] A peculiar substance in *Cantharides*, on which their vesicating quality depends.

Can'tha-ris,* plural **Can-thăr'ĭ-dēs.** [From the Gr. *κάνθαρος*, a "beetle."] The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) of the blistering-fly; the *Can'tharis vesicato'ria*: called also the *Mus'ca Hispanio'la* ("Spanish fly"), *Lyt'ta vesicato'ria*, and *Mel'oë vesicato'rius.*

Cantharis Vesicatoria.* See preceding article.

Can-thi'tis.* [From the Lat. *can'thus.*] Inflammation of one or both can'thi.

Can'tho-plas-tў. [Lat. **Canthoplas'tia**; from the Gr. *κανθός*, the "angle of the eye," and *πλάσσω*, to "form."] The operation of transplanting a portion of the conjunctiva of the eyeball to the external canthus of the eyelids.

Can'thus,* plural **Can'thi.** [Gr. *κανθός.*] The angle formed by the junction of the eyelids, the internal being the *greater*, the external the *lesser*, canthus.

Can'ton's Phos'pho-rus. A substance made by exposing calcined oyster-shells and sulphur to a red heat. On exposure to the air it acquires the property of shining in the dark.

Canula.* See CANNULA.

Ca'nus.* Gray; hoary; grayish-white:—applied to plants with hairy surfaces.

Caoutchouc,* koo'chŏŏk, or ka-oo'chŏŏk. Elastic gum, or India rubber; the concrete juice of the *Ja'tropa elas'tica*, *Fi'cus In'dica*, *Artocar'pus integrifo'lia*, *Sipho'nia elas'tica*, *Fi'cus elas'tica*, several species of *Heve'a*, and several species of *Castillo'a.* It is a hydro-carbon, insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in the essential oils. Combined with sulphur, and exposed to a high temperature, it is converted into a valuable elastic material called *vulcanized rubber.* This preserves its elasticity under the influence both of heat and of cold, is compressible with great difficulty, and resists the ordinary solvents. Caoutchouc is used enormously in the arts for an immense variety of purposes, and has numerous applications in Chem-

istry and Surgery. The main supply of this commodity is from India and South America.

Caoutchoucin, koo'chōō sin. [Lat. **Caoutchouci'na.**] The principle on which the properties of caoutchouc depend.

Cap. = *Ca'pe,** "take," or *Ca'piat,** "let him take."

Cap, or **Pi'le-us.*** The convex part of an agaric or mushroom, or other similar fungus.

Capacity, Breathing. See BREATHING CAPACITY.

Ca'per Fam'ĭ-lў. A synonyme for the order *Capparidaceæ.*

Cā'pers. The pickled flower-buds of the *Cap'paris spino'sa,* a low shrub growing out of the joints of old walls and the fissures of rocks in Southern Europe and in Syria.

Capillaceous. The same as CAPILLARY.

Capillaire, kă'pĕl'lair'. [From the Lat. *Capil'lus Ven'eris,* "Venus's hair."] A syrup made with sugar or honey from the fern termed *Adian'tum capil'lus Ven'eris* (popularly known as "Maiden's hair"). The name is also sometimes given to other syrups made in imitation of the above. Capillaire is employed as a demulcent in coughs.

Cap'il-la-rў. [Lat. **Capilla'ris;** from *capil'lus,* "hair."] Resembling a hair in size:—applied to the minute ramifications of arteries terminating on the surfaces of the body, etc.,—in other words, to the vessels which intervene between the minute arteries and veins; often called *capillaries.* In Botany, hair-like; as fine as hair.

Cap-il-lic'u-lus,* plural **Cap-il-lic'u-li.** [Diminutive of the Lat. *capil'lus,* the "hair."] A term applied in Anatomy to the arterial and venous radicles pervading, more minutely than the capillaries, the ultimate elements of every organ.

Cap-il-lĭ-fo'lĭ-ous. [Lat. **Capillifo'lius;** from *capil'lus,* "hair," and *fo'lium,* a "leaf."] Having hair-like leaves.

Ca-pil'lĭ-form. [Lat. **Capillifor'mis;** from *capil'lus,* "hair."] Formed like hair.

Ca-pil'lus.* Hair. Sometimes used in Botany to denote the breadth of a hair.

Ca-pis'trum.* [From the Lat. *ca'pio,* to "take."] Literally, a "halter" or "bridle." The single split-cloth bandage:—so called from its being used to support the lower jaw like a bridle.

Cap'ĭ-ta,* gen. **Cap'ĭ-tum,** the plural of CAPUT, which see.

Cap'ĭ-tal. [Lat. **Capita'lis;** from *ca'put,* the "head" or "life."] Belonging to the head or life,—and, hence, of great or vital importance. Also the upper part of an alembic. Applied in the plural neuter to medicines for the head,—*Capita'lia medicamen'ta.* Also applied in Surgery to the more important operations.

Cap'ĭ-tate. [Lat. **Capita'tus;** from *ca'put,* a "head."] Having a globular apex, as the head of a pin; or forming a spherical flower-cluster. The term is applied to a stigma in the form of a rounded head, and to glandular hairs.

Capitellatus.* The same as CAPITULATE.

Cap'ĭ-tĭ-lu'vĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *ca'put,* the "head," and *lu'o,* to "wash."] A bath for the head.

Cap'ĭ-tis,* the genitive of CAPUT, which see.

Ca-pit'u-late, or **Ca-pit'u-lāt-ed.** [Lat. **Capitula'tus.**] Having a *capitulum,* or knob on the top.

Ca-pit'u-lum.* [The diminutive of the Lat. *ca'put.*] A "little head," or "knob." A protuberance of bone received into a hollow portion of another bone. In Botany, this term is applied to a round dense cluster or head of sessile flowers. The term is also used to designate an alembic.

Capivi Oil. See COPAIBA.

Cap'no-mor. [From the Gr. *καπνός,* "smoke," and *μοῖρα,* "part;" so called from its being one of the ingredients of smoke.] A colorless, transparent liquid, the oily ingredient in tar which can dissolve caoutchouc. It occurs along with creasote in the heavy oil of tar.

Capparidaceæ,* kap-păr-e-da'she-ē. A natural order of exogenous plants, including the *Cap'paris* (Caper) and *Cleo'me.* They have all a strong pungent, or even acrid, taste, and have been used as a substitute for mustard. Some of them are poisonous. This order comprises three hundred and fifty-five species of herbs, shrubs, and trees, natives of India, Africa, Brazil, the United States, etc.,—chiefly tropical.

Cap-pa-rid'e-æ,* the Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See CAPPARIDACEÆ.

Cap'pa-ris.* A genus of shrubs of the order *Capparidaceæ,* comprising many species, natives of Brazil, Europe, and Africa. *Cap'paris Baduc'ca* is cultivated in India for the beauty of its flowers, which are reputed to be purgative.

Cap'paris Spi-no'sa.* The common Caper, a trailing shrub, a native of Southern Europe and Barbary. It bears handsome flowers. The capers of commerce are the pickled flower-buds of this plant.

Cap'rāte. [Lat. **Ca'pras, a'tis.**] A combination of capric acid with a base.

Ca-pre'o-late, Ca-pre'o-la-rў. [Lat. **Capreola'tus, Capreola'ris;** from *capre'olus,* a "tendril."] A term applied to the spermatic vessels, or *vasa capreolaria,* from their twisted appearance. In Botany, bearing tendrils.

Cap-re'o-lus.* A tendril (of a plant).

Cap'ric Aç'id. [From the Lat. *ca'pra,* a "she-goat."] A volatile acid, a constituent of butter from the milk of the goat or cow.

Cap'rĭ-dæ.* [From the Lat. *ca'per,* a "goat."] A family of animals of which the goat is the type.

Cap-rĭ-fo'lĭ-a,* the plural of **Caprifo'lium,** the "honeysuckle," forming the Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

Caprifoliaceæ,* kap-re-fo-le-a'she-ē. [From *Caprifo'lium,* the ancient Latin name of the "honeysuckle."] A natural order of exogenous plants, comprising the *Lonice'ra* (Honeysuckle), *Diervil'la, Sambu'cus* (Elder), *Linnæ'a* (Twin Flower), and *Vibur'num.* The leaves of the elder are emetic and cathartic; and these properties are possessed in some degree by most of the genera of this order.

Cap-rĭ-fo'lĭ-um.* A synonyme of a genus of ornamental shrubs, which many botanists call *Lonicera*. The popular names of these shrubs are Woodbine and Honeysuckle.

Cap'ro-āte. [Lat. **Cap'roas, a'tis.**] A combination of caproic acid with a base.

Ca-pro'ic Aç'id. [Lat. **Capro'icum Aç'idum**; probably from *ca'pra*, a "she-goat," the milk of which is often used in making butter.] An oily, limpid liquid, obtained from the caproate of baryta, and entering into the constitution of butter.

Cap'sĭ-çin. An acrid, soft resin, obtained by digesting the alcoholic extract of the *Capsicum annuum* in ether and evaporating the ethereal solution.

Cap'sĭ-cum.* [From the Gr. *κάπτω*, to "devour," to "bite."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Solanaceæ*. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) of the capsules and seeds of *Capsicum fastigiatum*, or Cayenne Pepper.

Capsicum is a powerful stimulant without any narcotic effect. Whether taken into the stomach or applied externally, it causes a decided sense of heat or burning; but its influence upon the general system bears no proportion to its local action. Capsicum is chiefly used in medicine as a stomachic and rubefacient.

Cap'sicum An'nu-um.* The Capsicum, Cayenne or Guinea Pepper plant.

Cap'sicum Fru-tĕs'çens.* The species which yields the capsules mostly sold as *Guinea pepper* and *bird pepper*.

Cap'su-lar. Relating to or like a capsule.

Cap'sular Lig'a-ment. [Lat. **Ligamen'tum Capsula're.**] A kind of ligamentous bag surrounding every movable articulation, and containing the synovia.

Cap'sule. [Lat. **Cap'sula,** diminutive of the Lat. *cap'sa*, a "box."] A membranous bag, containing some part, or organ, or the extremities of bones forming a joint. In Botany, a membranous pericarp; a dry dehiscent seed-vessel. The true capsule is the pod of a compound pistil.

Capsule of Glisson. See GLISSON, CAPSULE OF.

Cap'sule, Re'nal. The Renal Capsules (*Cap'sulæ rena'les*) are two yellowish, triangular, and flattened bodies, lying over the kidneys in the fœtus, in which they are as large as the kidneys themselves. In the adult they are two lobes. Called, also, *supra-renal capsules*.

Cap-su-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Capsulif'erus**; from *cap'sula*, a "capsule," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or containing capsules.

Cap-su-lī'tis, i*dis.* [From the Lat. *cap'sula*, a "capsule."] Inflammation of the capsule of the eye.

Ca'put,* gen. **Cap'ĭ-tis.** The head, consisting of the cranium, or skull, and the face:—also applied to any prominent object like a head.

Ca'put Co'li.* The "head of the colon,"—that is, the cæcum.

Ca'put Gal-lĭ-naġ'ĭ-nis.* Literally, "head of a woodcock." The *ve'ru monta'num*, or prominent fold of the lining membrane in the prostatic portion of the urethra.

Ca'put Suc-çe-da'ne-um.* [From the Lat. *ca'put*, a "head," and *succeda'neus*, "that which succeeds" or follows something else.] A term applied to a dropsical swelling of the head of a child, resulting from long-continued pressure during delivery.

Caramel, kă'rȧ'mĕl'. The French name for sugar partly decomposed by the action of heat; also a sort of confectionery.

Ca-ra'pa Gui-a-nen'sis.* A large tree, of the order *Meliaceæ*, a native of Guiana. Its bark is febrifuge and is used for tanning leather. An oil obtained from its seeds is burned in lamps.

Căr'a-pāce. [Etymology uncertain.] A term applied in Zoology to the hard covering or shell on the upper part of the body of the *Chelonia*.

Căr'a-way. The *Carum Carui*.

Car'bo An-ĭ-ma'lis.* "Animal Charcoal." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for animal charcoal prepared from bone. See CARBON, ANIMAL.

Car'bo Anima'lis Pu-rĭ-fĭ-ca'tus.* "Purified Animal Charcoal." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for animal charcoal purified by the action of hydrochloric acid.

Car'bo Lig'ni.* Charcoal. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for charcoal prepared from soft wood. Powdered charcoal is disinfectant and absorbent.

Carbohydrogens. A synonyme of HYDROCARBONS.

Car-bol'ic Aç'id, Car'bol, or **Phe'nol.** A substance obtained by the distillation of coal-tar between the temperatures of 300° and 400° F. When pure, it is a white or colorless solid, which resembles creasote in odor, taste, and causticity. It is soluble in water and in alcohol. It is employed as an antiseptic and disinfectant. In the liquid form it is a locally powerful irritant and anæsthetic. Taken internally in large quantities, it is a fatal narcotic poison. See ACIDUM CARBOLICUM.

Car'bon. [Lat. **Carbo'nium**; from *car'bo*, a "coal."] (Fr. *Carbone*, kȧR'bon'.) An important element, the basis of charcoal; also, charcoal itself. Carbon is found pure in the diamond, and nearly pure in graphite and anthracite. "It performs as fundamental a part in living nature as silicon in dead nature."—(DANA.)

Car'bon, An'ĭ-mal. Animal charcoal, bone charcoal, and ivory-black, are names applied to bones calcined or converted into charcoal in a close vessel. Animal charcoal is also prepared by calcining dried blood, horns, hoofs, clippings of hides, etc., in contact with carbonate of potash, and washing the calcined mass afterwards with water. Animal charcoal is principally used to decolorize vegetable principles, such as gallic acid, quinia, veratria, etc.

Car'bon, Min'er-al. A term applied to charcoal with various proportions of earth and iron, without bitumen. It has a silky lustre, and the fibrous texture of wood. It occurs stratified with various kinds of coal.

Carbon, Sulphide of, or **Carburet of Sulphur.** See BISULPHIDE OF CARBON.

Car-bo-nā'ceous. [Lat. **Carbona'ceus;** from *car'bo*, "coal," "carbon."] Of the nature of carbon.

Car'bo-nāte. [Lat. **Carbo'nas, a'tis;** from the same.] A combination of carbonic acid with a base.

Carbonate of Ammonia. See AMMONII CARBONAS.

Carbonate of Ammonium. See AMMONII CARBONAS.

Carbonate of Copper. See MALACHITE.

Carbonate of Lime. See LIMESTONE, and CALCITE.

Car-bo'ne-i Bī-sul'phī-dum.* "Bisulphide of Carbon." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a clear, colorless, highly refractive liquid containing carbon and sulphur. It is very diffusive, and has a strong characteristic odor, a sharp aromatic taste, and a neutral reaction. It is a powerful poison, and is not used internally. It is used in France on an enormous scale to kill the *Phylloxera*. See BISULPHIDE OF CARBON.

Car-bon'ic Aç'id. [Lat. **Carbon'icum Aç'idum;** from *car'bo*, "coal."] An acid formed in the burning of charcoal, and very abundant in nature, composing .44 per cent. of the weight of limestone, marble, etc.; also called *Carbon Dioxide*. In the form of *carbonic acid gas* it constitutes a small proportion of atmospheric air. It is often found in mines, dry wells, etc. When unmixed, or nearly so (as it frequently is in mines, and in ill-ventilated rooms where charcoal is burning), breathing it proves extremely deleterious, and often fatal to animal life. When it is subjected to a pressure of thirty-six atmospheres it becomes a limpid liquid. See CHOKE-DAMP, and POISONS.

Carbon'ic Aç'id Wat'er, commonly called **Soda Water,** is the same as ACIDULOUS WATER, which see.

Carbon'ic Ox'ide. A colorless gas, formed when carbon is burned with an imperfect supply of oxygen.

Car-bo-nif'er-ous. [Lat. **Carbonif'erus;** from *car'bo*, "coal," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Having or containing coal. In Geology the Carboniferous age was the last age of the Palæozoic era, and came next after the Devonian. It derives its name from the beds of coal that were deposited during that age. The term Carboniferous formation or system is applied to all the strata deposited in that age, including limestone, sandstone, and shale.

Car-bon-ī-zā'tion. [Lat. **Carboniza'tio, o'nis;** from *car'bon.*] The process of converting organic substances into charcoal.

Car'bun-cle. [Lat. **Carbun'culus;** the diminutive of *car'bo*, "coal."] The name of a gem of a deep bright-red color:—applied in Surgery to an inflammation of a gangrenous nature attended with a severe sense of burning. The same as ANTHRAX.

Car'bu-ret. [Lat. **Carbure'tum;** from *car'bon.*] The combination of carbon with another substance.

Car'bu-ret-ted. [From the Lat. *carbure'tum*, a "carburet."] Of the nature of a carburet.

Car'buretted Hy'dro-ġen. A compound formed of carbon and hydrogen. A colorless, inflammable gas, abundantly formed in nature in stagnant pools, wherever vegetables are undergoing the process of putrefaction: it also forms the greater part of the gas obtained from coal. Of this gas there are two kinds: the one termed *light carburetted hydrogen* is found abundantly in some coal-mines, where, under the name of "fire-damp," it was the cause of those terrible explosions which were so common before the invention of the safety-lamp by Davy. The other kind, called *heavy carburetted hydrogen*, *olefiant gas*, or *ethylene*, forms the essential part of the gas used to light our streets.

Car-çī-no'ma, a'tis.* [From the Gr. *καρκίνος*, an "eating ulcer."] A name for CANCER, which see.

Car-çĭ-nom'a-tous. [Lat. **Carcinom'atus;** from *carcino'ma.*] Belonging to *carcinoma*, or cancer.

Carcinome, kär'sē'nom', the French for *Carcinoma*. See CANCER.

Car-dam'ī-ne Pra-ten'sis.* The Cuckoo-Flower, which yields cardamine flowers. It belongs to the order *Cruciferæ*, and is a native of Europe and the Northern United States.

Car'da-mom. [Lat. **Cardamo'mum.**] The fruit of several species of *Elettaria* and *Amomum*, the capsules and seeds of which furnish a warm and pleasant aromatic. Cardamom is largely used as a condiment in India.

Car-da-mo'mum.* "Cardamom." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the fruit of the *Elettaria Cardamomum*, a native of India.

Car'dĭ-a.* [Gr. *καρδία.*] The heart; also the superior opening of the stomach.

Car'dĭ-ac. [Lat. **Cardi'acus;** from *car'dia.*] Belonging to the heart:—applied to the superior opening of the stomach. Also applied to cordial or invigorating medicines.

Car'diac Plex'us. [Lat. **Plex'us Cardi'acus.**] The principal cardiac plexus is situated on the bifurcation of the trachea. It is formed by the meeting of the middle and inferior cardiac nerves. There are two other cardiac plexuses,—the one termed *anterior*, and the other *posterior*,—situated respectively before and behind the ascending aorta, near its origin.

Car-dī'a-gra.* [From the Gr. *καρδία*, the "heart," and *ἄγρα*, a "seizure."] Pain or gout of the heart.

Car-dĭ-ăl'ġĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *καρδία*, the "heart," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] An uneasy or painful sensation in the stomach; heart-burn; car'dialgy.

Cardianastrophe.* See ECTOPIA CORDIS.

Car-dĭ-ăsth'ma* (*i.e.*, Cardiac Asthma), or **Car'di-ac Dysp'nœ-a.*** Dyspnœa caused by disease of the heart.

Car'dĭ-a-tro'phĭ-a.* Atrophy of the heart.

Car-dĭ-ec'ta-sis.* [From the Gr. *καρδία*, the "heart," and *ἔκτασις*, "extension" or "dilatation."] Dilatation of the heart.

Car'dĭ-nal Flŏw'er. The popular name of the *Lobelia Cardinalis*. See LOBELIA.

Car'dĭ-o-çēle.* [From the Gr. *καρδία*, the "heart," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] The protrusion of the heart through a wound of the diaphragm.

Car'dĭ-o-dўn'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *καρδία*, the "heart," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Pain in the heart. See CARDIAGRA.

Car-dĭ-og'mus,* or **Kar-dĭ-og'mos.*** Another term for cardialgia :—sometimes applied to palpitation of the heart, and to *Angi'na pec'toris*.

Car'dĭ-o-graph. [From the Gr. *καρδία*, the "heart," and *γράφω*, to "write."] An instrument which, placed over the heart, marks the force and character of its pulsations.

Car'dĭ-o-ma-la'cĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *καρδία*, the "heart," and *μαλακία*, "softness."] Morbid softening of the muscular tissue of the heart.

Car-dĭ-om'e-trў. [Lat. **Cardiome'tria**, from the Gr. *καρδία*, the "heart," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] Measuring the heart by percussion or auscultation.

Car-dĭ-o-păl'mus.* [From the Gr. *καρδία*, the "heart," and *παλμός*, "palpitation."] See CARDIOTROMUS.

Car'dĭ-o-pĕr-ĭ-car-di'tis, i*dis.* [From the Lat. *car'dia* and *pericardi'tis*.] Inflammation of the heart and pericardium.

Cardiorhexis,* kar'de-o-rex'is. [From the Gr. *καρδία*, the "heart," and *ῥῆξις*, a "breaking" or "laceration."] Rupture of the heart.

Car-dĭ-o-ste-no'sis.* [From the Gr. *καρδία*, the "heart," and *στένωσις*, a "narrowing" or "contraction."] A narrowing of the passages of the heart.

Car'dĭ-ot'ro-mus.* [From the Gr. *καρδία*, the "heart," and *τρόμος*, a "trembling."] Fluttering of the heart.

Car-di'tis.* [From the Gr. *καρδία*, the "heart."] Inflammation of the heart. A genus of the order *Phlegmasiæ*, class *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology.

Car'do,* gen. **Car'dĭ-nis.** A hinge :—applied in Anatomy to the articulation called *ginglymus*.

Caribean Bark. See BARK, CARIBEAN.

Căr'ĭ-ca Pa-pa'ya.* The Papaw-Tree, the milky juice of which contains an abundance of fibrin resembling animal matter. See PAPAW.

Car'ĭ-çæ Fruc'tus.* The preserved fruit of the fig. See FICUS CARICA.

Cā'rĭ-ēs.* Literally, "rottenness." A disease of bones, analogous to ulceration of the soft parts. In Botany, decay of the walls of the cells and vessels.

Ca-ri'na.* Literally, the "keel of a ship." A term applied in Botany to the lower petal of the papilionaceous corolla; the keel.

Căr'ĭ-nate, or **Căr'ĭ-nāt-ed.** [Lat. **Carina'tus**; from *cari'na*.] Furnished with a keel, or sharp ridge on the lower side; keel-shaped :—applied to leaves, petals, etc.

Cariopsis.* See CARYOPSIS.

Căr'ĭ-ous. [Lat. **Cario'sus**; from *ca'ries*.] Having, or affected with, caries.

Ca-ris'sa.* A genus of shrubs of the order *Apocynaceæ*, natives of Asia and Australia. They have a milky juice. Some of the species are as bitter as gentian, and have medicinal properties.

Car-li'na.* A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*, comprising several species, natives of Europe. *Carlina acaulis* (or *subacaulis*) is used in medicine as an aromatic and sudorific. *Carlina gummifera* contains an acrid, poisonous, milky juice, and has been used in medicine.

Car-min'a-tĭve. [Lat. **Carminati'vus**; from *car'men*, a "song" or "charm."] A term applied to medicines which assuage pain and relieve flatulence. They mostly belong to the class of aromatics.

Car'mīne. A beautiful red coloring-matter or pigment, prepared from cochineal combined with alumina and the oxide of tin :—also called *Coccinellin*.

Car-min'ic Aç'id. A solid substance of a brilliant purple-red color, soluble in water, and insoluble in ether. It is the coloring principle of cochineal.

Carnahuba Palm. See COPERNICIA CERIFERA.

Car-na'tion. A fragrant variety of the *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, or clove pink. See DIANTHUS.

Carneæ Columnæ.* See COLUMNÆ CARNEÆ.

Car'ne-us.* [From the Lat. *ca'ro*, *car'nis*, "flesh," "fleshy."] Belonging to flesh; flesh-colored; car'neous. See CARNOSUS.

Car-nĭ-fĭ-cā'tion. [Lat. **Carnifica'tio, o'nis**; from *ca'ro*, "flesh," and *fi'o*, to "become."] The change of any texture of the animal body into flesh. The term has been applied by Laennec to a diseased condition of the lungs when they have become converted into a substance resembling muscular flesh.

Car-nĭ-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *ca'ro*, "flesh."] Resembling flesh.

Car-niv'o-ra.* [From the Lat. *ca'ro*, "flesh," and *vo'ro*, to "devour."] A term applied to animals which feed upon flesh,—more especially to that tribe of the *Mammalia*, such as the wolf, lion, etc., whose teeth are peculiarly adapted for seizing and destroying living animals.

Car-niv'o-rous. [Lat. **Carniv'orus**; from the same.] Flesh-devouring, or feeding on flesh.

Carniv'orous (or **In-sec-tiv'o-rous**) **Plants.** A term applied to the *Darlingtonia*, *Dionæa*, *Drosera*, *Cephalotus*, *Nepenthes*, etc., which catch insects and are supposed to digest them.

Car-no'sus.* [From the Lat. *ca'ro*, "flesh."] Fleshy; full of flesh; car'nose :—applied in the plural to an order of *Polypi*. In Botany, *carnose* is fleshy in texture.

Ca'ro,* gen. **Car'nis.** The red fibrous part, or belly, of muscles; the flesh. Also the soft portion of fruits.

Căr'ob. [From the Ar. *Kharrúb*; Sp. *Algarro'ba*.] A common name for the *Cerato'nia Sil'iqua*, a tree of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, a native of Palestine, the Levant, Southern Europe, and Northern Africa. Its fruit is an edible, mucilaginous pod, which is used as food,—sometimes called *St. John's bread*.

Căr-o-lī'nạ Pink. The *Spigelia Marilandica.*

Caroncule, kă'rŏN'kūl'. The French term for CARUNCULA, which see.

Cạ-ro'ta.* The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the fruit of the carrot (*Dau'cus caro'ta*).

Cạ-rot'ĭ-cus.* [From the Gr. *καρόω*, to "stupefy."] Having power to stupefy; carot'id:—applied in the plural neuter (*Carot'ica*) to narcotics.

Cạ-rot'id. [Lat. **Caro'tis,** *ĭdis;* from the Gr. *καρόω*, to "stupefy."] A term applied to an artery on each side of the neck, carrying blood to the head. They were so named from an idea that tying them would produce coma.

Căr'o-tin. [Lat. **Carot'ina;** from *caro'ta.*] A peculiar crystalline principle of the carrot, or *Dau'cus caro'ta.*

Car'pal. [Lat. **Carpa'lis.**] Belonging to the *carpus,* or wrist.

Car'pel. [Lat. **Carpel'lium,** or **Carpel'lum;** from the Gr. *καρπός*, "fruit."] A term applied in Botany to a simple pistil, or to one of the elements of a compound pistil.—(GRAY.) One of the leaves or parts of a compound ovary or fruit.

Car'pel-la-rў. Pertaining to a carpel.

Car-phol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Carpholo'gia;** from the Gr. *κάρφος*, "chaff," and *λέγω*, to "collect."] The movements of delirious patients in searching for or grasping at imaginary objects, picking the bed-clothes, etc.; floccillation. It is considered a very unfavorable symptom in fevers.

Car-pi'nus A-mer-ĭ-ca'nạ.* Ironwood, or Hornbeam, a tree of the order *Cupuliferæ.* Its leaves are astringent.

Car-pol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Carpolo'gia;** from the Gr. *καρπός*, "fruit," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A description of fruits or seeds; that part of Botany which treats of the fruits or seeds of plants.

Car-po-pe'dal. [From the Lat. *car'pus,* the "wrist," and *pes,* a "foot."] Affecting the hands (or wrist) and feet. CARPOPEDAL SPASM is a spasmodic affection of the chest, larynx, thumbs, and toes, in infants,—probably connected with dentition or a spinal irritation. The remedies are warm baths, purgatives, mild narcotics, and incision of the gums.

Car'po-phore, Car-po-pho'rum.* The stalk or support of a fruit or pistil within the flower.

Car-po-po'dĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *καρπός*, "fruit," and *πούς, ποδός*, a "foot" or "support."] A fruit-stalk.

Car-pot'ĭ-cus.* [From the Gr. *καρπός*, "fruit," "offspring."] Carpot'ic:—a term applied in the plural neuter (*Carpot'ica*) to an order of Dr. Good's class *Genetica,* or diseases affecting impregnation.

Car'pus.* [Gr. *καρπός.*] The Latin term for the WRIST, which see.

Căr'rạ-ġeen Moss, Căr'rạ-gheen Moss. A species of sea-weed, found on the rocks and shores of Northern Europe, and in Carragheen, near Waterford, Ireland. It is a good diet for the sick.

Căr-rạ-ġee'nin. The name given by Dr. Pereira to the mucilaginous matter called by some writers *vegetable jelly,* by others *pectin.*

Carrara (kar-rä'rä) **Wat'er.** The name of a liquid prepared in imitation of the qualities of certain springs of Carrara, in Italy, famous for its marble-quarries.

Căr'rọn Oil. [So called because used at the Carron Iron-Works, in Scotland.] The *Linimentum Aquæ Calcis,* or LINIMENTUM CALCIS, which see.

Car'rot. The common name of the *Dau'cus caro'ta,* which see.

Car'thạ-min, Car'thạ-mĭne, or **Car-tham'ic Aç'id.** A red coloring-matter obtained from the safflower.

Car'thạ-mus Tinc-to'rĭ-us.* The Safflower, or *Bastard* Saffron, a plant of the order *Compositæ.* The flowers are used by dyers. The seeds are cathartic and diuretic.

Car'tĭ-lage. [Lat. **Cartila'go,** *inis;* etymology uncertain.] Gristle,—a pearly white, glistening, elastic, uniform substance, adhering to the articular surfaces of bones.

Car-tĭ-laġ'ĭ-nous, or **Car-tĭ-lạ-gin'e-ous.** [Lat. **Cartilagin'eus,** or **Cartilagino'sus.**] Of the nature of cartilage:—applied in Botany to leaves or other parts that are firm and tough like gristle, and to the carpels or cells of an apple.

Căr'u-i.* A name for the fruit of the *Ca'rum Car'ui.*

Ca'rum.* [From the Arabic *Carvi,* or *Carvia.*] A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria,* natural order *Umbelliferæ.* Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the fruit of the *Carum Carui.* It is carminative.

Ca'rum Căr'u-i.* The caraway-plant.

Cạ-run'cu-lạ,* plural **Cạ-run'cu-læ.** [Diminutive of the Lat. *ca'ro,* "flesh."] A little fleshy excrescence; a car'uncle. An excrescence at the scar of some seeds.

Carun'cula Lach-rў-ma'lis.* (Fr. *Caroncule lacrymale,* kă'rŏN'kūl' lă'kre'mål'.) The small red body situated in the inner angle of the eye.

Cạ-run'cu-læ Myr-tĭ-for'mēs.* The remnants of the lacerated *hymen,* two, three, or four in number.

Ca'rus.* [Gr. *κάρος.*] A deep, heavy sleep; lethargy.

Carya.* See HICKORY.

Căr-ў-o-car'.* A genus of trees of the order *Rhizobolaceæ,* natives of Brazil and Guiana. They are called Butter-trees, and bear edible fruits, which have a delicious kernel enclosed in a pulp which is like butter. The timber of *Caryocar nuciferum* is very durable, and is used for shipbuilding.

Caryophyllaceæ,* kăr-e-o-fil-la'she-ē. A natural order of exogenous plants, including the *Dianthus* (Carnation and Pink), the *Lychnis,* the *Silene,* and many weeds. Named from *Caryophyllus,* the specific name of the carnation or clove-pink.

Căr-ў-o-phўl-la'ceous. Pink-like:—applied to a corolla of five long-clawed petals.

Căr-ў-o-phўl'le-æ.* The Jussieuan name of an order of plants. See CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

Căr-ȳ-o-phȳl'lic Aç'id. [From the same.] Eugenic acid; clove acid, or heavy oil of cloves; one of the two oils composing oil of cloves; the other is light oil, called *clove hydrocarbon.*

Căr-ȳ-o-phȳl'lin. [From the same.] Clove sub-resin,—a crystalline substance extracted from cloves by alcohol.

Căr-ȳ-o-phȳl'lum.* [From the same.] The name for the unexpanded flower of the *Caryophyllus aromaticus.* See CLOVE.

Căr-ȳ-o-phȳl'lus.* [From the Gr. *κάρυον*, a "nut," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf," because supposed to be the leaf of the Indian nut plant.] A Linnæan genus of the class *Polyandria*, natural order *Myrtaceæ.* Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the unexpanded flowers of the *Caryophyllus aromaticus.* Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the unexpanded flowers of the *Eugenia caryophyllata.*

Caryophyl'lus Ar-o-mat'ĭ-cus.* The systematic name of the clove-tree. See CLOVE.

Căr-ȳ-op'sis.* [From the Gr. *κάρυον*, a "nut," and *ὄψις*, an "appearance."] In Botany, a one-seeded fruit or grain, the pericarp of which is thin and adheres firmly to the integument of the seed, as wheat, barley, maize, etc.

Cas-ca-ril'la.* [Diminutive of *cas'cara*, the Spanish word for "bark."] The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) of the bark of the *Cro'ton eleuthe'ria* or *elute'ria.* Cascarilla is aromatic and tonic.

Cascarillæ Cortex.* "Bark of Cascarilla." See CASCARILLA.

Case. [Lat. **Ca'sus**; from *ca'do, ca'sum*, to "fall."] The occurrence of a disease in some particular individual; the condition of a patient: —also applied to the history of a disease.

Ca-se-a'rĭ-a.* A genus of trees or shrubs of the order *Samydaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of India, Brazil, and other tropical countries. The bark of *C. astringens* is used in Brazil as a remedy for ulcers. *C. esculenta*, a native of India, has purgative roots. *C. Ulmifolia*, a native of Brazil, is used as a remedy for the bites of serpents.

Cā-se-ā'tion. [From the Lat. *ca'seus*, "cheese."] The degeneration of any animal tissue into a mass like cheese or curd.

Cā'se-in, Cā'se-īne, or **Ca'se-um.*** [From the Lat. *ca'seus*, "cheese."] The albumen of milk; the curd separated from milk by the addition of an acid or rennet, constituting the basis of cheese in a state of purity.

Caseous, kā'she-ŭs or kā'se-ŭs. [Lat. **Caseo'sus**; from *ca'seus*, "cheese."] Like cheese, or full of cheese; cheesy.

Ca-shew'-Tree. The *Anacar'dium Occidenta'le*, a tree belonging to the natural order *Anacardiaceæ*, found in the West Indies. It produces a kidney-shaped nut, yielding a caustic oil, which is used as a marking-ink, and also as a remedy for warts, etc.

Cassava,* kăs-sā'vā. A fecula separated from the juice of the root of the *Jatropha* (or *Janipha*) *Manihot*, and exposed to heat,—a principal article of diet in South America. The same substance differently prepared and granulated constitutes *tapioca.*

Casserian (Ganglion). See GASSERIAN.

Cassia,* kash'e-a. [Gr. *κασία*, or *κασσία.*] A Linnæan genus of the class *Decandria*, natural order *Leguminosæ.* Several species of the genus *Cassia*—e.g., *C. acutifolia, C. elongata*, and *C. obovata*—produce the senna of commerce. See SENNA.

Cas'sia Fis'tu-la.* The purging cassia-tree. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the fruit of the *Cassia fistula.* It is a native of Egypt and India.

Cassia Lignea.* See LAURUS CASSIA.

Cas'sia Măr-ĭ-lan'di-ca.* The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the leaves of the *Cassia Marilandica*, or American Senna. It is purgative.

Cas'sia Oil. The common oil of cinnamon, procured from the *Laurus cassia.*

Cassiæ (kash'e-ē) **Pul'pa.*** "Pulp of Cassia." A name for the fruit of the *Cassia fistula.*

Cas-sid'e-ous. [From the Lat. *cas'sis*, gen. *cas'sidis*, a "helmet."] Having the form of a helmet, as the upper sepal in the flower of aconite.

Cas'sit-er-īte. [From the Gr. *κασσίτερος*, "tin," and *λίθος*, a "stone."] A native peroxide of tin, the common ore of tin. It occurs in beautiful crystals (dimetric) having an adamantine lustre; also massive.

Cassius (kash'e-ŭs), **Pur'ple of.** A purple-colored precipitate, obtained by mixing the protochloride of tin with a dilute solution of gold.

Cassonade, kăs'so'năd'. (Fr.) Raw sugar; the crystallized and dried portion of sugar.

Cas-su-mu'nĭ-ar, or **Cas-a-mu'nar.** A root obtained from the East Indies in slices of various shapes. It is an aromatic, bitter tonic and stimulant.

Cassythaceæ,* kas-se-tha'she-ē. A natural order of exogenous parasitical plants, consisting of one genus, the *Cassy'tha*, which is regarded as a genus of the *Lauraceæ* by some.

Cas-ta'ne-a.* "Chestnut." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the leaves of the *Casta'nea vesca*, collected in September or October while still green. They are used as a remedy for hooping-cough.

Casta'nea Ves'ca.* The systematic name of the chestnut, a tree of the order *Cupuliferæ.* It is a native of Europe and the United States. See CHESTNUT.

Castaneæ,* kas-ta'ne-ē, the plural of **Casta'nea**, a "chestnut." A name given by some botanists to a natural order including the chestnut, oak, etc. See CUPULIFERÆ.

Cas-tig-lĭ-o-ne'a Lo-ba'ta.* The Piñoncillo Tree, a Peruvian tree which bears an edible fruit. Its sap or juice is a powerful caustic.

Cas-til-lo'a E-las'tĭ-ca.* A tree of the order *Artocarpaceæ*, a native of the tropical parts of South America. Caoutchouc is obtained from this tree and from other species of *Castilloa.*

Cas'tor.* [Probably from the Sanscrit *kastûrî*, "musk."] The Castor Fiber (Beaver), an ani-

mal which yields the medicinal substance CASTOREUM, which see. *Castor* is an Oriental word; *fiber* is merely its Latin equivalent.

Cas'tor. Another name for CASTOREUM, which see.

Cas'tor Oil. [Lat. **O'leum Riç'ini.**] An oil extracted from the seeds of the *Riç'inus commu'nis.* It is one of the most valuable of purgatives, being at the same time mild and speedy in its operation.

Cas-to're-um.* [From the Lat. *cas'tor*, the "beaver."] The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) of a peculiar concrete substance obtained from the follicles of the prepuce of the *Castor fiber*, or beaver. It has a strong, unpleasant odor. It is a moderate stimulant and antispasmodic.

Cas-tor'ĭ-dæ.* [From the Lat. *cas'tor*, the "beaver."] A family of animals, of which the *Castor* is the type.

Cas'to-rin, or **Cas'to-rĭne.** [Lat. **Castori'na**; from *casto'reum.*] The active matter of *castoreum.*

Cas-trā'tion. [Lat. **Castra'tio, o'nis**; from *cas'tro, castra'tum*, to "cut off," to "emasculate."] Emasculation:—sometimes applied to the entire removal of the genital organs, but more commonly it denotes simply the removal of the testicles; orchotomy. In Botany, the term is applied to the removal of the anthers of a flower.

Cas-tren'sis.* [From the Lat. *cas'tra*, a "camp."] A term applied to diseases to which soldiers encamped under unhealthy circumstances are particularly liable, as *Febris castrensis*, "camp-fever."

Cas-u-ạ-ri'nạ E-quĭ-set-ĭ-fo'lĭ-ạ.* A tree, a native of India, Oceanica, etc. It has hard and durable wood, and an astringent bark, which is used in medicine as a substitute for krameria.

Casuarinaceæ,* kas-u-ăr-ĭ-na'she-ē. [From *Casuari'na*, the name of one of the genera.] A curious natural order of exogenous trees without leaves, found in Australia, India, etc. They are prized for their hard and heavy timber.

Cat. = *Cataplas'ma.** A "cataplasm."

Cata (*κατά*). A Greek preposition signifying, in composition, "against," "according to," but most frequently "down," as in *catarrh* (from *καταῤῥέω*), literally, a "flowing down." It is often an intensive, as in CATACAUSIS, CATACLYSM, and CATALEPSY, which see. Before a vowel and before *h* the final *a* is dropped. See CATION, CATHODE, etc.

Cat-ạ-cau'sis.* [From the Gr. *κατακαίω*, to "burn completely up."] A term denoting the phenomenon called preternatural or spontaneous combustion.

Cạ-tac'lạ-sis.* [From the Gr. *κατακλάω*, to "break," to "turn out of its natural course."] The fracture of a bone; also a spasmodic distortion of the eyes, or spasmodic closing of the eyelids.

Cat-ạ-cleĭ'sis.* [From the Gr. *κατακλείω*, to "shut or lock up."] A morbid closing of the eyelids.

Cat'ạ-clўsm. [Lat. **Cataclys'mus**; from the Gr. *κατακλύζω*, to "inundate."] A deluge, or inundation; also an affusion.

Cat-ạ-cous'tĭ-cạ* (for pronunciation see ACOUSTIC). [From the Gr. *κατά*, "against," and *ἀκούω*, to "hear."] That branch of Acoustics which treats of reflected sounds; catacous'tics.

Cat'ạ-lep-sў. [Lat. **Catalep'sia**, and **Catalep'sis**; from the Gr. *καταλαμβάνο*, to "seize."] A total suspension of sensibility and voluntary motion, and, for the most part, of mental power, the action of the heart and lungs continuing; trance.

Cat-ạ-lep'tic. [Lat. **Catalep'ticus.**] Belonging to catalepsy.

Ca-tăl'pạ.* A genus of ornamental trees of the order *Bignoniaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of China, Japan, and the United States. Their bark is said to be tonic and stimulant.

Catal'pa Big-no-nĭ-o-i'dēs.* The Catalpa, or Indian Bean, a tree of the order *Bignoniaceæ*, a native of the United States. It bears showy flowers, and pods one foot long.

Cạ-tal'ў-sis.* [From the Gr. *καταλύω*, to "dissolve."] A force or power which decomposes a compound body by mere contact: thus, peroxide of hydrogen is decomposed by contact with platinum, which is termed, in consequence, the *catalytic* agent. The catalytic force is occult, special, unique, and hypothetical. The term was invented to designate the fact that chemical actions are caused by the presence of certain substances, without the latter being chemically modified.

Cat-ạ-lўt'ic, Cat-ạ-lўt'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Catalyt'icus.**] Belonging to, or causing, *catalysis:* sometimes applied to a medicine supposed to destroy a morbific agency in the blood. See preceding article.

Cat-ạ-me'nĭ-ạ,* gen. **Cat-ạ-me-nĭ-o'rum**; found only in the plural. [From the Gr. *κατά*, "according to," and *μήν*, a "month."] The monthly discharge from the uterus; otherwise called the *menses, menstrual discharge, courses*, etc. See MENSES.

Cat-ạ-phon'ĭ-cạ.* [From the Gr. *κατά*, "against," and *φωνή*, "sound."] Cataphon'ics; that branch of Acoustics which treats of the reflection of sound.

Cạ-taph'o-rạ.* [From the Gr. *καταφέρομαι*, to "be weighed down," to "fall asleep."] The *co'ma somnolen'tum* of many writers; a variety of lethargy, attended with short remissions, or intervals of imperfect waking, sensation, and speech.

Cat'ạ-plaśm. [Lat. **Cataplas'ma, a'tis**; from the Gr. *καταπλάσσω*, to "overlay with plaster."] A soft application or poultice of bread, linseed-meal, oat-meal, etc., medicated or not.

Catapotium,* kat-ạ-po'she-ŭm. [From the Gr. *καταπίνω*, to "drink," to "gulp," to "swallow down."] A pill or medicine to be swallowed without chewing:—written also *Catapotion.*

Cat'ạ-ract. [Lat. **Catarac'ta**; from the Gr. *καταῤῥάσσω*, to "confound."] Obstructed sight, produced by opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule.

Cạ-ta'rĭ-ạ.* The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the leaves and tops of the *Nep'eta cata'ria*, or catnep.

Ca-tarrh'. [Lat. **Catar'rhus**; from the Gr. *καταῤῥέω*, to "flow down."] In its largest sense, the term is applied to any discharge from any of the mucous surfaces of the body. But in popular language (among English-speaking people) it is more usually restricted to a cold in the head or chest. The other more important applications are catarrh of the bladder (see VESICAL CATARRH), and catarrh of the vagina, commonly called *leucorrhœa*.

Ca-tarrh'al. [Lat. **Catarrha'lis.**] Belonging to catarrh.

Cat-a-stag'mus.* [From the Gr. *κατά*, "down," and *στάζω*, to "drop," to "flow by drops."] A term applied by some medical writers to a defluxion from the fauces, etc. Essentially the same as CATARRH.

Cat-a-stăl'tic. [Lat. **Catastal'ticus**; from *καταστέλλω*, to "restrain."] Having power to restrain, check, or astringe:—applied to medicines that check evacuations, as astringent and styptic substances. The same as ANASTALTIC. Applied by M. Hall to the action of the *vis nervosa* from above downwards.

Ca-taw'ba. The name of an excellent American grape and wine of a muscadine flavor. There are three kinds of Catawba wine, the still, the sparkling, and the sweet. Still Catawba is a light, dry, acidulous wine. Sparkling Catawba is made by letting the wine undergo the secondary fermentation in the bottle, and looks like champagne. Sweet Catawba is prepared by adding sugar to the grape-juice.

Catechu, kat'e-kū. [Said to be derived from the Japanese *kate*, a "tree," and *chu*, "juice."] The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an extract obtained from the wood of *Acacia catechu*. It is a powerful astringent. The term is applied also to a variety of astringent extracts, which are imported under the names of *terra japonica* (Japan earth), *cutch*, and *gambir*.

Cat-e-chu'ic Aç'id. An acid (somewhat resembling gallic acid) obtained by Buchner from catechu.

Ca-ten'u-late. [From the Lat. *caten'ula*, a "little chain."] Formed by parts united end to end like the links of a chain.

Cath. = *Cathar'ticus.** "Cathartic."

Ca'tha E-du'lis.* A shrub of the order *Celastraceæ*, a native of Arabia. Its leaves are used by the Arabs in the preparation of a beverage having properties similar to those of coffee and tea.

Cath-æ-ret'ic, or **Cath-e-ret'ic.** [Lat. **Cathæret'icus**; from the Gr. *καθαιρέω*, to "remove."] Mildly caustic, as nitrate of silver.

Ca-thar'sis.* [From the Gr. *καθαίρω*, to "purge."] Purgation of the excrements, medically or naturally.

Ca-thar'tic. [Lat. **Cathar'ticus**; from the same.] A term applied to a medicine which quickens or increases evacuation from the intestines, or produces purging. Among the best cathartics are castor oil, rhubarb, senna, bela, aloes, Epsom salt. See PURGATIVE.

Ca-thar'tin. [Lat. **Catharti'na**; from the Gr. *καθαίρω*, to "purge."] A peculiar principle obtained from jalap and senna leaves, on which their purging quality depends.

Ca-thar'to-car'pus Fis'tu-la.* Another name for the tree producing cassia. See CASSIA FISTULA.

Cath-e-lec-trot'o-nous. [From the Gr. *κατά*, "down," also intensive, *ἤλεκτρον*, "amber" or "electricity," and *τόνος*, "tone" or "tension."] An electric condition characterized by exalted irritability.

Căth'e-ter.* [Gr. *καθετήρ*; from *καθιήμι*, to "send down or into."] A surgical instrument like a tube, closed, but with several small perforations towards the extremity, which is introduced into the bladder through the urethra for the purpose of drawing off the urine in cases of retention, etc.

Cath'e-ter-is'mus.* [From the Lat. *cath'eter.*] The operation of introducing the catheter; cath'eterism.

Cath'ōde. [From the Gr. *κατά*, "down" or "out," and *ὁδός*, a "way."] In electro-chemical action, that part of the decomposing body which the electric current leaves; or, the electrode through which the current leaves a nerve or other substance.

Cath-od'ic. [Lat. **Cathod'icus**; from the Gr. *κατά*, "downwards," and *ὁδός*, a "way."] Proceeding downwards:—applied by M. Hall to the course of action of the nervous influence. See CATASTALTICUS.

Ca-thol'ĭ-con.* [From the Gr. *καθολικός*, "general" or "universal."] A panacea, or universal medicine.

Cat'ĭ-on.* [Gr. *κατιών*, the present participle of *κάτειμι*, to "go down," to "descend."] Literally, "descending" or "passing down." A term in electro-chemical action for a body that passes to the cathode of the decomposing body.

Cat'kin. [Fr. *Chaton*, shȧ'tôN'.] A scaly, deciduous spike of flowers. The same as AMENTUM, which see.

Cat'ling. A double-edged, sharp-pointed, straight knife for amputations.

Catnep. See CATARIA.

Cat'o-chē,* or **Cat'o-chus.*** [From the Gr. *κατέχω*, to "restrain," to "retain," to "keep."] A kind of catalepsy in which the body is kept rigidly in an erect posture.

Cat-op'tric, Cat-op'trĭ-cal. [Lat. **Catop'tricus**; from the Gr. *κάτοπτρον*, a "mirror."] Belonging to a mirror, or to Catoptrics.

Cat-op'trics. [Lat. **Catop'trica**; from the same.] That branch of Optics which treats of the reflection of light.

Cat's Eye. A mineral brought from Ceylon; a variety of quartz:—so called from a peculiar play of light arising from white fibres interspersed. The French call this appearance *chatoyant* (shȧ'twȧ'yôN').

Cat's Purr. A characteristic sound of the chest, heard by means of the stethoscope.

Cat's Tail. The common name for the *Typha*.

Cat'sup, or **Ketch'up.** A pickle or sauce prepared from the tomato, mushroom, walnut, etc.

Cat'u-lus.* A catkin, or amentum, such as is borne by the hazel.

Ca-tu'rus Spi-cĭ-flo'rus,* or **A-cal'ў-pha In'dĭ-ca.*** A shrub of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, a native of India, used as a remedy for dysentery, etc. It is said to be cathartic.

Cau'da.* The Latin for "tail." A term applied to any long, soft, narrow, terminal appendage (of a plant).

Cau'da E-qui'na.* "Horse-tail." The termination of the spinal marrow, giving off a large number of nerves, which, when unravelled, resemble a horse's tail.

Cau'dal. [Lat. **Cauda'lis**; from *cau'da*, a "tail."] Belonging to the tail.

Cau'date. [Lat. **Cauda'tus**; from the same.] Having a tail.

Cau'dex.* The trunk of a tree. In Botany, the stem, or ascending axis of growth, is termed *caudex ascendens;* the root, or descending axis, *caudex descendens.* According to Gray, *caudex* is a sort of trunk, such as that of Palms.

Cau-dic'u-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *cau'da*, a "tail."] A prolongation in certain plants in the form of a filament, which bears the masses of pollen; a cau'dicule, or cau'dicle.

Cau'dle. [Fr. *Chaudeau*, shō'dō'; literally, "warm water."] A nourishing gruel given to women in the childbed state. It is composed of gruel, egg, sugar, wine, and nutmeg.

Caul. The epiplōon, or omentum:—sometimes applied to a portion of the amnion which occasionally envelops the child's head at birth.

Cau-lĕs'çent. [Lat. **Caules'cens**; from *cau'lis*, a "stem," and *-esco*, a Latin termination signifying to "grow."] Growing to a stem; having an obvious or evident stem.

Cau-lic'u-lus.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *cau'lis*, a "stem."] The intermediary part of the embryo which has germinated between the cotyledons and the root; a cau'licule, or cau'licle.

Cau-lĭ-flo'rus.* [Lat. **Cauliflo'rus**; from *cau'lis*, a "stem," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having flowers on the stem.

Cau'lĭ-flŏw-er. A variety of the *Brassica Oleracea.*

Cau'liflower Ex-crĕs'çence. A disease of the os uteri, supposed by Gooch to be encephalosis.

Cau'lĭ-form. [Lat. **Caulifor'mis**; from *cau'lis*, a "stem."] Formed like a stem.

Cau-lig'e-nous. Arising from the stem of a plant.

Cau'līne. [Lat. **Cauli'nus**; from *cau'lis*, a "stem."] Belonging to a stalk or stem:—applied to leaves which arise directly from the stem.

Cau'lis.* A stem or ascending axis of a plant.

Cau-lo-car'pous. [Lat. **Caulocar'peus**; from *cau'lis*, a "stem," and the Gr. *κάρπος*, "fruit."] Having persistent stems, frequently bearing fruit.

Cau-lo'ma.* A name given to the stem of a palm-tree.

Cau-lo-phўl'lum.* "Caulophyllum." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the rhizome and rootlets of the *Caulophyllum thalictroides.* It is reputed to be emmenagogue and diaphoretic.

Caulophyl'lum Tha-lic-tro-i'dēs.* Blue Cohosh, or Pappoose Root, an American plant, of the order *Berberidaceæ.* Its root is said to be diaphoretic.

Cau'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *καίω*, to "burn."] The burning heat of fever.

Cause, Final. See FINAL CAUSE.

Cause of Disease. See ÆTIOLOGY.

Caus'tic. [Lat. **Caus'ticus**; from the Gr. *καίω*, to "burn."] Possessing causticity; biting or burning in taste. As a noun (Lat. *Caus'ticum*), the term denotes a substance which, by its chemical properties, destroys the texture of organized bodies; such are the pure alkalies, the concentrated mineral acids, lunar caustic, etc.

Caus'tic Al'ka-li. An alkali comparatively pure, or one which has not lost its caustic properties by combination with another substance, as, for example, with carbonic acid, or with oil.

Caustic, Lunar. See LUNAR CAUSTIC.

Caustic Potash. See POTASSA.

Caus-tiç'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Caustiç'itas, a*tis;*** from *caus'ticus.*] The quality which distinguishes caustic substances. See CAUSTIC.

Caus'tĭ-cum A-çer'rĭ-mum* (the superlative degree of *a'cer*, "sharp"). The old name for caustic potash,—the strongest common caustic.

Cau'sus.* [Gr. *καῦσος*, a "burning heat."] A variety of malignant remittent fever:—so named on account of its excessive heat. It has been termed *fe'bris ar'dens*, "ardent" or "burning fever."

Cau-ter-ĭ-zā'tion. [Lat. **Cauteriza'tio, o*nis.***] The act of applying the cautery.

Cau'ter-ў. [Lat. **Caute'rium**; from the Gr. *καίω*, to "burn," or more directly from *καυτήριον*, a "red-hot iron" or "branding-iron."] The application of a caustic substance, or of a hot iron; also, the hot iron or substance thus applied.

Cau'tery, Ac'tu-al. [Lat. **Caute'rium Actua'le.**] The employment of actual burning (*i.e.*, heated iron, fire, etc.) for the cure or removal of a diseased part. See ACTUAL CAUTERY.

Cau'tery, Po-ten'tial. [Lat. **Caute'rium Potentia'le.**] The application of caustic substances, as potassa, lunar caustic, etc.

Cava Vena.* See VENA CAVA.

Cav'er-nous. [Lat. **Caverno'sus**; from *caver'na*, a "cavern."] Having cells or caverns.

Cavernous Bodies. See CORPORA CAVERNOSA.

Cav'ernous Si'nus. A sinus on the base of the cranium.

Caviare, kav-e-air', or **Cav-ĭ-ar'.** The salted roe of the sturgeon, which is extensively used as food in Russia and on the shores of the Caspian Sea.

Cawk. A name sometimes given to the sulphate of barytes, or heavy spar.

Cayenne (kā-yĕn') **Pep'per.** The ground pods and seeds of the *Capsicum annuum;* Guinea pepper.

C. C. = *Cucurbit'ula Cruen'ta.** A cupping-glass.

C. C. = *Cor'nu Cer'vi.** Hartshorn.

C. C. U. = *Cor'nu Cer'vi Us'tum.** Burnt hartshorn.

Ce-a-no'thus.* A genus of ornamental shrubby plants, of the order *Rhamnaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of the United States. They bear beautiful flowers.

Ceanothus Americanus.* See RED ROOT.

Ceano'thus Thŷr-sĭ-flo'rus.* An ornamental tree, a native of California, bearing blue flowers.

Cebadilla, så-bå-deel'yå. (Sp.) The seeds of the *Asagræa officinalis*, a plant of the order *Melanthaceæ*. See VERATRIA.

Ce'cal. [Lat. **Cæca'lis.**] Belonging to the cæcum. See CÆCAL.

Ce-cro'pĭ-a Pel-ta'ta.* The Trumpet-Tree, a tree of the order *Artocarpaceæ*, a native of the West Indies and tropical South America. Its bark, root, and milky juice are astringent. Musical instruments are made of its hollow branches.

Cecum. See CÆCUM.

Ce'dar. The popular name of several species of evergreen trees of the order *Coniferæ*. The Red Cedar is *Junip'erus Virginia'na*, which see. The White Cedar is *Cupres'sus thyoi'des*. The Cedar of Lebanon is *Ce'drus Lib'ani*. All of these afford durable and valuable timber.

Cedrelaceæ,* sed-re-la'she-ē. An important natural order of trees (including *Cedrela*, *Soymida*, and *Swietenia*, or Mahogany) found in the tropics of America and India. In general, the bark is a powerful astringent, and the wood fragrant. The bark of the *Cedre'la too'na* and of Mahogany is febrifugal: the former is astringent, and a tolerably good substitute for Peruvian bark in intermittent fevers.

Ce'dron. The common name of the *Sima'ba Ce'dron*, a tree of the order *Simarubaceæ*, growing in South and Central America. The seeds are considered to be a remedy for snake-bites and other animal poisons. The raspings of the wood have been used in intermittents as a substitute for quinine. The seed and other parts of the tree are intensely bitter.

Celandine. See CHELIDONIUM.

Celastraceæ,* sel-as-tra'she-ē. [From *Celas'trus*, one of the genera.] A natural order of shrubs, which have acrid properties, sometimes stimulant. The *Euonymus* (Burning Bush) is an example. This order comprises the *Catha edulis*, and about two hundred and eighty species, natives of Asia, Europe, the United States, and South Africa.

Ce-las'trus.* The name of a genus of plants of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Celastraceæ*.

Celas'trus Scan'dens.* The "Climbing Celastrus;" sometimes called the *Climbing Staff-Tree* and *False Bitter-Sweet*. A climbing shrub common in the United States. The bark is said to possess narcotic as well as emetic and diaphoretic properties.

Çē'lē.* [Gr. *κήλη*.] A word formerly used for *hernia;* now, added as a suffix to another word, it signifies a tumor caused by protrusion of some soft part or parts denoted by the first portion of the term, as *Enterocele*, *Epiplocele*, etc.; also, swelling of a part, as *Sarcocele;* or its enlargement by the presence of fluid, as *Hydrocele*. When forming the termination of a word, *cele* is usually pronounced in one syllable,—*seel:* as in *Sarcocele*, *Hydrocele*, etc.

Celery. See APIUM GRAVEOLENS.

Cel'es-tīne, or **Cel'es-tīte.** [From the Lat. *cœ'lum*, the "sky."] Sulphate of strontian:—so named from its frequently presenting a blue color. It occurs crystallized in transparent rhombic prisms or tabular forms; also massive.

Cell. [Lat. **Cel'la**; supposed to be derived from *ce'lo*, to "conceal."] Literally, a "cellar" or "cavity;" hence, any hollow space. In Botany, the term is applied to the cavity or cavities of a pericarp in which the seeds are lodged. According to the number of these cavities, a pericarp is termed *one-celled*, *two-celled*, etc. It also denotes the cavity of an anther, ovary, etc. In Physiology, a cell or cellule constitutes the origin or commencement of every plant and animal, and the elementary form of every tissue. In fact, the entire organized body, whether animal or vegetable, may be considered to be made up of a congeries of cells, each set having its own appropriate function, as nutrition, secretion, absorption, etc.

Cell-Nucleus. See CYTOBLAST.

Cell-The'o-rў. The theory that there exists one general principle for the formation of all organic productions,—*i.e.*, the formation of cells; also, the conclusions drawn from this theory.

Cellula.* See CELLULE.

Cell'u-lar. [Lat. **Cellula'ris**; from *cel'lula.*] Having, or consisting of, cells. See CELLULAR TISSUE.

Cell'ular Plants [termed in Latin **Cellula'res**]. A name sometimes applied to cryptogamous plants.

Cell'ular Tis'sue. [Lat. **Te'la Cellula'ris**, and **Te'la Cellulo'sa**; Fr. *Tissu cellulaire*, tĕ'sü' sĕl'ü'laiR'.] Called also **Cell'ular Mem'brane.** The most common of all the organic tissues, constituting the net-work which connects the minute parts of most of the structures of the body. It has also been called **Are'olar Tis'sue,** on account of the *areolæ*, or interstices, with which it abounds. See AREOLAR.

Cell'ūle. [Lat. **Cel'lula**, the diminutive of *cel'la*, a "cell."] A little cell. See CELL.

Cell-u-lī'tis.* A term applied to inflammation of the cellular or loose connective tissue. The same as ETHMYPHITIS, which see.

Cell'u-loid. [From *cellulose*, vegetable fibrin, and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] An artificial substance, composed mainly of cellulose or vegetable fibrin. This is converted by acids to gun-cotton. Camphor is added to the gun-cotton, and the mixture is condensed in cylinders by a hydraulic pressure of two thousand pounds to the square inch. Celluloid is used as a substitute for ivory and bone, and is manufactured into shirt-collars and various articles. It is white and elastic, and in appearance resembles ivory.

Cell'u-lōse. [From the Lat. *cel'lula.*] The substance of which vegetable tissue—viz., the

walls of the cells—is made. It forms the framework or skeleton of all plants, and is the most abundant substance in the vegetable kingdom except water. It is insoluble in water or alcohol. It is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, twelve parts of the former, and ten of each of the others. It is nearly identical with starch in composition, but is very different in properties.

Ce-lot'o-mȳ. [Lat. **Celoto'mia**; from the Gr. *κήλη*, a "tumor," "hernia," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] The operation for hernia.

Cel'tis Oc-cĭ-den-ta'lis.* The Hackberry, or Sugar-Berry, a tree of the order *Urticaceæ*, a native of the United States. Its berries are astringent.

Cem'bra Pine. The *Pi'nus Cem'bra*, a noble forest-tree of Europe and Asia, which affords a fragrant turpentine called *Carpathian Balsam*. Its nuts or seeds are edible.

Ce'ment. [Lat. **Cæmen'tum.**] Any substance used for cementing together what may have been broken, as lute, solder, etc. Also, a composition by which metals are changed. See TOOTH.

Cem-en-tā'tion. [Lat. **Cæmenta'tio, o'nis**; from *cæmen'tum.*] A process by which metals are purified or changed in their qualities by heat without fusion, by means of a composition, called a cement, with which they are covered.

Çe-not'ĭ-cạ.* [From the Gr. *κένωσις*, "evacuation."] Morbid [fluid] evacuations or discharges. The name of an order in Dr. Good's class *Genetica*.

Çen-o-zo'ic, or **Kain-o-zo'ic.** [From the Gr. *καινός*, "recent," and *ζωή*, "life."] In Geology, a term denoting the age in which the Tertiary strata were deposited, because these give evidence in their fossils of *recent* life. It is contrasted with *paleozoic*, referring to *ancient* life. See PALEOZOIC.

Cen-tau'rĭ-i Cạ-cu'mĭ-nạ.* The tops of the *Erythræa centaurium*, directed for use by the Colleges of London and Edinburgh. See ERYTHRÆA.

Cen-tau'rĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *κένταυρος*, a "centaur."] A name of the *Erythræa centaurium*, the medicinal properties of which are similar to those of gentian.

Cen-tau'rў, A-mer'ĭ-can. The popular name of the *Sabbatia angularis*.

Cen-tĭ-fo'lĭ-ous. [Lat. **Centifo'lius**; from *cen'tum*, a "hundred," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having a hundred leaves, or a great number of leaves or petals.

Cen'tĭ-grāde. [Lat. **Centig'radus**; from *cen'tum*, a "hundred," and *gra'dus*, a "grade."] Having a hundred grades or degrees:—applied to a French thermometer thus divided.

Centigramme, sen'te-grăm (French pron. sôN'-tĕ'grăm'). [From the Lat. *cen'tum*, a "hundred," and *gram'ma*, a "gramme."] The hundredth of a gramme, equal to 0.154 of a grain avoirdupois, or one-sixth of a grain troy.

Centilitre, sôN'tĕ'lĕtr'. [Fr. *cent*, a "hundred," and *li'tre.*] The one-hundredth part of a litre, equal to 0.6102 of an English cubic inch.

Centimetre, sĕn-te-me'tr, or sôN'tĕ-mȧtr'. [Fr. *cent*, a "hundred," and *mètre.*] The one-hundredth part of a metre, equal to 0.394, or two-fifths, of an English inch.

Cen'tĭ-pēde. [Lat. **Cen'tipes, p'edis**; from *cen'tum*, a "hundred," and *pes*, a "foot."] Having a hundred feet, or many feet. The name of an animal having many feet.

Cen'trad. [From the Lat. *ad*, "to" or "towards," and *cen'trum*, the "centre."] A term applied the same as CENTRAL used adverbially.

Cen-trạ-di-aph'ạ-nēs.* [From the Gr. *κέντρον*, "centre," *α*, priv., and *διαφανής*, "transparent."] Cataract caused by obscurity of the central portion of the crystalline lens.

Cen'tral. [Lat. **Centra'lis**; from *cen'trum*, the "centre."] A term applied by Dr. Barclay to the body and organs generally, as meaning towards the centre.

Cen'tre of Grav'ĭ-tў. That point in a body about which all the parts exactly balance one another, so that, if that point is supported, every part is *in æquilibrio* and the whole body is at rest.

Cen'tres, Ner'vous. The brain, spinal cord, and sympathetic ganglia.

Cen-trif'u-gal. [Lat. **Centrif'ugus**; from *cen'trum*, the "centre," and *fu'gio*, to "fly."] Flying from the centre:—applied to inflorescence in which the flowers expand in succession from the centre outwards, as a cyme.

Centrif'ugal Force. That force by which a body moving in a circular orbit, and striving (according to the laws of forces) to proceed in a straight course, tends to fly off from the centre in a tangent to the orbit.

Cen-trip'e-tal. [Lat. **Centrip'etus**; from *cen'trum*, the "centre," and *pe'to*, to "seek."] Tending towards the centre. Inflorescence is centripetal when the flowers farthest from the centre expand first, as in the umbel.

Centrip'etal Force. That force by which a body moving round another tends or is impelled to the centre.

Cen-tro-stăl'tic. [Lat. **Centrostal'ticus**; from *cen'trum*, the "centre," and *stal'ticus*, "sending" or "setting in motion."] A term applied by M. Hall to the action of the *vis nervosa* in the spinal centre.

Cen'trum.* [Gr. *κέντρον*; from *κεντέω*, to "prick" or "pierce."] Literally, a "centre." A term applied by Owen, in Comparative Anatomy, to the homologues of the body of a vertebra.

Cen'trum Com-mu'ne.* Literally, the "common centre" [of nerves or of ganglia]. The solar plexus.

Cen'trum O-va'le* (of Vicq d'Azyr). See VICQ D'AZYR, etc.

Centrum Ovale* (of Vieussens). See VIEUSSENS, etc.

Çeph-ạ-e'lis.* A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Cinchonaceæ*.

Çephaë'lis Ip-e-cac-u-an'ha.* The plant from which ipecacuanha is obtained. It is an herb, a native of Brazil.

Çeph-ạ-læ'ạ.* [From the Gr. *κεφαλή*, the "head."] A term for diseases of the head.

Çeph'a-læ-ma-to'ma,* or **Çeph'a-lo-hæ-ma-to'ma.*** [From the Gr. *κεφαλή*, the "head," and *αἷμα*, "blood," and the affix *-oma.*] A sanguineous tumor sometimes occurring in new-born children.

Çeph-a-læ'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *κεφαλή*, the "head," and *αἷμα*, "blood."] Congestion of the head or of the brain.

Çe-phal'a-gra.* [From the Gr. *κεφαλή*, the "head," and *ἄγρα*, a "seizure."] Severe pain in the head, gouty or rheumatic; especially gout in the head.

Çeph-a-lăl'ġĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *κεφαλή*, the "head," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Headache, or pain in the head; ceph'alalgy.

Çeph-a-lan'thus Oc-çĭ-den-ta'lis.* The Button-Bush, an ornamental American shrub of the order *Rubiaceæ*. The bark of the root has been used in medicine as a tonic and laxative.

Çe-phal'ic. [Lat. **Cephal'icus**; from the Gr. *κεφαλή*, the "head."] Belonging to the head.

Çephal'ic Vein. The anterior vein of the arm,—formerly opened in disorders of the head.

Cephalitis.* See ENCEPHALITIS.

Çeph'a-lo-. [From the Gr. *κεφαλή*, the "head."] This prefix, in compound names of muscles, etc., denotes connection with the head.

Çeph'a-lo-dўn'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *κεφαλή*, the "head," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Headache; pain in the head.

Çeph'a-lo-ġen'e-sis.* [From the Gr. *κεφαλή*, the "head," and *γένεσις*, "generation," or "creation."] The doctrine or theory of the formation of the brain.

Çeph-a-log'ra-phў. [Lat. **Cephalogra'phia**; from the Gr. *κεφαλή*, the "head," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of the head; or a description of heads, as in craniography.

Cephalohæmatoma.* See CEPHALÆMATOMA.

Çeph'a-loid. [Lat. **Cephaloi'des**; from the Gr. *κεφαλή*, the "head," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the head.

Çeph-a-lol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Cephalolo'gia**; from the Gr. *κεφαλή*, the "head," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on the head; the science of the head considered in its anatomical and physiological aspects.

Çeph-a-lo'ma.* [From the Gr. *κεφαλή*, the "head," and the affix *-oma.*] A medullary tumor; a morbid product resembling brain, sometimes called *encephaloid*, or *cerebriform tumor*, *medullary sarcoma*, etc.

Çeph-a-lo-men-in-ġi'tis.* [From the Gr. *κεφαλή*, the "head," and *μῆνιγξ*, a "membrane."] Inflammation of the membranes of the brain:—called also *Meningocephali'tis.*

Çeph-a-lom'e-ter. [Lat. **Cephalom'etrum**; from the Gr. *κεφαλή*, the "head," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for ascertaining the size of the fœtal head during parturition.

Ceph'a-lo-phăr-ўn-ġæ'us.* [From the Gr. *κεφαλή*, the "head," and *φάρυγξ*, the "pharynx."] A designation of the *constrictor superior pharyngis* muscle.

Çeph-a-loph'o-ra.* [From the Gr. *κεφαλή*, the "head," and *φέρω*, to "bear;" because supported by their heads.] See CEPHALOPODA.

Cephalop'oda,* or **Ceph'alopods.** See CEPHALOPODUS.

Çeph'a-lop'o-dus.* [From the Gr. *κεφαλή*, the "head," and *πούς*, a "foot."] Cephalop'odous:—applied in the neuter plural (*Cephalop'oda*, or Ceph'alopods) to a class of Mollusks in which the strong fleshy members by means of which they crawl proceed from the head,—in other words, the head is situated between the body and the feet.

Çeph'a-lot. [From the Gr. *κεφαλή*, the "head."] A peculiar fat found in the brain, containing phosphorus and sulphur.

Çeph'a-lo-tho'rax.* [From the Gr. *κεφαλή*, the "head," and *θώραξ*, the "chest."] The first segment of the *Arachnida* and *Crustacea*, including in one what in insects is divided into head and thorax.

Çeph'a-lo-tōme. [Lat. **Cephalot'omus**; from the Gr. *κεφαλή*, the "head," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] An instrument for cutting or breaking down the head of the fœtus. There are various forms and adaptations of it.

Çeph-a-lot'o-mў. [Lat. **Cephaloto'mia**; from the Gr. *κεφαλή*, the "head," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] Dissection of the head; also, the cutting or breaking down of the fœtal head.

Çeph'a-lo-trībe. [From the Gr. *κεφαλή*, the "head," and *τρίβω*, to "wear down," to "crush."] An instrument intended to supersede the crotchet and perforator in the operation of craniotomy.

Çeph-a-lo-trip'sў. [Lat. **Cephalotrip'sis**; same etymology as the preceding.] Crushing the head of the fœtus to facilitate delivery.

Çeph-a-lo'tus Fol-lic-u-la'ris.* The Australian Pitcher-Plant, a singular herbaceous and carnivorous plant, a native of Australia. It is the only species of the genus, and is a plant of doubtful affinity and position. Some botanists have proposed that it shall constitute a separate order, called *Cephalotaceæ.*

Ce'ra.* [Gr. *κηρός*, "wax;" Fr. *Cire*, sēr.] "Wax." The Latin name of bleached yellow wax; also a membrane covering the base of the beak of birds in which the nostrils are pierced.

Ce'ra Al'ba.* "White Wax." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for yellow wax bleached.

Ce'ra Fla'va.* "Yellow Wax." Bees'-wax in its natural state; "a peculiar concrete substance prepared by *Apis mellifica*" (U.S. 1870, 1880).

Ce-rā'ceous. [Lat. **Cera'ceus**; from *ce'ra*, "wax."] Of the appearance or consistence of wax.

Ceramiaceæ,* se-ram-e-a'she-ē. [From *Cera'mium*, one of the genera.] A natural order of cryptogamous plants, consisting of sea-weeds (*Algæ*). It includes several species which are gelatinous and valuable for food. Among these are the Dulse of the Scots, and Carrageen moss. The esculent nests of the Chinese swallow are supposed to derive their value from a plant of this order.—(LINDLEY.)

Cĕr'a-sus.* A synonyme of the cherry-tree. See PRUNUS CERASUS.

Cérat, sä'rä'. The French term for CERATE. See CERATUM.

Ce-ra'ta.* The plural of CERATUM, which see.

Cerate. See CERATUM.

Çer-a-ti'tis.* [From the Gr. *κέρας*, a "horn," or the "cornea."] The same as KERATITIS, which see.

Çĕr'a-to-. [From the Gr. *κέρας*, a "horn."] A prefix denoting connection with the *cornu* or horn of the hyoid bone, or with the cornea.

Çĕr'a-to-bran'chĭ-al. [Lat. **Ceratobranchia'lis**; from *cer'ato*, and the Gr. *βράγχια*, the "gills."] A term applied in Comparative Anatomy to the longer bent pieces, supported by the bones, which form the lower extremities of the branchial arches in fishes.

Çĕr'a-to-çēle.* [From the Gr. *κέρας*, a "horn," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] A hernia of the cornea.

Çĕr'a-to-glos'sus.* [From the Lat. *cera'to*, and the Gr. *γλῶσσα*, the "tongue."] A name for the *hyo-glossus* muscle; cer'atoglossal.

Çĕr'a-to-hy'al. [Lat. **Ceratohya'lis**; from the Gr. *κέρας*, a "horn," and the Lat. *hyoi'des*, "hyoid."] A term applied by Owen to the lower and larger of the two principal parts of the *cornu* of the hyoid bone.

Çĕr'a-toid. [Lat. **Ceratoi'des**; from the Gr. *κέρας*, a "horn," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a horn.

Ceratoma.* See KERATOMA.

Ceratonia,* or **Ceratonia Siliqua.*** See CAROB.

Ceratonyxis.* See KERATONYXIS.

Ceratophyllaceæ,* sĕr'a-to-fil-la'she-ē, or **Çe-rat'o-phyl'le-æ.*** A natural order of plants, consisting of one genus, *Ceratophyllum*, a weed found in ditches and constantly submerged.

Çĕr'a-to-plas'tĭ-ca.* [From the Gr. *κέρας*, a "horn," and *πλάσσω*, to "form."] The artificial formation of the cornea; cer'atoplasty.

Çĕr-a-to'sus.* [From the Gr. *κέρας*, a "horn."] Having, or containing, horn; full of horn.

Çĕr'a-to-tōme'. [Lat. **Ceratot'omus**; from the Gr. *κέρας*, a "horn," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] A knife for dividing the cornea.

Çĕr-a-tot'o-mў. [Lat. **Ceratoto'mia**; from the Gr. *κέρας*, a "horn," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] Cutting of the cornea.

Ce-ra'tum,* plural **Ce-ra'ta.** [From the Lat. *ce'ra*, "wax."] "Ce'rate." A compound ointment in which wax predominates as an ingredient:—also applied to compounds of a similar consistence, though not containing wax. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a solid, fatty, pharmaceutical preparation made by heating together thirty parts of white wax and seventy parts of lard. It is of a consistence firmer than an ointment, and is generally used as a dressing.

Cera'tum Ad'ĭ-pis.* "Cerate of Lard." The name for simple cerate. See CERATUM SIMPLEX.

Cera'tum Cam'pho-ræ.* "Camphor Cerate." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a mixture of three parts of camphor liniment, twelve parts of olive oil, and eighty-five parts of cerate.

Cera'tum Can-thăr'ĭ-dis.* "Cerate of Cantharides." The common blistering plaster (or salve) of the shops. It is composed of twelve parts of powdered cantharides, seven parts each of yellow wax and resin, and ten parts of lard. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a blistering cerate containing 35 per cent. of powdered cantharides.

Cera'tum Cetacei* (se-ta'she-i). "Spermaceti Cerate." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a cerate containing 10 per cent. of spermaceti.

Cera'tum Ex-trac'ti Canthar'idis.* "Cerate of Extract of Cantharides." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a cerate containing the extract from 30 per cent. of cantharides.

Cera'tum Plum'bi Sub-aç-e-ta'tis.* "Cerate of Subacetate of Lead." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for what is commonly called GOULARD'S CERATE, which see.

Cera'tum Re-si'næ.* "Cerate of Resin." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for what is popularly known as Basilicon Ointment. It contains thirty-five parts of resin, fifteen parts of yellow wax, and fifty parts of lard. See BASILICON.

Cera'tum Sa-bi'næ.* "Savine Cerate." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a cerate made by incorporating the extract from twenty-five parts of fluid extract of savine with ninety parts of resin cerate.

Cera'tum Sim'plex.* "Simple Cerate." A cerate prepared by melting together eight parts of lard and four of white wax, and stirring the mixture until it is cool. Formerly much used as a mild and emollient application to inflamed surfaces; recently replaced by such new preparations as vaseline, cosmoline, etc.

Cer'be-ra.* [From *Cer'berus*, the dog of Pluto.] A genus of trees of the order *Apocynaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of tropical Asia. They have a poisonous milky juice.

Cer'bera Tan'ghin,* or **Tan-ghin'ĭ-a Ven-e-nif'er-a.*** A tree of the order *Apocynaceæ*, a native of Madagascar. The kernel of its fruit is a deadly poison.

Cerchnus,* serk'nŭs. [Gr. *κέρχνος*; from *κέρχω*, to "render hoarse."] A noisy respiration; wheezing.

Ce're-al. [Lat. **Cerea'lis**; from *Ce'res*, the goddess of corn.] Pertaining to edible grain or bread-stuffs. Graminaceous plants, as wheat, barley, maize, are called cereal plants.

Ce-re-a'lĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *cerea'lis*, "belonging to *Ceres*."] All sorts of grain of which bread or any nutritious substance is made.

Ce-re'a-lin. [Lat. **Cereali'na**; from *Ceres*, the goddess of corn.] A term for the nutritious principle of flour.

Cĕr-e-bel-li'tis.* [From the Lat. *cerebel'lum.*] Inflammation of the cerebellum.

Cĕr-e-bel'lum.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *cer'ebrum*, the "brain."] (Fr. *Cervelet*, sĕrv'lā'.) The little brain, situated at the lower and back

part of the cranium. It was considered by Gall to be the seat of venereal desire; but this view is contradicted by many facts.

Cĕr'e-bral. [Lat. **Cerebra'lis**; from *cer'ebrum*, the "brain."] Belonging to the brain; brain-like.

Cĕr-e-brā'tion. [Lat. **Cerebra'tio**; from *cer'ebrum*, the "brain."] The action of the brain during any mental operation.

Cĕr-e'bric. [Lat. **Cereb'ricus**; from *cer'ebrum*, the "brain."] A term applied to a fatty acid existing in the brain in combination with soda.

Cerebric Acid. See preceding article.

Cĕr-e'brĭ-form. [Lat. **Cerebrifor'mis**; from *cer'ebrum*, the "brain," and *for'ma*, a "form."] Like the form or substance of the brain; encephaloid.

Cĕr'e-brin, or **Cĕr'e-brĭne.** [Lat. **Cerebri'na**; from *cer'ebrum*, the "brain."] A reddish, fatty substance found in the brain.

Cĕr-e-brī'tis.* [From the Lat. *cer'ebrum*, the "brain."] Inflammation of the brain. See ENCEPHALITIS.

Cĕr'e-bro-. A prefix in compound terms denoting connection with the cerebrum.

Cĕr'e-bro-Spi'nal Fe'ver, or **Ep-ĭ-dem'ic Cĕr'e-bro-Spi'nal Men-in-ġi'tis.** An acute epidemic fever, characterized by sudden invasion, with extreme nervous shock, vomiting, excessive pain, referred to the back of the neck and spine, spasmodic contraction of the muscles, and frequently delirium; accompanied by purpuric eruptions, and frequently by vesicular eruptions, usually of herpetic character. It is generally believed not to be contagious. This disease is liable to be confounded with typhus fever, on account of the petechial rash, but is distinguished from typhus by the rash appearing suddenly without any previous mottling of the skin.

Cĕr'e-broid. [Lat. **Cerebroi'des**; from *cer'ebrum*, the "brain," and the Gr. εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling brain.

Cĕr'e-brot. [From the Lat. *cer'ebrum*, the "brain."] The same as CEPHALOT.

Cĕr'e-brum.* [From the Gr. κάρα, the "head."] (Fr. *Cerveau*, sĕr'vō', and *Cervelle*, sĕr'vĕl'.) The brain proper, occupying the entire upper portion of the cranium, and separated from the cerebellum by the *tentorium*. It is divided on its upper surface, by a deep median cleft, into two equal portions, called hemispheres, which are united at the base by a hard body, called the *corpus callosum*, or *commissura magna*. The lower surface of the cerebrum is divided into three lobes, called anterior, middle, and posterior.

The brain is primarily composed of two substances, the one white, medullary, and fibrous, constituting the interior portion; the other gray, or cineritious, situated chiefly on the surface.

Ce're-us.* [From the Lat. *ce'ra*, "wax."] Having the consistence and appearance of wax.

Ce'reus.* A genus of plants of the order *Cactaceæ*, remarkable for the singularity of their forms and the beauty of their flowers. The *Cereus giganteus* is a native of the arid regions of Mexico and New Mexico. It sometimes attains a height of sixty or seventy feet. It bears an edible fruit.

Cerevisia,* sĕr-e-vish'e-a. Any liquor brewed from corn; ale; beer.

Cerevis'iæ Fer-men'tum.* "Leaven or Yeast of Beer." Yeast, or barm.

Cĕr'ic Aç'id. [From the Lat. *ce'ra*, "wax."] An acid produced by the action of the fixed alkalies on wax.

Ce'rĭ-i Ox'a-las.* "Oxalate of Cerium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a white, slightly granular powder, containing oxalic acid and cerium, insoluble in water or in alcohol, but soluble in hydrochloric acid. It is a nervine tonic and sedative.

Ce'rin, or **Ce'rĭne.** [Lat. **Ceri'na**; from *ce'ra*, "wax."] A component of common wax which dissolves in sixteen times its weight of boiling alcohol and has properties almost exactly the same as those of wax.

Ce-ri'nus.* The color of yellow wax.

Ce'rĭ-um.* A rare white metal found in a Swedish mineral called *cerite*, also in *allanite*. It is very brittle, and almost infusible. Its specific gravity is 6.7. It is never found isolated or in a metallic state. The oxalate of cerium is used in medicine.

Cer'nu-ous. [Lat. **Cer'nuus**; from *cer'nuo*, to "bow downward."] Nodding, stooping, or drooping:—applied to certain flowers.

Ce-ro'ma.* [From the Gr. κηρός, "wax."] Another name for CERATE:—sometimes applied to an adipose tumor of the brain, from its waxy appearance. Called also *Lardaceous Degeneration*.

Cĕr'u-lin. [Lat. **Cæruli'na**; from *cæru'leus*, "blue."] The name given to the coloring-matter of a peculiar substance obtained from indigo by the action of sulphuric acid.

Ce-ru'men,* gen. **Ce-ru'mi-nis.** [From the Lat. *ce'ra*, "wax."] Ear-wax. The wax-like secretion of the ear, given out by follicles of the inner surface of the *meatus auditorius externus*.

Ce-ru'mĭ-nous. [Lat. **Cerumino'sus**; from *ceru'men*.] Belonging to the cerumen; of the nature of cerumen.

Ce'rūse, or **Ce'russe.** [Lat. **Cerus'sa** (perhaps from the Gr. κήρ, "death," "plague," or "disease," on account of its poisonous qualities).] White lead; the subcarbonate of lead.

Ce'ru-site, or **Ce'rus-site.** [From the Lat. *cerus'sa*, "white lead."] Native carbonate of lead, identical in chemical composition with the white lead of commerce. It occurs crystallized in right rhombic prisms of the trimetric system, also massive. It has an adamantine lustre.

Cerveau, Cervelle. See CEREBRUM.

Cervelet. See CEREBELLUM.

Cer'vĭ-cal. [Lat. **Cervica'lis**; from *cer'vix*, the "neck."] Belonging to the neck.

Cer'vĭ-dæ.* [From the Lat. *cer'vus*, a "stag."] A family of animals having the *Cervus* for their type.

Cer'vĭne. Literally, "deer"-colored. Deep tawny, such as the dark part of a lion's hide.

Cer'vix, i'cis.* The neck, more particularly the back part:—also applied to those parts of organs that are narrowed like a neck.

Cervoise, sĕr'vwâz'. The French term for "beer." See CEREVISIA.

Cer'vus.* [From the Gr. *κέρας*, a "horn."] A "stag." Also the name of a genus of *Mammalia Ruminantia.*

Cer'vus El'e-phas.* The systematic name of the stag, the horns of which afford some valuable medicines. See CORNU.

Ces'pĭ-tōse. [Lat. **Cespito'sus**; from *ces'pis, ces'pitis*, a "turf."] Producing many stems from one root, forming a tuft or turf.

Ces'trum.* A genus of plants of the order *Solanaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Brazil. Their fruits contain a poisonous juice. Some of them are used in medicine as diuretics, etc.

Cetacea,* se-ta'she-ạ, or **Cetaceans,** se-tā'shŭns. [From the Lat. *ce'tus*, a "whale."] An order of *Mammalia* living in the sea, including the whale, dolphin, porpoise, etc. They breathe air, have warm blood, and can remain but a limited time under water. As they are often compelled to come to the surface for air, to facilitate their ascent and descent they are furnished with a horizontal tail fin, and are thus obviously distinguished from the true fishes, in which the tail-fin is vertical.

Ce-tā'ceous. [Lat. **Ceta'ceus**; from *ce'tus*, a "whale."] Belonging to the whale; of the nature of the whale.

Cetaceum,* se-ta'she-ŭm. [From the Lat. *ce'tus*, a "whale."] The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) of spermaceti, a peculiar concrete, fatty substance obtained from the *Physe'ter macroceph'alus.* It is an ingredient of many ointments and cerates.

Cet'ic Aç'id. A supposed peculiar acid resulting from the saponification of cetin, found to be only a mixture of margaric acid and cetin.

Ce'tin. [Lat. **Ceti'na**; from *ce'tus*, a "whale."] Another name for spermaceti.

Ce-tra'rĭ-ạ.* The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) of the *Cetraria Islandica*, or Iceland moss.

Cetra'ria Is-lan'dĭ-cạ.* The systematic name of Iceland moss, otherwise called *Lichen Islandicus* and *Lichen Cetraria.* It is demulcent, tonic, and nutritious.

Ce-trā'rin. [Lat. **Cetrari'na.**] The bitter principle of the *Cetraria Islandica.*

Ce-vad'ic Aç'id. An acid produced by the saponification of the oil of the *Veratrum Sabadilla* or *Cevadilla*:—sometimes called *Sabadillic Acid.*

Cevadilla. See SABADILLA.

Ceylon Moss. See JAFNA MOSS.

Chaff. A dry, thin membrane:—applied to the glumes of grasses, and to the bracts on the receptacle of the *Compositæ.* See PALEA.

Chaf'fy. Furnished with chaff, or of the texture of chaff; paleaceous.

Chailletiaceæ,* kīl-le-te-a'she-ē. [From *Chaille'tia*, the name of one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous trees or shrubs, found in hot climates.

Chair. See FLESH.

Cha-la'sis.* [From the Gr. *χαλάω*, to "relax."] Relaxation:—also the name given by Sauvages to the porcine species of scrofula.

Cha-la'za.* [Gr. *χάλαζα*, a "hail-stone."] A small tumor or tubercle found chiefly on the eyelid. (See CHALAZION.) In Botany, applied to an enlargement of the *raphé*, where it joins the base of the nucleus. In the plural (*Chala'zæ*) it denotes two spiral bodies, situated one at each end of the egg, the apex of each adhering to the yelk.

Cha-la'zĭ-on,* **Cha-la'zĭ-um.*** [From the same.] A small, transparent tubercle on the edge of the eyelid:—called also *Chalaza.*

Cha-la-zo'sis.* [Gr. *χαλάζωσις.*] The same as CHALAZA and CHALAZION.

Chăl-can'thum.* [From the Gr. *χαλκός*, "brass," or "bronze," and *ἄνθος*, a "flower."] The "flowers of brass," or the sulphate of zinc; Pliny's term for copperas, or the sulphate of iron.

Chăl-çed'o-nous, or **Chăl-çe-do'nĭ-ous.** [Lat. **Chalced'onus, Chalcedon'icus.**] Having the external characters or appearance of chalcedony.

Chăl-çed'o-nў (or kăl'se-do-ne). [From *Chalce'don*, a town of Asia Minor, where it was originally found.] A silicious stone, much used in jewelry; a translucent variety of quartz, which occurs amorphous or under imitative forms, as globular, etc.

Chaleur, shă'lŭr'. The French word for "caloric" or "heat." See CALORIC.

Chalk, chawk. [Lat. **Cre'ta**; Fr. *Craie*, krĕ.] Carbonate of lime; whitening; a variety of calcite. It is soft, white, earthy, destitute of lustre, insipid, inodorous, and insoluble. "Most chalk was made chiefly out of the shells of Rhizopods."—(DANA.)

Chalk, Black. Drawing-slate; a bluish-black clay, containing about 12 per cent. of carbon.

Chalk, Red. A species of argillaceous iron-ore; a variety of hematite.

Chalk, Span'ish. Steatite, or soapstone.

Chalk'-Stone. [Lat. **Cal'culus Arthrit'icus,** or **Cal'culus Podag'ricus.**] A concretion deposited in the hands and feet of those afflicted with gout, resembling chalk, though chemically different; gout-stone. Chalk-stones consist chiefly of uric acid and soda, sometimes, though rarely, of urate of lime.

Cha-lўb'e-ate. [Lat. **Chalybea'tus**; from the Gr. *χάλυψ*, gen. *χάλυβος*, "iron" or "steel."] Containing iron; impregnated with iron.

Chalyb'eate Wat'ers. Mineral waters whose predominating or active principle is iron. There are two kinds: the *carbonated*, containing carbonate of the protoxide of iron; and the *sulphurated*, containing sulphate of iron. Some of the latter contain sulphate of alumina, and are called *aluminous sulphated chalybeates.*

Chamaceæ,* ka-ma'she-ē, or **Chamaceans,** ka-ma'shans. [From the Lat. *cha'ma*, a "clam."] A family of acephalous Mollusks, of which the common clam is the type.

Cha-mæ'le-on.* A name given to certain thistles, from the variety and uncertainty of their colors, like the changing hues of the chameleon.

Cha-mæ'le-on'ī-dæ.* [From the Lat. *chamæ'leon.*] A family of *Reptilia Sauria*, having the chameleon for its type.

Chamælianciaceæ,* ka-me-le-an-se-a'she-ē. A natural order of plants, allied to the Myrtle-blooms, found in Australia. They are bushes with fragrant leaves.

Cham-æ-me'lum.* [From the Gr. *χαιμαί*, "on the ground," and *μῆλον*, an "apple;" so named, according to some, probably on account of its globe-like flowers, or perhaps from its fragrance being supposed to resemble that of apples.] Literally, "ground-apples." One of the names of the *An'themis nob'ilis*, or chamomile.

Chamæme'lum Nob'ī-le.* The *Anthemis nobilis.*

Chambers of the Eye. See CAMERA.

Cha-me'le-on Min'er-al. A combination of black oxide of manganese and potash, which gives a green color to water, passes gradually through all the shades of the prism, and at last becomes colorless.

Cham'o-mīle. [See CHAMÆMELUM.] The popular name for the *An'themis nob'ilis.* An infusion of the flowers of this plant forms an excellent bitter tonic.

Cham-o-mil'la Ro-ma'na.* Another name for the *An'themis nob'ilis.*

Champagne (shăm-pān') **Wine.** A famous French wine, produced in the former province of Champagne. There are varieties of this wine called red, white, still, and sparkling.

Champignon, shŏm'pĕn'yŏn'. The French for "mushroom."

Chancre, shank'ẹr; Fr. pron. shŏNkr. [A French corruption of the Latin *can'cer.*] A sore or ulcer arising from the direct application of the syphilitic poison.

Chancroid, shăng'kroid. [From the Lat. *chancre*, and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance"] (Fr. *Chancroïde*, shŏN'kRo-ĕd'.) Chancre-like:—also used to denote soft chancre.

Chan'doo'. An extract of opium prepared by the Chinese for smoking.

Change of Life. In popular language, the constitutional disturbance often attending the cessation of the menstrual discharge in females.

Chan'nel. [Lat. **Cana'lis.**] A long cavity; a strait or narrow sea. In Botany, a longitudinal groove.

Chan'nelled. Having longitudinal grooves; canaliculate.

Chanvre. See CANNABIS SATIVA.

Characeæ,* ka-ra'she-ē. [From *Cha'ra*, one of the genera.] A natural order of cryptogamous, aquatic plants, remarkable for the distinctness with which the rotation of their fluids may be seen under a microscope. See CHARA HISPIDA.

Char'ac-ter. In Botany, the brief description or enumeration in scientific terms of the principal distinctive marks of a species, genus, order, or other group, is called its character.—(GRAY.)

Chăr'ac-ters, Chem'ī-cal, or **Chem'ical Sym'bols.** Various systems of these have been introduced, but are now almost entirely discarded from use. Formerly the principal metals were often represented by characters or signs: thus, gold, symbolized by the sun, was indicated by this sign, ☉; silver (the moon), by ☽. In like manner, copper (Venus), iron (Mars), tin (Jupiter), and lead (Saturn) were represented by the signs used for those planets. But now abbreviations are mostly employed instead. See Appendix, page 839.

Cha'ra His'pĭ-da.* A submersed, leafless, aquatic plant, of the order *Characeæ*, interesting to the physiologist as displaying the special circulation in plants, and as being analogous in Botany to the frog in Zoology.

Char'coal. This term commonly denotes coal from burnt wood (or *carbo ligni*), but is often used indefinitely for the residue of any animal or vegetable and of many mineral substances when heated to redness in close vessels. There are several varieties of charcoal, termed gas-carbon, lamp-black, wood-charcoal, coke, and ivory-black.

Charpie, shar-pee'. (Fr.) Lint, a substance obtained by scraping old linen cloth, or by unravelling old linen, and used for dressing wounds, etc.

Char'ta,* plural **Char'tæ.** The name of a Pharmacopœial preparation. See CHARTA CANTHARIDIS, etc.

Char'ta Can-thar'ī-dis.* "Cantharides Paper." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a preparation made of wax, spermaceti, olive oil, Canada turpentine, and cantharides, spread thinly, when hot, on paper, and used as a blistering plaster.

Char'ta Po-tas'sĭ-i Ni-tra'tis.* "Nitrate of Potassium Paper." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation sometimes called *asthma paper*, made by dissolving nitrate of potassium in distilled water and immersing strips of white unsized paper in the solution.

Char'ta Sĭ-na'pis.* "Mustard Paper." Mustard Leaves. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a preparation made of black mustard, benzin, and solution of gutta-percha, and applied by a brush to one side of a piece of rather stiff well-sized paper. It is used as a substitute for mustard plaster.

Char-ta'ceous. [From the Lat. *char'ta*, "paper."] Resembling paper or parchment in texture:—applied to parts of plants.

Chartreux, Poudre de, poodr dẹh shăR'tRUh'. See KERMES MINERAL.

Chaste Tree. See VITEX AGNUS-CASTUS.

Châtaigne. See CHESTNUT.

Chaton. See CATKIN.

Chaul-moo'gra. The *Gynocar'dia odora'ta*, a genus of plants belonging to the natural order *Capparidaceæ.* It is a native of India. The oil from the seeds is regarded as a remedy against leprosy. It is used both internally and externally.

Chav'ī-ca.* A genus of plants of the order *Piperaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of India, which yield betel pepper and long pepper.

Chav'ica Be'tel.* A plant, a native of India, producing the betel pepper, the leaf of which is wrapped around the areca-nut and chewed.

Chav'ica Rox-burgh'ĭ-i.* The plant which furnishes the long pepper of commerce. It is cultivated in India.

Chāy Root, or **Cha'yạ Root.** The root of the *Oldenlan'dia umbella'ta*, used for giving the beautiful red of the Madras cottons.

Cheek. See BUCCA, GENA, MALA.

Cheek'-Bone. The *os juga'le, os ma'læ*, or *os zygomat'icum.*

Cheese. [Lat. **Ca'seus**; Fr. *Fromage*, fro'-mäzh'.] A substance prepared from milk, composed chiefly of casein mixed with a small but variable proportion of oil (butter). See CASEIN.

Cheese Ren'net. The popular name for GALIUM VERUM, which see.

Cheiloplastic, kī-lo-plas'tik. [Lat **Cheiloplas'ticus.**] Belonging to the operation of cheiloplasty.

Cheiloplasty, kī'lo-plas-te. [Lat. **Cheiloplas'tice**; from the Gr. *χείλος*, the "lip," and *πλάσσω*, to "form."] The operation of supplying deficiencies of the lips by appropriating a sufficient portion of the neighboring healthy substance to that purpose.

Cheīr-an'thus Cheī'ri.* The systematic name of the Wall-Flower, a plant of the order *Cruciferæ*. It is a native of Southern Europe, growing on old walls, on sea-cliffs, and in quarries. It has fragrant flowers, which in a wild state are yellow.

Cheīr-ap'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *χείρ*, the "hand," and *ἅπτω*, to "touch," to "seize upon."] The act of rubbing or scratching,—a common symptom in cutaneous affections.

Cheiroptera.* See CHEIROPTERUS.

Cheiropterus,* kī-rop'ter-ŭs. [From the Gr. *χείρ*, the "hand," and *πτερόν*, a "wing."] Literally, "hand-winged,"—that is, having both wings and hands; cheirop'terous:—applied in the plural neuter (*Cheirop'tera*) to a family of *Mammalia* that have a fold of skin extending from the neck between their fore-feet and toes, enabling certain of them to fly, as the bat tribe.

Chela.* [Gr. *χηλή.*] A Latin word signifying "claw," but found in the Roman writers only in the plural (*Che'læ*). It is applied in Natural History especially to the claws of the crab, lobster, and other Crustaceans.

Chelæ Cancrorum.* See CANCRORUM LAPILLI and CANCRORUM CHELÆ.

Che-liç'er-a.* [From the Lat. *che'la*, a "claw," and the Gr. *κέρας*, a "horn."] A term applied in the plural (*Cheliç'eræ*) to the prehensile organs of certain *Arachnides*, terminated by two fingers, or by a single one resembling a hook or claw.

Chel-ĭ-do'nĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *χελιδών*, a "swallow," because its flowering coincides in time with the appearance of the swallow.] The Celandine (sel'an-dīn), a genus of plants belonging to the Linnæan class *Polyandria*, natural order *Papaveraceæ.*

Chelido'nium.* "Chelidonium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the *Chelidonium majus*, or Celandine. It is an acrid purgative, and has diuretic properties.

Chelido'nium Ma'jus.* The "Greater Celandine," an herb, the yellow juice of which has been employed as an escharotic to destroy warts.

Che-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Chelif'erus**; from *che'la*, a "claw," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing, or having, claws, or pincers.

Chel'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Chelifor'mis**; from *che'la*, a "claw."] Formed like a claw.

Che'loid. [Lat. **Cheloi'des**; from the Gr. *χέλυς*, a "tortoise," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the tortoise:—applied to a skin-disease.

Che-lo'nē [from the Gr. *χελώνη*, a "tortoise"] **Gla'bra.*** A plant of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*, a native of the United States. Its leaves are bitter and tonic. Its popular names are Shell-Flower and Turtle-Head.

Che-lo'nĭ-a,* or **Che-lo'nĭ-anș.** [From the Gr. *χελώνη*, a "tortoise"] An order of *Reptilia*, including the several varieties of the tortoise. See TESTUDO.

Chelo'nia My'das.* The systematic name of the green turtle, so prized by epicures as an article of food.

Chem'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Chem'icus**; from *che'mia.*] Of, or belonging to, chemistry.

Chemical Characters. See CHARACTERS, CHEMICAL.

Chemico-Histology. See ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Chem'is-trў. [Lat. **Che'mia, Chi'mia,** or **Chy'mia**; supposed by some to be derived from the Greek *χύω*, to "pour out," or to "melt;" others derive it from the Arabic.] (Fr. *Chimie*, shē'mē'.) "The science which investigates the composition of natural substances, and the permanent changes of constitution which their mutual actions produce." The study of the properties of the elements, of the compounds formed by their union, and of the laws which regulate the combination of the elements with one another, and to which their compounds are subject in their mutual actions. This science comprises two primary divisions, *organic* and *inorganic* chemistry. Chemistry is in a pre-eminent degree a science of quantity and quality, and is the science which depends most entirely on experiment.

Che-mo'sis,* or **Chў-mo'sis.*** [From the Gr. *χήμη*, an "aperture," or *χυμός*, a "humor."] Inflammation of the conjunctiva, with lymph or blood effused in the cellular substance connecting it with the eyeball, so that it is greatly elevated and the cornea seems to form the bottom of a cavity.

Chêne, shạn. (Fr.) See QUERCUS.

Chenopodiaceæ,* ke-no-po-de-a'she-ē. [From *Chenopo'dium*, one of the genera.] The *Atriplices* of Jussieu, a natural order of exogenous plants, comprising spinage, beet, and many weeds found in nearly all parts of the world.

Che-no-po'dĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *χήν*, a "goose," and *ποῦς, ποδός*, a "foot."] A plant

called Goosefoot, belonging to the Linnæan class *Pentandria*, natural order *Chenopodiaceæ*. Several species of this genus possess anthelmintic properties.

Chenopo'dium.* "Chenopodium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the fruit of *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, var. *anthelminticum*. It is anthelmintic.

Chenopo'dium An-thel-min'tĭ-cum.* Wormseed, a plant growing in different parts of the United States. The seeds are given in powder, as a remedy for worms, in the dose of one or two teaspoonfuls to a child three or four years old. Of the oil, the dose is from four to eight drops.

Cherimoyer. See ANONA.

Cher'ry. A fruit-tree of the genus *Prunus* and the order *Rosaceæ*. The Wild Cherry (*Pru'nus serot'ina*) is a native of the United States.

Cher'ry-Lau'rel. The *Pru'nus Lau'ro-cer'asus*, a tree which is a native of Asia Minor, and is extensively cultivated in Europe. The leaves yield on distillation with water a peculiar volatile oil, along with hydrocyanic acid. The oil resembles that of bitter almonds. It has been employed to flavor liquors and various culinary preparations; but, as it is very poisonous, it must be used, if used at all, with great caution. The water distilled from the leaves is employed in medicine for the same purposes as hydrocyanic acid.

Cher'vil. (Fr. *Cerfeuil*, sĕr'fŭl'.) The popular name of the *Chærophyl'lum sati'vum*, a plant of the order *Umbelliferæ*, a native of Europe. Its leaves are aromatic.

Chest. One of the great splanchnic cavities, containing the heart and lungs. See THORAX.

Chest-Measurer. See STETHOMETER.

Chest'nut. (Fr. *Châtaigne*, shă'tăñ'.) The *Casta'nea ves'ca*, a noble forest-tree, of the order *Cupuliferæ*, a native of Asia, Europe, and the United States. It is said to be "the most magnificent tree which reaches perfection in Europe." —(Lindley's "Treasury of Botany.") It attains a great size in France, Italy, etc. Its wood is light, but durable, and valuable for fences. The nuts form an important article of food in France, Italy, and Spain.

Chest'nut Brown. Pure brown or reddish brown, like a chestnut. It is one of the fundamental colors of Mineralogy.

Chevestre, shę vĕs'tr; Fr. pron. shęh-vêtr'. [Lat. **Capis'trum,** *i.e.*, a "halter."] A double roller applied to the head in cases of fracture or luxation of the lower jaw.

Cheveu, shęh-vuh'. The French for HAIR.

Chew'ing Balls. Masticatories used in farriery, composed of the wood of the bay and juniper trees, assafœtida, liver of antimony, and pellitory of Spain.

Chewing the Cud. See RUMINATION.

Chĭ-as'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *χιαζω*, to "make a cross like the letter X."] Chi'asm; the crossing of the fibres of the optic nerve. See INTRICATURA.

Chiaster,* ke-as'tęr. A bandage for stopping hemorrhage from the temporal artery, and named from its being shaped like a cross or the Greek letter X (*chi*):—written also *Kiaster*.

Chick'en-Brĕast'ed. A term applied to that form of the chest which occurs in the affection known as LORDOSIS, which see.

Chick'en-Pox. The popular English name for *varicella*.

Chicory. See CICHORIUM.

Chigre, chig'gęr, **Chigo,** chee'go. (Fr. *Chique*, shĕk.) A small sand-flea of the West Indies, which insinuates itself into the soft and tender parts of the fingers and toes, causing great irritation.

Chil'blain. [Lat. **Per'nio, o'nis.**] (See BLAIN.) A painful inflammatory swelling on the fingers, toes, or heels, consequent on exposure to severe cold; a kibe.

Childbed Fever. See PUERPERAL FEVER.

Chĭ-maph'ĭ-la.* [From the Gr. *χεῖμα*, "winter," and *φιλέω*, to "love."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Decandria*, natural order *Ericaceæ*. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the leaves of the *Chimaphila umbellata*, or Pipsissewa. It is diuretic, tonic, and astringent.

Chimaph'ila Um-bel-la'ta.* The systematic name of the Pipsissewa, a native of nearly all parts of the United States. It is diuretic and tonic.

Chimie, shĕ'mĕ'. The French term for CHEMISTRY, which see.

Chim'ney-Sweep'ers' Can'cer. [Lat. **Can'cer Mundito'rum.**] See CANCER SCROTI.

Chĭ'na Glaze. A preparation for printing blue frit, made from ten parts of glass, two parts of lead, and three or more parts of blue calx.

Chi'na Grass. The popular name of the fibre of BÖHMERIA NIVEA, which see.

China Nova,* ke'nă no'vă. The name given in Germany to the red bark known in France as *Quinquina nova* (or *Quinquina rouge*): it is the produce of the *Cinchona oblongifolia*. It is very different from the red bark of English commerce, though they have been confounded by the London College.—(HOBLYN.)

Chinchina,* kin-kee'na. Cinchona, or Peruvian bark.

Chinchona.* See CINCHONA.

Chin-Cough. See PERTUSSIS.

Chi-nese' Worm'wood. The *Artemisia Chinensis*.

Chĭ-noi'din. [Lat. **Chinoidi'na**; from *chi'na*, "Peruvian bark," and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] A substance containing a small portion of amorphous quinine.

Chĭ-noi'dĭ-num.* "Chinoidin." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a mixture of alkaloids, mostly amorphous, obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of the crystallizable alkaloids from cinchona. It is antiperiodic.

Chin'qua-pin, or **Chink'a-pin.** The popular name of the *Casta'nea pu'mila*, an American tree which bears an edible nut.

Chĭ-o-nan'thus.* [From the Gr. *χιών*, "snow," and *ἄνθος*, "flower."] A genus of shrubs

of the order *Oleaceæ*. The *Chionan'thus Virgin'ica*, or Fringe-Tree, is an ornamental shrub. An infusion of the root has been used as a tonic.

Chī'ra-gra,* or **Cheīr'a-gra.*** [From the Gr. *χείρ*, the "hand," and *ἄγρα*, a "seizure."] Gout in the joints of the hand.

Chi-ra'ta.* "Chiretta." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the entire plant of *Ophe'lia Chira'ta*, an herb of the order *Gentianaceæ*, a native of India. It is intensely bitter, and is tonic.

Chĭ-ret'ta.* The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the herb and root of the *Agatho'tes Chiray'ta*. *Chiretta* and *Chirata* appear to be different names for the same plant. See CHIRATA.

Chirimoya. See ANONA.

Chī'ro-man-cy. [From the Gr. *χείρ*, the "hand," and *μαντεία*, "divination."] The art of divining by the inspection of the hand.

Chĭ-ro'nĭ-a.* [From *Chi'ron*, the Centaur, fabled to have been a skilful physician.] A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Gentianaceæ*. It comprises several species of herbs or small shrubs, natives of South Africa.

Chiro'nia Cen-tau'rĭ-um.* The former name of the *Erythræa Centaurium*, an herb called the Lesser Centaury. (Fr. *Centaurée petite*, sŏN'-tō'rà' pęh-tĕt'.) The tops (*Centau'rii cacu'mina*) are aromatic and tonic.

Chī-rop'o-dist. [From the Gr. *χείρ*, the "hand," and *πούς, ποδός*, a "foot."] Strictly speaking, one who treats diseases of the hands and feet; but commonly applied to one who professes to remove corns and bunions.

Chī-ro-the'ca.* [From the Gr. *χείρ*, the "hand," and *θήκη*, a "case."] A bandage for the hand.

Chirurgeon. See SURGEON.

Chī-rur'ger-y. [Lat. **Chirur'gia**; from the Gr. *χείρ*, the "hand," and *ἔργον*, a "work."] Literally, a "manual operation:" hence that part of medicine which heals with the hand, without, however, excluding other remedies. See SURGERY.

Chī-rur'gĭ-cal. [Lat. **Chirur'gicus**; from *chirur'gia*, "surgery."] Belonging to surgery; surgical.

Chī-rur'gus.* [From the Gr. *χείρ*, the "hand," and *ἔργον*, a "work."] A surgeon, or chirurgeon.

Chĭ-ti'na.* [From the Gr. *χιτών*, a "doublet."] The hard crust forming the outward integument —especially the *elytra*—of certain insects; the chitine.

Chlænaceæ,* kle-na'she-ē. [From the Gr. *χλαῖνα*, a "cloak," and, hence, an "involucrum," all plants of this order having involucra.] A small natural order of exogenous trees and shrubs, found in Madagascar. Many of them have showy flowers. Sometimes written *Chlenaceæ*.

Chlo-as'ma, a'tis.* [From the Gr. *χλοάζω*, to "be green or greenish yellow."] A cutaneous affection exhibiting spots and patches of a yellowish-brown color:—sometimes called *Mac'ulæ hepat'icæ* ("liver-spots"), from a supposition that they are caused by disease of the liver. The *Pityriasis versicolor* of Willan.

Chlo'ra Per-fo-lĭ-a'ta.* An herbaceous plant, of the order *Gentianaceæ*, a native of England. It bears yellow flowers. The whole plant is very bitter, and is tonic.

Chlor-a-cet'ic Ac'id. A remarkable acid, in which the three atoms of the hydrogen of acetic acid are replaced by three atoms of chlorine.

Chlo'ral. This term, derived from the first syllables of the words *chlorine* and *alcohol*, has been applied by Liebig to a liquid compound of chlorine, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, prepared by the mutual action of alcohol and chlorine. The term is applied to two things,—anhydrous chloral and the hydrate of chloral. The anhydrous chloral is not used in medicine. *Chloral* is the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the hydrate of chloral, which occurs in rhomboidal, colorless, and transparent crystals, slowly evaporating when exposed to the air, having an aromatic, penetrating odor, a bitterish, caustic taste, and a neutral reaction. It is used in medicine as an anodyne and hypnotic. In excessive doses it is a fatal poison. In spasmodic affections it is one of the most powerful of remedies.

Chloranthaceæ,* klo-ran-tha'she-ē. [From *Chloran'thus*, one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous plants, found in the hot parts of India and America. They have stimulating properties of great importance. The root of *Chloran'thus officina'lis* is prized in Java as a remedy for typhus fever. This order includes only two known genera,—*Chloranthus* and *Hedyosmum*.

Chlo'rāte. [Lat. **Chlo'ras, a'tis**; from *chlor'icum* ac'idum.] A combination of chloric acid with a base.

Chlorate of Potash. See POTASSÆ CHLORAS.

Chlor'ic. [Lat. **Chlor'icus**; from *chlo'rium*, "chlorine."] Derived from chlorine; of the nature of chlorine.

Chlor'ic E'ther. Under this name two compounds have been confounded. One of these results from the action of chlorine on olefiant gas, and is generally known as the *oil of the Dutch chemists*. The other is obtained by passing hydrochloric acid gas into alcohol to saturation and distilling the product: this is generally called *hydrochloric ether*.

Chlo'rĭde. [Lat. **Chlor'idum**; from *chlo'rium*, "chlorine."] (Fr. *Chlorure*, klo'rür'.) A combination of chlorine with different substances. Among the numerous chlorides are common salt, calomel, and chloride of lime.

Chloride of Mercury. See HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM.

Chlo'rĭne. [Lat. **Chlo'rium**; from the Gr. *χλωρός*, "green."] An elementary body, formerly called oxy-muriatic acid. It is a yellowish-green gas, with a suffocating odor, and is incombustible. It is a powerful disinfectant, and has the property of discharging colors from cotton, linen, etc. It is one of the essential constituents of the human body. Its compounds are numerous and important. An aqueous solution of chlorine is used as a stimulant and antiseptic.

Chlo-rī'o-dāte. [Lat. **Chlori'odas, a'tis**; from *chloriod'icum* ac'idum.] A combination of chloriodic acid with a base.

Chlo-rĭ-od'ic. [Lat. **Chloriod'icus**; from *chlo'rium*, "chlorine," and *iodin'ium*, "iodine."] Belonging to chlorine and iodine:—applied to an acid obtained from this compound.

Chlo'ro-. A prefix in compound terms, meaning that chlorine is one of the components of the substance denoted, or is employed in its preparation.

Chlo-ro-car-bon'ic. [Lat. **Chlorocarbon'icus**; from *chloro-*, and *carbo'nium.*] A term applied to an acid obtained from chlorine and carbon. See PHOSGENE GAS.

Chlo'ro-dyne. The name of a secret nostrum used chiefly as an anodyne.

Chlo'ro-form, or **Chlo-ro-for'myle.** [Lat. **Chlorofor'mum**; from *chlo'rine*, and *for'myle.*] A colorless, volatile liquid, varying in specific gravity from 1.45 to 1.49, obtained by distilling a mixture of chloride of lime and alcohol. It is a powerful anæsthetic agent. It is usually administered in the form of vapor, being inhaled into the lungs. It is sometimes taken into the stomach, as an anodyne or soporific, in which case a fluidrachm is equivalent to about thirty-five drops of laudanum.

Chlo-ro-for'mum Pu-rĭ-fĭ-ca'tum.* "Purified Chloroform." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a heavy, clear, colorless, diffusive liquid, of a characteristic pleasant ethereal odor, a burning, sweet taste, and a neutral reaction. It is largely used as an anæsthetic.

Chlorofor'mum Ve-na'le.* "Commercial Chloroform." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for unpurified chloroform. It should contain at least 98 per cent. of chloroform, and is used as a solvent, as a menstruum, or as an addition to liniment.

Chlo-rom'e-ter. [Lat. **Chlorom'etrum**; from *chlo'rium*, "chlorine," and the Gr. *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An apparatus for estimating the quantity of chlorine in combination with water or a base, but especially for ascertaining the bleaching power of a solution of chlorine, or chloride of lime, etc. See next article.

Chlo-rom'e-trў, or **Chlo-rim'e-trў.** [From the same.] The process of estimating the bleaching power of chloride of lime by the quantity of a solution of sulphate of indigo which a known weight of the chloride can discolor or render yellow.

Chlo'ro-phўll. [From the Gr. *χλωρός*, "green," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] The green coloring-matter of leaves; a peculiar green matter lying loose in the cells in the form of grains:—written also *Chlorophylle.*

Chlo-ro'sis.* [From the Gr. *χλωρός*, "green."] A disease peculiar to young females under retention or suppression of the menstrual discharge; green-sickness. A genus of the order *Adynamiæ*, class *Neuroses*, of Cullen's nosology. Chlorosis is also a disease to which plants are subject. It consists in a pallid condition of the plant, in which the tissues are weak and the cells are more or less destitute of chlorophyll.

Chlo-rot'ic. [Lat. **Chlorot'icus.**] Belonging to chlorosis.

Chlo'rous Aç'id. The peroxide of chlorine, because approaching to an acid in its nature.

Chlo-rox'ў-lon Swie-te'nĭ-a.* The Satin-Wood of India, a tree of the order *Cedrelaceæ*, a native of India and Ceylon. It furnishes a handsome light-colored hard wood called satin-wood.

Chlōr'ū-ret. [Lat. **Chlorure'tum**; from *chlo'rium*, "chlorine."] (Fr. *Chlorure*, klo'rür'.) A combination of chlorine with a metal or an inflammable body. See CHLORIDE.

Chlor-y'dric (or **Chlor-hy'dric**) **Aç'id.** The name given by Thenard to muriatic—now called hydrochloric—acid.

Choc'o-late. (Fr. *Chocolat*, sho'ko'lä'.) A dried paste prepared from the seeds or kernels of the *Theobroma Cacao*, mixed with sugar and flavored with vanilla or spices. It is much used in confectionery. When used as a beverage it is dissolved in hot water or milk.

Choke'-Cher'rў. The popular name of the *Pru'nus Virginia'na.*

Choke'-Damp. [Ger. *Dampf*, a "vapor."] A name applied by miners to all irrespirable gases, but more especially to carbonic acid gas.

Cho-læ'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *χολή*, "bile," and *αἷμα*, "blood."] The presence of bile-pigment in the blood.

Chol'a-gŏgue. [Lat. **Cholago'gus**; from the Gr. *χολή*, "bile," and *ἄγω*, to "lead or carry off."] A medicine which has the property of increasing the evacuation of bile.

Cho'le.* [Gr. *χολή.*] Bile. See BILIS.

Cho'le-āte. [Lat. **Cho'leas, a'tis.**] A combination of choleic acid with a base.

Cho-le-çўs-tec'to-mў. [From the Lat. *cholecys'tis*, the "gall-bladder," and the Gr. *ἐκ*, "out," and *τομή*, a "cutting."] The operation of cutting gall-stones out of the gall-bladder.

Cho-le-çўs'tis.* [From the Gr. *χολή*, "bile," and *κύστις*, "bladder."] The gall-bladder.

Cho-le-çўs-ti'tis, i*dis.* [From the Lat. *cholecys'tis*, the "gall-bladder."] Inflammation of the gall-bladder.

Choledoch. See CHOLEDOCHUS.

Cho-led'o-chus.* [From the Gr. *χολή*, "bile," and *δέχομαι*, to "receive."] (Fr. *Cholédoque*, ko'lä'dok'.) Receiving gall or bile. See DUCTUS COMMUNIS CHOLEDOCHUS.

Cho-le'ic. [Lat. **Chole'icus**; from the Gr. *χολή*, "bile."] Relating to bile:—applied to an acid obtained from bile.

Cho-le'in. [Lat. **Cholei'na**; from the Gr. *χολή*, "bile."] The peculiar principle of bile.

Cho-le-me'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *χολή*, "bile," and *ἔμεσις*, "vomiting."] The vomiting of bile.

Chol-e-pўr'rhin. [Lat. **Cholepyrrhi'na**; from the Gr. *χολή*, "bile," and *πυῤῥός*, a "yellowish red."] A term synonymous with *Biliphein.*

Chol'er-a.* [From the Gr. *χολή*, "bile," and *ῥέω*, to "flow;" or *χολάς*, the "intestines," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] A vomiting and purging of bile (this is true at least respecting European cholera), with painful griping, and spasm of the muscles of

the abdomen and calves of the legs, etc. A genus of the order *Spasmi*, class *Neuroses*, of Cullen's nosology.

CHOL'ERA, ASIAT'IC. [*Chol'era Asiat'ica.**] A remarkable epidemic disease, consisting in a malignant form of cholera, in which all the symptoms are much more severe and rapid in their progress to a too generally fatal issue.

CHOL'ERA BILIO'SA.* "Bilious Cholera." Copious and frequent vomiting, at first of the alimentary and fæcal matters, with redundancy of bile, and spasms of the legs and thighs. This is nothing more than a form or variety of European cholera.

CHOL'ERA, EUROPE'AN.* [*Chol'era Europæ'a.*] A name given to cholera as it usually appears in Europe when not epidemic, to distinguish it from the epidemic and malignant form of the disease known as Asiatic cholera.

CHOL'ERA INFAN'TUM.* "Cholera of Infants." A name applied to a disease common among children in the United States during the summer months, and hence called the "summer-complaint." It is attended with vomiting and purging of green or yellow matter, often mixed with slime or blood.

CHOL'ERA MOR'BUS.* A common name of non-epidemic cholera. See CHOLERA, EUROPEAN.

Chol-e-rā'ic. [Lat. **Cholera'icus.**] The same as CHOLERICUS.

Cho-lĕr'ĭ-cus.* (Fr. *Cholérique*, ko'lā'rĕk'.)[3] Belonging to cholera; also bilious.

Chol'er-ine. The first stage of epidemic cholera:—sometimes applied to a light form of sporadic cholera characterized by a sudden uneasiness, frequent stools, watery alvine dejections, and moderate fever.

Chol'er-oid. [Lat. **Choleroi'des**; from *chol'era*, and the Gr. εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling cholera:—applied to diseases of this character.

Chol'er-o-pho'bĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *chol'era*, and the Gr. φόβος, "fear."] A dread of cholera.

Chol'er-o-pho'ne.* [From the Lat. *chol'era*, and the Gr. φωνή, the "voice."] The *vox choler'ica*, or faint whispering voice of choleraic patients.

Cho-le-ste-a-to'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. χολή, "bile," and the Lat. *steato'ma.*] A fatty tumor, laminated and pearly, principally composed of crystals of cholesterin.

Cho-les-ter-æ'mĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *cholesteri'na*, and the Gr. αἷμα, "blood."] A term applied to a morbid excess of cholesterin in the blood, resulting from non-excretion.

Chol-es-tĕr'ic Aç'id. An acid formed by the action of nitric acid on cholesterin.

Cho-lĕs'ter-in, or Cho-lĕs'ter-ine. [Lat. **Cholesteri'na**; from the Gr. χολή, "bile,"[3] and στερεός, "firm," or "solid."] A pearl-like, fatty substance, of which human biliary calculi are chiefly composed.

Chol'ic. [Lat. **Chol'icus**; from the Gr. χολή, "bile."] Belonging to bile; bilious.

Chol'ic Aç'id. [Lat. **Aç'idum Chol'icum.**] A peculiar acid obtained from bile.

Chol'ĭ-nāte. [Lat. **Chol'inas, a*tis.**] Cholinic acid combined with a base.

Cho-lin'ic Aç'id. [Lat. **Aç'idum Cholin'icum.**] A peculiar substance obtained from bile.

Chololic. See CHOLIC.

Chol-o-lith'ic. [Lat. **Chololith'icus**; from *cholol'ithus.*] Belonging to a gall-stone.

Cho-lol'ĭ-thus.* [From the Gr. χολή, "bile," and λίθος, a "stone."] A gall-stone, or biliary calculus.

Cho-lo'sis.* [From the Gr. χολή, "bile."] In the plural (*Cholo'ses*), biliary diseases.

Chon-do-den'dron.* A genus of climbing shrubs of the order *Menispermaceæ.*

Chondoden'dron To-men-to'sum.* The systematic name of the plant from which *Pareira brava* is obtained. It is a climbing vine, a native of Brazil and Peru. See PAREIRA.

Chon-drăl'ġĭ-a.* [From the Gr. χόνδρος, "cartilage," and ἄλγος, "pain."] Pain (rheumatic, arthritic, or inflammatory) of the cartilages.

Chon'drin, or Chon'drine. [Lat. **Chondri'na**; from the Gr. χόνδρος, "cartilage."] Gelatin obtained from the permanent cartilages, cornea, etc. See CHONDROGEN.

Chon-drī'tis. [From the Gr. χόνδρος, "cartilage."] Inflammation of cartilage.

Chon'dro-ġen. [From the Gr. χόνδρος, "cartilage," and γεννάω, to "produce."] The base of true cartilage and of the cornea. By boiling it is resolved into CHONDRIN.

Chon-dro-ġen'e-sis.* [From the same.] The formation of cartilage.

Chon-dro-glos'sus.* A small muscle, or rather fasciculus of muscular fibres, running from the cartilage of the *os hyoides* to the tongue. It may be considered as a part of the *hyoglossus.*

Chon-drog'ra-phy. [Lat. **Chondrogra'phia**; from the Gr. χόνδρος, "cartilage," and γράφω, to "write."] A history or description of the cartilages.

Chon'droid. [Lat. **Chondroi'des**; from the Gr. χόνδρος, "cartilage," and εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling cartilage.

Chon-drol'o-ġy. [Lat. **Chondrolo'gia**; from the Gr. χόνδρος, "cartilage," and λόγος, a "discourse."] A dissertation on the nature and structure of cartilages; the science of cartilages.

Chon-dro'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. χόνδρος, "cartilage."] A cartilaginous growth.

Chon-drop-te-rўġ'ĭ-us.* [From the Gr. χόνδρος, "cartilage," and πτερύγιον, a "little wing."] "Cartilage-finned:"—applied in the plural masculine (*Chondropteryg'ii*) to a tribe or series of fishes.

Chondros.* See CARTILAGE.

Chon-dro'sis.* The progress of chondroma; the formation of cartilage.

Chon-drot'o-mў. [Lat. **Chondroto'mia**; from the Gr. χόνδρος, "cartilage," and τέμνω, to "cut."] Dissection or division of cartilage.

Chon'drus.* "Chondrus." Carrageen. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for *Chondrus crispus* and *Chondrus mammilosus*. It is nutritive and demulcent.

Chon'drus Cris'pus.* Carrageen, or Irish Moss, a plant belonging to the natural order *Algaceæ*.

Chor'da.* [Gr. χορδή, an "intestine," a "chord."] A cord; originally, the string of a harp: hence, any string; a sinew, or nerve. In Geometry, the term is applied to a right line extending from one extremity of an arc to another.

Chor'da Dor-sa'lis.* "Dorsal Cord." A name applied by some writers to the rudiment of the spinal column existing in the fœtus.

Chor'da Mag'na.* "Great Cord, or Sinew." The *tendo Achillis*.

Chor'da Tym'pa-ni.* "Cord of the Tympanum." A branch of the seventh pair of nerves, distributed on the tympanum.

Chor'da Ven-tric'u-li.* "Nerve of the Stomach." A designation of the gastric plexus of the *par vagum*.

Chor'dæ Ten-din'e-æ.* "Tendinous Cords." Attachments connecting the *carneæ columnæ* of the ventricles to the auricular valves of the heart.

Chor'dæ Vo-ca'lēs.* "Vocal Cords." The thyro-arytenoid ligaments of the larynx, or the inferior ligaments of the glottis:—so named because they were supposed to produce the voice.

Chordæ Willisii.* See WILLIS, CHORDS OF.

Chor-dap'sus.* [From the Gr. χορδή, "intestine," and ἅπτω, to "bind," to "seize," to "attack."] A kind of violent spasmodic colic, in which the large intestines seem as it were twisted into knots.

Chor-dee'. [Lat. **Chorda'ta**; Fr. *Chordé*, kor'dā'; literally, "corded," or "twisted"?] A painful tension and downward curvature of the penis, experienced in gonorrhœa.

Cho-re'a,* or **St. Vi'tus' Dance.** [From the Gr. χορεία, a "dancing."] A convulsive disease, characterized by irregular and involuntary movements of the limbs.

Cho-re'ic. Pertaining to chorea.

Cho'rĭ-on.* [Gr. χορίον, "skin," "leather."] The second or most external membrane involving the fœtus. Also the *membra'na putam'inis*, or membrane of the shell of the egg. In Botany, a carpel.

Cho'rĭ-um,* or **Cho'rĭ-on.*** [From the same.] The dermis, or innermost layer of the skin; the true skin.

Cho'roid. [Lat. **Choroi'des**; from *cho'rion*, and the Gr. εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the chorion.

Cho'roid Mem'brane. [Lat. **Membra'na Choroi'des.**] The second membrane of the eyeball, immediately beneath the sclerotic coat. Also the *ve'lum interpos'itum*, or choroid membrane of the brain.

Cho'roid Plex'us. [Lat. **Plex'us Choroi'des.**] A plexus of vessels, or fold of thin vascular membrane, derived from the *pia mater*, situated in the lateral ventricles of the brain.

Cho-roi-di'tis.* Inflammation of the choroid membrane of the eye.

Cho-roi-do-i-ri'tis.* Inflammation of the choroid membrane and of the iris.

Cho-roi-do-ret-ĭ-ni'tis.* Inflammation of the choroid membrane and of the retina.

Christ'mas Rose. The *Helleb'orus ni'ger*.

Chro'māte. [Lat. **Chro'mas, a'tis.**] A combination of chromic acid with a base.

Chro-mat'ic. [Lat. **Chromat'icus**; from the Gr. χρῶμα, χρῶματος, "color."] Relating to color or colors; having color. See ACHROMATIC.

Chromatic Aberration. See ABERRATION, and CHROMATISM.

Chro'ma-tĭsm. [Lat. **Chromatis'mus**; from the same.] The prismatic aberration of the rays of light,—or, in other words, the aberration of refrangibility,—caused by the different kinds of rays being refracted unequally.

Chro'ma-toġ'e-nous. [Lat. **Chromatoġ'enus**; from the Gr. χρῶμα, "color," and γεννάω, to "generate."] Generating or forming color:—applied chiefly to the functions of the *derma*.

Chro-ma-tol'o-ġy. [Lat. **Chromatolo'gia**; from the Gr. χρῶμα, "color," and λόγος, a "discourse."] The science of colors.

Chro'ma-top'sy. [Lat. **Chromatop'sia**; from the Gr. χρῶμα, "color," and ὄψις, "vision."] Colored vision.

Chro'ma-trōpe. [Lat. **Chromat'ropus**, or **Chromatro'pium**; from the Gr. χρῶμα, "color," and τρέπω, to "turn."] An instrument for exhibiting, on the principle of the magic lantern, a variety of colors producing, by a rapid revolving motion, beautiful and highly pleasing figures.

Chro-ma-tu'rĭ-a.* [From the Gr. χρῶμα, "color," and οὖρον, "urine."] The secretion of urine of an unnatural color.

Chrōme. A metal. See CHROMIUM.

Chrome Al'um. A crystallizable double salt, formed of the sulphates of chromium and of potash.

Chrome Green. Sesquioxide of chromium, a beautiful bright green pigment.

Chrome Yel'low. The chromate of lead, much used as a pigment.

Chrom'ic, or **Chro'mic.** [Lat. **Chrom'icus.**] Belonging to chromium. See CHROMIC ACID.

Chrom'ic (or **Chro'mic**) **Aç'id.** [Lat. **Aç'idum Chrom'icum.**] A teroxide of chromium, forming a valuable escharotic for the removal of morbid growths, especially those of syphilitic origin. It has been assigned a place in the Materia Medica in the U.S. Pharmacopœia for 1880.

Chro-mĭ-dro'sis.* [From the Gr. χρῶμα, "color," and ἱδρόω, to "sweat."] Abnormal coloration of the perspiration.

Chro'mĭ-um*, or **Chrōme.** [From the Gr. χρῶμα, "color."] A metal extracted from native chromate of lead or of iron. It is whitish, brittle, and very difficult to fuse. Its specific gravity is 5.5. It is so hard as to scratch glass. The oxide of chromium is a green pigment.

Chro'mo-ġen. [Lat. **Chromoge'nium**; from the Gr. *χρῶμα*, "color," and *γεννάω*, to "generate."] Vegetable coloring-matter, which, acted on by acids and alkalies, produces red, yellow, or green tints.

Chro'mo-phy-to'sis.* [From the Gr. *χρῶμα*, "color," and *φυτόν*, a "plant."] An affection of the skin, characterized by yellowish-brown maculæ, usually occurring on the upper part of the thorax. See PHYTOSIS.

Chromopsy. See CHROMATOPSY.

Chro'mo-sphere. [From the Gr. *χρῶμα*, "color," and *σφαῖρα*, a "sphere."] The lower part of the sun's atmosphere which rests directly on the solid part of the sun. It is a sheet of flame several thousand miles deep, surrounding the sun. The spectroscope reveals that the chromosphere consists of the burning vapors of iron, lead, sodium, and about twenty more elements which are found in our planet.

Chro'mule, or, better, **Chro'mŭle.** [From the Gr. *χρῶμα*, "color," and *ὕλη*, "material," "substance."] Another name for *chlorophyll*, or the coloring-matter of plants:—applied especially to that which is liquid and not green.

Chron'ic. [Lat. **Chron'icus**; from the Gr. *χρόνος*, "time."] A term applied to diseases long continued:—opposed to *acute*.

Chro-niç'ĭ-tў. The state of a chronic malady.

Chron'o-ther'mal. [Lat. **Chronotherma'lis**; from the Gr. *χρόνος*, "time," and *θέρμη*, "heat."] Relating to time and temperature:—applied to a theory that all diseases have periodic intermissions, with alternate chills and heats.

Chro-op'sĭ-a,* written also **Chrup'sĭ-a** (by a contraction of the Greek *χροοψία* into *χρυψία*, which in Latin becomes *Chrupsia*). The same as CHROMATOPSIA. See CHROMATOPSY.

Chrot'ic. [Lat. **Chrot'icus**; from the Gr. *χρώς*, "skin."] Of or belonging to the skin.

Chrўs'a-lis, *id'is.** [From the Gr. *χρυσός*, "gold."] The second stage in the metamorphosis of insects. See AURELIA.

Chrўs-an'the-mum.* [From the Gr. *χρυσός*, "gold," and *ἄνθεμον*, a "flower."] See CALENDULA OFFICINALIS.

Chrўs-a-ro-bi'num.* "Chrysarobin." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a mixture of proximate principles (commonly misnamed Chrysophanic Acid) extracted from Goa powder, a substance found deposited in the wood of the trunk of *Andira Araroba*. It is a pale orange-yellow, crystalline powder, permanent in the air, odorless and tasteless, almost insoluble in water. It is a gastro-intestinal irritant. It has been long used in India as a remedy for skin diseases.

Chrysobalanaceæ,* kris-o-băl-a-na'she-ē. [From *Chrysobal'anus*, one of the genera.] A natural order of shrubs and trees, related to the *Rosaceæ*. They are natives of tropical regions. Several species produce esculent stone-fruits. The *Couepia*, a fruit-tree of South America, belongs to this order, which many botanists consider as only a tribe of the order *Rosaceæ*.

Chrўs'o-băl'a-nus.* [From the Gr. *χρυσός*, "gold," and *βάλανος*, an "acorn."] Literally, the "golden acorn" or "nut." A name sometimes given to the nutmeg.

Chrysobal'anus I-ca'co.* A tree or shrub, a native of the West Indies. It bears an edible, astringent fruit, called *American myrobalan*.

Chrўs'o-bĕr'ўl. [From the Gr. *χρυσός*, "gold," and *βήρυλλος*, "beryl."] A beautiful gem, of a pale yellow or green color, consisting of glucina and alumina.

Chrўs'o-col'la.* [From the Gr. *χρυσός*, "gold," and *κόλλα*, "glue."] "Glue for Gold." The Greek name for borax. It does not appear, however, that borax was known to the ancients: their chrysocolla is said to have been a very different substance, composed of the rust of copper triturated with urine. The name *chrysocolla* is now applied to a hydrated silicate of copper.

Chrўs'o-līte. [From the Gr. *χρυσός*, "gold," and *λίθος*, a "stone."] A mineral composed chiefly of silicate of magnesia and iron. It is of a green or a golden-yellow color, and is used in jewelry.

Chrў-som'e-la.* [From the Gr. *χρυσός*, "gold," and *μέλας*, "black."] A genus of coleopterous insects, named from the brilliant metallic hues, mostly of green and gold, with which their wing-covers are adorned.

Chrўs'o-me'lĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *χρυσός*, "gold," and *μῆλον*, a "apple."] The Seville orange (*Ci'trus Auran'tium*).

Chrўs'o-mĕl'ĭ-dæ.* A family of coleopterous insects, of which the *Chrysom'ela* is the type.

Chrўs-o-phўl'lum.* [From the Gr. *χρυσός*, "gold," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] A genus of plants of the order *Sapotaceæ*.

Chrysophyl'lum Glўç-ў-phlœ'um.* A tree, a native of Brazil, yielding a valuable drug called MONESIA, which see.

Chthonophagia,* tho'no-fa'je-a. [From the Gr. *χθών*, "earth," and *φάγω*, to "eat."] A disease not uncommon among the negroes of the South, accompanied by a strong desire to eat dirt or earthy matter. Also called *Cachex'ia Africa'na*.

Chŭr'rus. An extract obtained from Indian hemp. See CANNABIS INDICA.

Chўle. [Lat. **Chy'lus**; from the Gr. *χυλός*, "juice."] The milk-like liquor from which the blood is formed, occupying the lacteal vessels and thoracic duct.

Chў-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Chylif'erus**; from *chy'lus*, "chyle," and *fe'ro*, to "bear," to "carry," to "convey."] Bearing or conveying chyle:—applied to the lacteal vessels.

Chў-lĭ-fĭ-cā'tion. [Lat. **Chylificatio, o'nis**; from *chy'lus*, "chyle," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] The process by which the chyle is separated from the chyme.

Chў-lo-poi-et'ic. [Lat. **Chylopoiet'icus**; from *chy'lus*, "chyle," and the Gr. *ποιέω*, to "make."] Connected with the formation of chyle.

Chў-lo'sis.* [From the Gr. *χυλός*, "juice."] The same as CHYLIFICATION.

Chȳ-lu'rĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *chy'lus*, "chyle," and the Gr. *οὖρον*, "urine."] A discharge of chyle with the urine.

Chȳme. [Lat. **Chy'mus**; Gr. *χυμός*, "juice."] The pulpy mass formed by the food in its first great change in the process of digestion.

Chymia.* See CHEMISTRY.

Chȳm-ĭ-fĭ-cā'tion. [Lat. **Chymifica'tio, o'nis**; from *chy'mus*, "chyme," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] The conversion of the food into chyme.

Chymistry. See CHEMISTRY.

Cibatio,* se-ba'she-o. [From the Lat. *ci'bus*, "food."] The act of taking food.

Cic-a-tric'u-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *cica'trix.*] The blastoderm.

Ci-ca'trix, i'cis.* [From the Lat. *cicatri'co*, to "heal, leaving a scar."] The scar or seam of a healed wound, sore, or ulcer. In Botany, the scar left by the fall of a leaf or other organ.

Cic-a-trĭ-zā'tion. [Lat. **Cicatriza'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] The process by which a cicatrix is formed.

Cic-a-trĭ-za'tus.* [From the same.] Cicatrized; scarred. In Botany, having a scar, or the appearance of a scar.

Cic'a-trize. [From the same.] Literally, to "form a scar;" hence, to heal, or skin over.

Ci'cer.* The classical Latin name of a species of pulse or vetch. Also the name of a genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ*. *Cicer Arietinum*, Chick Pea, or Egyptian Pea, is a native of India and Southern Europe, where it is largely cultivated for its edible seeds.

Cichoraceæ,* sik-o-ra'she-ē. [From *Cicho'rium*, one of the genera.] The Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants, or of a section of the order *Compositæ*. It includes lettuce, endive, etc.

Ci-cho'rĭ-um.* A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*, comprising the *Cichorium Intybus* (chicory or succory), the root of which is mixed with coffee or used as a substitute for coffee. The endive (*Cicho'rium Endivi'a*) is used as a salad.

Ci-cu'ta.* A Latin name for the CONIUM MACULATUM, which see. The *Cicu'ta macula'ta*, however, of modern botanists, is a different plant. It belongs to the order *Umbelliferæ*, and is called Spotted Cow-bane. Its root is a deadly poison. It is a native of the United States, and is common in many States.

Cicu'ta Vĭ-ro'sa,* or **Cicu'ta A-quat'ĭ-ca.*** "Water Hemlock," an umbelliferous plant, a native of Europe. Its root is a deadly poison.

Cicutin. See CONEIN.

Ci'der. The juice of apples used as a beverage.

Cil'ĭ-a.* [The plural of **Cil'ĭ-um**, which see.] The eyelashes, or hairs on the eyelids:—sometimes applied to minute, slender objects attached to certain animals, that have a vibratile motion. In Botany, hairs arranged like eyelashes along the margin of a surface.

Cil'ĭ-a-rȳ. [Lat. **Cilia'ris**; from *cil'ium*, the "eyelash."] Belonging to the *cilium*, or eyelash:—also applied to several parts corresponding to the junction of the cornea to the sclerotic coat.

Cil'ĭ-ate. [Lat. **Cilia'tus**; from *cil'ium*, the "eyelash."] Having *cilia*; fringed with parallel hairs; having hairs, or a species of pubescence, on the margin of a leaf or petal.

Cil'iate-Ser'rate. Having serratures resembling *cilia*:—applied to leaves, etc.

Cil'ĭ-o-Spi'nal Cen'tre. A term applied to a part of the cervico-dorsal portion of the spinal cord presiding over the contraction of the iris.

Cil'ĭ-um.* [Perhaps from the Lat. *cil'lo*, to "stir," to "twinkle."] A term denoting the eyelid, or rather the edge of the eyelid out of which the hairs grow; also the eyelash. It is used mostly in the plural. See CILIA.

Cil-lo'sis.* [From the same.] Spasmodic trembling or agitation of the eyelids.

Cim-ĭ-cif'u-ga.* [From the Lat. *ci'mex, cim'icis*, a "bug," or "louse," and *fu'go*, to "put to flight."] The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) of the rhizome and rootlets of the *Cimicif'uga racemo'sa* (Black Snake-root), otherwise called *Actæ'a racemo'sa*, a plant of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, and common in the United States. It is a tonic and powerful antispasmodic, and has been employed with great success in cases of chorea and uterine convulsions.

Cĭ-mo'lĭ-a Ter'ra.* "Cimolian Earth." The same as CIMOLITE, which see.

Cim'o-lite [from *Cimo'lus*, an island where it was found, and the Gr. *λίθος*, a "stone"], or **Cĭ-mo'lĭ-an Earth.** A celebrated variety of fuller's earth, consisting, it is said, of silex, alumina, oxide of iron, and water.

Cin-cho'na.* [Named from the Countess *del Chinchon* or *Cinchon*, signally cured by its use.] A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Cinchonaceæ* or *Rubiaceæ*. Some recent writers insist that the proper spelling of the word is *Chinchona*. This genus comprises many species of evergreen trees, all natives of South America, and found mostly on the Cordillera in Peru and Bolivia. *Cinchona* is also a general term for the various species of Peruvian bark, including the following kinds:

CINCHO'NA FLA'VA.* "Yellow Cinchona." See below.

CINCHO'NA PAL'LIDA.* "Pale Cinchona." The bark of *Cincho'na Condamin'ea* and of *C. micran'tha*.

CINCHO'NA PURPU'REA,* the produce of which is termed in commerce "Brown Bark" and "Huamilies Bark."

CINCHO'NA RU'BRA. "Red Cinchona." See below.

The virtues of Peruvian bark, the discovery of which forms an era in the science of medicine, are due to a number of different principles, among which the alkaloids *quinia* and *cinchonia* are the most important. Both of these are in a high degree tonic and febrifuge; but they are especially remarkable for their efficacy against diseases of a periodical character, as tertians, quartans, etc. Hence those alkaloids, as well as the bark in substance, have been termed *antiperiodics*.

Cincho'na.* "Cinchona." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the bark of any species of *Cinchona*, containing at least 3 per cent. of its peculiar alkaloids. It is tonic and febrifuge.

Cincho'na Fla'va.* "Yellow Cinchona." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the bark of the trunk of *Cinchona Calisaya*, containing at least 2 per cent. of quinine.

Cincho'na Ru'bra.* "Red Cinchona." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the bark of the trunk of *Cinchona succirubra*, containing at least 2 per cent. of quinine.

Cinchonaceæ,* sin-ko-na'she-ē. [From *Cincho'na*, the most important of the genera.] A large natural order of exogenous plants, mostly trees or shrubs, found in hot climates, including, besides the Cinchona, the Coffee-tree, the *Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha*, and other important plants. Powerful febrifugal properties in the bark, or emetic in the roots, are the great features of this order, the most valuable products of which are cinchona and ipecacuanha. The beauty or fragrance of the flowers of some plants of this order (for example, the *Gardenias* and the *Ixoras*) is unsurpassed in the vegetable kingdom. Gray and many other botanists include the Cinchona under *Rubiaceæ*.

Cin-cho-nā'ceous. [Lat. **Cinchona'ceus.**] Having an arrangement as in the *Cinchona*. See CINCHONACEÆ.

Cin-cho'nĭ-a.* Another name for CINCHONINE.

Cin-chon'ic. [Lat. **Cinchon'icus**; from *Cincho'na*.] Belonging to *Cinchona*:—applied to an acid obtained from all the species. See KINIC ACID.

Cin-cho-nĭ-di'næ Sul'phas.* "Sulphate of Cinchonidine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the neutral sulphate of the alkaloid cinchonidine, which is prepared from certain species of cinchona, chiefly red cinchona. It occurs in white, silky, lustrous needles, or thin quadratic prisms, odorless, and having a very bitter taste. It acts on the system like quinine, but is less powerful.

Cin'cho-nin, or **Cin'cho-nĭne.** [Lat. **Cinchoni'na**; from *Cincho'na*.] A peculiar vegetable principle, or alkali, discovered in the *Cinchona Condaminea*.

Cin-cho-ni'na.* "Cinchonine," or "Cinchonia." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an alkaloid prepared from different species of cinchona. It occurs in white, somewhat lustrous prisms or needles, permanent in the air, odorless, at first nearly tasteless, but developing a bitter after-taste, and having an alkaline reaction. The physiological action of cinchonine is similar to that of quinine, but less powerful.

Cinchoni'næ Sul'phas.* "Sulphate of Cinchonine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a substance containing sulphuric acid and cinchonine. It is in the form of white shining prisms, which are odorless, but have an intensely bitter taste. It has the same remedial properties as the sulphate of quinine.

Cinchonism. See QUININISM.

Cin-e-ra'ceous. Ash-gray; the same as CINEREUS:—applied to parts of plants.

Cin'er-ēs.* [The plural of **Ci'nis.**] "Ashes:"—usually applied to potash or pearl-ash.

Cin'eres Clav-el-la'ti.* [From the Lat. *ci'nis*, plural *cin'eres*, and *cla'vus*, a "nail," a "wedge."] Pearl-ash, or the *potassa impura*. The name is derived from the little wedges or billets into which the wood was cut to make potash.

Ci-ne're-us.* Ash-grayish; of the color of wood-ashes. The same as CINERITIOUS, which see.

Cineritious, sin-e-rish'ŭs. [Lat. **Cineri'tius**; from *ci'nis*, *cin'eris*, the ashes of any burnt substance.] Belonging to or resembling ashes in color:—applied to the cortical substance of the brain, etc.

Çi-net'ĭ-cus.* [From the Gr. κινέω, to "move."] Cinet'ic:—applied in the plural neuter (*Cinet'ica*) to an order of the *Neurotica* of Dr. Good, including diseases which affect the muscles.

Ci'nis,* gen. **Cin'er-is.** The Latin term for "ash," or "ashes." See CINERES.

Çin'na-bar. [Lat. **Cinnab'aris,** or **Cinnab'ari**; from the Gr. κιννάβαρι.] The red sulphide or bisulphuret of mercury:—also applied to a resinous substance of a bright red color obtained from the juice of an Indian tree. Pulverized cinnabar is called *vermilion*, and is used as a pigment. Nearly all the mercury of commerce is obtained from cinnabar.

Cin'na-bar-ĭne. [Lat. **Cinnabari'nus.**] Belonging to cinnabar; containing cinnabar:—also used to denote the color of scarlet tinged with orange.

Cinnabre, sē'năbr'. The French for CINNABAR, which see.

Cin-nam'ic Aç'id. An acid procured from the oil of cinnamon.

Cin-na-mo-den'dron.* A genus of trees of the order *Canellaceæ* or *Magnoliaceæ*. *Cinnamoden'dron axilla're* has an aromatic bark which is used as a tonic.

Cin-na-mo'me-us.* The color of cinnamon.

Cin-na-mo'mum,* or **Cin'na-mon.** [From the Arabic *kinamon.*] The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the inner bark of the shoots of the *Cinnamo'mum Zeylan'icum*, or the bark of the shoots of one or more undetermined species of *Cinnamomum*. Cinnamon is a most grateful and efficient aromatic. It is warm and cordial to the stomach, carminative and astringent, and is well adapted to relieve nausea and flatulence.

Cinnamo'mum Cam'pho-ra.* A name of the tree from which camphor is obtained.

Cinnamon. See CINNAMOMUM.

Cin'na-mon Su'et. A product of the cinnamon-tree, used in Ceylon for making candles. According to Dr. Christison, it contains 8 per cent. of a fluid oil not unlike olive oil: the remainder is a waxy principle, which answers very nearly to cerin.

Cin'namon-Tree. The *Cinnamo'mum Zeylan'icum*, a tree of the order *Lauraceæ*, a native of Ceylon. A volatile oil is obtained from it. See OLEUM CINNAMOMI.

Cin'namon-Tree, Wild. The *Laurus cassia*.

Çi-o-ni'tis, i*dis*.* [From the Gr. κιονίς, the "uvula."] Inflammation of the uvula.

Çi-o-nor-rha'phĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *κιονίς*, the "uvula," and *ῥάφη*, a "seam."] The same as STAPHYLORRHAPHY, which see.

Çī-o-not'o-mȳ. [Lat. **Cionoto'mia**; from the Gr. *κιονίς*, the "uvula," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] The cutting off of a part of the uvula when too long.

Cip'o-lin. [From *cipol'la*, the Italian word for "onion;" named in allusion to the zones, supposed to resemble the layers of an onion.] A green marble, with white zones, brought from Rome. It gives fire with steel, though with difficulty.

Cĭ-prin'ĭ-dæ.* [From the Lat. *cypri'nus*, a "carp-fish."] A family of *Malacopterygii Abdominales*, having the *Cyprinus* for its type.

Cir-çæ'a Lu-te-tĭ-a'na.* Enchanter's Nightshade, an herbaceous plant of the order *Onagraceæ*, a native of the United States.

Cir-cĭ-na'lis.* Bent like the head of a crosier. The same as CIRCINATE.

Cir'cĭ-nate. [Lat. **Circina'tus**; from *cir'cino*, *circina'tum*, to "compass about," to "make into a circle."] Literally, "made into a circle." A term applied in Botany to leaves rolled inwards from the top or apex to the base.

Cir'cĭ-nus.* [From the Gr. *κίρκινος*, a "circle."] A term applied to a form of erysipelas which surrounds the body like a girdle, and is hence sometimes called *zona ignea* ("fiery zone").

Cir'cle. [From the Lat. *cir'culus*, a "ring."] A plane figure bounded by a curved line, to which all the right lines that can be drawn from a point in the middle of it, called the centre, are equal.

Cir-cu-lā'tion. [Lat. **Circula'tio**; from *cir'culus*, a "circle;" *cir'culo*, *circula'tum*, to "move round," to "move in a circle," to "circulate."] That vital action by which the blood is sent from the heart through the arteries, diminishing in calibre till they end in minute ramifications on the entire surface, where they are connected to correspondingly minute veins, which, increasing in size, return the blood to the heart. The blood of man traverses the whole circuit in about half a minute.

Cir'cu-lus.* (Fr. *Cercle*, sĕRkl.) A circle, or ring:—applied to any part of the body which is round or circular,—*e.g.*, *cir'culus oc'uli*, the "orb of the eye." It is sometimes used to denote a connection of parts through which there is a circulation; as the *Cir'culus Willis'ii* ("Circle of Willis"), an anastomotic circle formed by the anterior and posterior cerebral arteries connected by the arteries of Willis.

Cir'culus Ar-te-rĭ-o'sus Irĭ-dis.* "Arterial Circle of the Iris." An artery of the eye which encircles the iris.

Cir'cum. A Latin preposition signifying "round," or "about," and forming the prefix of a number of compound words.

Cir'cum-a-gen'tēs.* [The present participle of *circuma'go*, to "drive or move round."] A term applied to the oblique muscles of the eye.

Cir-cum-cĭs'ion. [Lat. **Circumci'sio**, *o'nis*; from *circumci'do*, *circumci'sum*, to "cut about."] The operation of cutting off a circular piece of the prepuce.

Cir-cum-duc'tion. [Lat. **Circumduc'tio**, *o'nis*; from *cir'cum*, "about," and *du'co*, *duc'tum*, to "lead."] Circular movement of a limb.

Cir'cum-flex. [Lat. **Circumflex'us**; from *cir'cum*, "about, and *flec'to*, *flex'um*, to "bend."] Bent about; curved like a bow or part of a circle:—applied in Anatomy to various arteries, veins, etc. It is also used to designate a particular accent represented in Latin and French by this sign [^], as *musâ*, *tempête*, the term denoting that the accent, instead of being straight like the other accents, is bent over or around the letter.

Cir-cum-ğў-rā'tion. [Lat. **Circumgyra'tio**, *o'nis*; from *cir'cum*, "about," and *gy'rus*, a "circle."] Movement in a circle.

Cir-cum-sçis'sĭle. [Lat. **Circumscis'silis**; from *cir'cum*, "about," "around," and *scin'do*, *scis'sum*, to "cleave," to "divide."] A term applied to dehiscent fruits, divided by a circular line round the side, so that the upper part opens like a lid.

Cir-cum-sçis'sus.* [From the same.] "Cleft, or cut around;" circumscissed:—applied in Botany to parts having a circular cut or fissure.

Cir-cum-scrip'tion. [Lat. **Circumscrip'tio**; from *cir'cum*, "around," and *scri'bo*, *scrip'tum*, to "write," to "draw lines."] The general outline of a thing; also limitation.

Cire, sĕR. The French for "wax." See CERA.

Çir-rhon'o-sus.* [From the Gr. *κιῤῥός*, "tawny," and *νόσος*, a "disease."] A golden-yellow appearance of the pleura, peritoneum, etc., in the fœtus.

Cirrhopoda.* See CIRROPODA.

Çĭr-rho'sis.* [From the Gr. *κιῤῥός*, "reddish yellow" or "tawny."] A name proposed for granulated or tuberculated liver, as designative of the appearance of the organ in that diseased state:—also applied to a disease of the kidney.

Cir'ri,* the plural of **Cir'rus**, which see.

Cĭr-rif'er-ous, or **Cĭr-rig'er-ous.** [Lat. **Cirrif'erus**, or **Cirrig'erus**; from *cir'rus*, and *fe'ro*, or *ge'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or producing *cirri*:—applied to certain plants.

Cĭr'rĭ-grāde. [Lat. **Cirrig'radus**; from *cir'rus*, and *gra'dior*, to "walk."] Progressing by means of *cirri*. See CIRROPODA.

Cĭr-rĭ-pe'dĭ-a,* or **Cĭr'rĭ-peds.** [From the Lat. *cir'ri*, and *pes*, *pe'dis*, a "foot."] The same as CIRROPODA, which see.

Cĭr'rĭ-pēs, p'edis,* or **Cĭr'rĭ-ped.** [From the Lat. *cir'rus*, and *pes*, *pe'dis*, a "foot."] The same as CIRROPODUS.

Cĭr-rop'o-da,* or **Cĭr'rĭ-pods.** [See CIRROP'ODUS.] A class of aquatic animals, closely allied to the Crustaceans, having multivalve shells, and furnished with a number of long, curled, articulated, setigerous processes (called *cirri*) analogous to the feet of the Crustaceans. Barnacles afford a familiar example of animals of this class.

Cĭr-rop'o-dus.* [From the Lat. *cir'rus*, and the Gr. *πούς*, a "foot."] Cirrop'odous; fringe-footed:—applied to a class of animals having *cirri* instead of feet. See preceding article.

Cĭr'rous, or **Cĭr'rōse.** [Lat. **Cirro'sus;** from *cir'rus,* a "tendril."] Having *cirri,* or full of *cirri;* bearing tendrils:—sometimes improperly written *Cirrhosus* and *Cirrhose.*

Cĭr'rus,* plural **Cĭr'ri.** A Latin term signifying a "lock of curled hair," a "fringe:" applied to a peculiar set of organs found in certain aquatic animals. (See CIRROPODA.) In Botany, a clasper or tendril, one of the *fulcra* of plants:—also termed *Clavicula.* The term *cirrus* is also applied to thin fleecy clouds, floating in the atmosphere at a great elevation.

Çir'so-çēle.* [From the Gr. *κιρσός,* a "varicose vein," and *κήλη,* a "tumor."] A varicose enlargement of the spermatic vein.

Çir'soid. [Lat. **Cirsoi'des;** from the Gr. *κιρσός,* a "varicose vein," and *εἶδος,* a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a varix:—applied to spermatic veins.

Çir-som'pha-los.* [From the Gr. *κιρσός,* a "varicose vein," and *ὀμφαλός,* the "navel."] A varicose condition around the navel.

Çir-soph-thăl'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *κιρσός,* a "varicose vein," and *ὀφθαλμός,* the "eye."] A varicose condition of the eye; cir'sophthal'my.

Çir'sos. [Gr. *κιρσός.*] A varix, or dilated vein.

Çir-sot'o-mў. [Lat. **Cirsoto'mia;** from the Gr. *κιρσός,* a "varicose vein," and *τέμνω,* to "cut."] Extirpation of a varix.

Çis-sam'pe-los.* [From the Gr. *κισσός,* "ivy," and *ἄμπελος,* a "vine."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Diœcia,* natural order *Menispermaceæ.* Several species of this genus possess valuable medicinal properties.

Cissam'pelos Ça-pen'sis.* A species of *Cissampelos* found in Cape Colony. The root is used by the inhabitants as a cathartic and emetic.

Cissam'pelos Pareira* (pa-rā'ra). The *Pareira brava,* or American wild vine. Under the name of *Pareira brava* there are three distinct drugs met with in our market. The rarest of these is the product of the *Cissampelos Pareira,* a native of South America. See PAREIRA.

Cistaceæ,* sis-ta'she-ē. [From *Cis'tus,* one of the genera.] A natural order of shrubs or herbaceous plants, including the *Helian'themum* (rock-rose). They are natives of Europe, Africa, and the United States. The *Cistus Creticus* produces a resinous balsamic substance called *Lada'num.*

Cis'ti,* the plural of **Cis'tus,** forming the Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See CISTACEÆ.

Cis'tus.* A genus of the natural order *Cistaceæ,* comprising several species, natives of the Levant. The *Cis'tus Ladanif'erus* is one of the plants from which *Lada'num* is obtained. It is an evergreen shrub, bearing showy flowers.

Cis'tus Cret'ĭ-cus.* The name of the plant which produces a sort of gum-resin called *Lada'num,* or *Labda'num.* This substance has a warm and bitter taste and an agreeable odor. It is sometimes used as an ingredient in plasters.

Cit'rāte. [Lat. **Ci'tras, a'tis.**] A combination of citric acid with a base.

Cit'ric Aç'id. [Lat. **Aç'idum Cit'ricum;** from *ci'trus.*] An acid obtained from the juice of lemons, limes, etc. It is used in medicine as antiseptic and refrigerant.

Cit'rĭne Oint'ment. [Named from its fine yellow or citrine color.] The common name of the *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis* of the Pharmacopœias. It is used as a stimulant and alterative application in psoriasis and other cutaneous affections.

Cĭ-trĭ'nus.* Lemon-colored.

Cit'ron. [Lat. **Ci'tro, o'nis;** **Cedrom'ela.**] The fruit of the citron-tree, the *Citrus medica,* a native of India. It bears a large fruit, the thick rind of which has a delicious odor and flavor and is used for preserves.

Cĭ-trul'lus Cŏl-o-cўn'this.* A name of the *Cucumis Colocynthis.*

Citrul'lus Vul-ga'ris.* The systematic name of the watermelon.

Ci'trus.* [From the Gr. *κιτρία,* the "lemon," or "citron."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Polyadelphia,* natural order *Aurantiaceæ* or *Rutaceæ.*

Ci'trus Auran'tium* (au-ran'she-ŭm). The systematic name of the orange-tree, which is supposed to be a native of China and India. It is an evergreen tree, bearing fragrant white flowers simultaneously with the ripened fruit. See ORANGE, and AURANTII FLORES.

Ci'trus Big-a-ra'dĭ-a.* Another name for the *Citrus Aurantium,* or orange-tree.

Ci'trus Lĭ-met'ta Ber-ga'mĭ-um.* The tree from the rind of whose fruit oil of bergamot is obtained.

Ci'trus Lĭ-mo'num,* Ci'trus Med'ĭ-ca.* Names of the plants which bear the *Limones* (lemons, or limes) of the Pharmacopœia. See LEMON.

Citrus Vulgaris.* See CITRUS AURANTIUM.

Civ'et. [Lat. **Civet'ta.**] An unctuous substance collected in a bag under the tail of the civet-cat, and used as a perfume.

Clad-ras'tis Tinc-to'rĭ-a,* or **Vir-gil'ĭ-a Lu'te-a.*** The Yellow-Wood, an ornamental tree of the order *Leguminosæ,* a native of the United States. Its bark is cathartic. It bears ample-panicled racemes of showy white flowers.

Clāir-voy'ance. [See CLAIRVOYANT.] Literally, "clear-sightedness," or "clear vision." A term applied to a condition of the mind or the "mind's eye," usually induced by mesmeric influence, in which, it is alleged, the mesmerized person can see not only in the dark, but the most intricate internal arrangements of his own or of another's body, and even the remotest objects, though separated from the clairvoyant by interposing walls or mountains.

Clāir-voy'ant. [Fr. *clair,* "clear," and *voyant,* "seeing," from *voir,* to "see."] Literally, "seeing clearly;" hence, having the power of clairvoyance. As a noun, the term signifies one who is endowed with clairvoyance.

Clammy. See VISCOSUS.

Clap. [Old Fr. *clapises*, public shops of infamous character.] A term for *Gonorrhœ'a impu'ra.*

Clăr'et. (Fr. *Vin de Bordeaux.*) The name given by the English and the people of the United States to red French wines made near Bordeaux. It has a deep purple color and a delicate taste, in which the vinous flavor is blended with some acidity and astringency.

Clăr-ĭ-fĭ-cā'tion. [Lat. **Clarifica'tio**, *o'nis*; from *cla'rus*, "clear," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] The purifying or freeing of a fluid from heterogeneous matter or impurities. The removal from a liquid of solid particles which it holds in suspension.

Clasper. See CIRRUS, and CLAVICLE.

Class. [Lat. **Clas'sis.**] A primary division of bodies having some general resemblance to one another, but further divisible into distinctive orders.

Clas-sĭ-fĭ-cā'tion. [From the Lat. *clas'sis*, a "class," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] The systematic arrangement into classes, orders, etc., of natural productions and phenomena, including the diseases of the animal body. The part of Botany which treats of classification is called *taxonomy.*

Clath'rate. [Lat. **Clathra'tus**; from *clath'rus*, a "bar," or "lattice."] Latticed. The same as CANCELLATE.

Claus-tro-pho'bĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *claus'trum*, an "enclosure," and the Gr. *φόβος*, "fear."] A peculiar form of mental disease, in which there is a morbid fear of being shut up in an enclosed place.

Claus'trum.* [From the Lat. *clau'do*, *clau'sum*, to "enclose."] Literally, "that which encloses." A thin lamina of gray matter outside the external capsule of the brain.

Clav'ate. [Lat. **Clava'tus**; from *cla'va*, a "club."] Club-shaped; clubbed; growing larger towards the summit.

Clavatio,* kla-va'she-o. [From the Lat. *cla'vus*, a "nail."] The same as GOMPHOSIS.

Clav'el-late. [Lat. **Clavella'tus** and **Clavello'sus**; from *cla'va*, a "club."] Having clubs, or formed like clubs.

Clav'ĭ-cle. [Lat. **Clavic'ula**, or **Clavic'ulus**; the diminutive of *cla'vis*, a "key."] The collar-bone. In Botany, a tendril, clasper, or *cirrus.*

Clav-ĭ-cor'nate. [Lat. **Clavicor'nis**; from *cla'va*, a "club," and *cor'nu*, a "horn."] A term applied to a family of coleopterous insects, in which the antennæ are thick at the extremity, frequently forming a solid club.

Cla-vic'u-lar. [Lat. **Clavicula'ris**; from *clavic'ula*, the "collar-bone."] Belonging to the clavicle, or collar-bone.

Cla-vic'u-late. [Lat. **Clavicula'tus**; from *clavic'ula*, the "clavicle."] Having clavicles, as man and the *Simiæ.*

Clav'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Clavifor'mis**; from *cla'va*, a "club."] Club-shaped. The same as CLAVATE.

Clavo, klä'vo. The Spanish term for CLOVE, which see.

Cla'vus.* Literally, a "nail" or "spike:"—applied to a corn, or horny round cutaneous formation, the effect of continued pressure, generally on the prominent parts of the toes. Also a very acute pain confined to a small part of the head, as if a nail were being driven into it:—called *Cla'vus hyster'icus.* Also condyloma of the uterus. Likewise, a tubercle on the white of the eye.

Claw. [Lat. **Un'guis.**] The nail or talon of birds and other animals. In Botany, the lower, narrow part of some petals, as of *Dianthus* and *Ceanothus*; the taper base of a petal of a polypetalous corolla.

Claw-Hand. See MAIN-EN-GRIFFE.

Clay. *Argil'la*, or argillaceous earth.

Clay, Pure. The earth called *alumina.*

Cleans'ings. The same as LOCHIA, which see.

Clēav'age. A tendency to cleave in one or more directions, or a facility of splitting or separating into natural layers in certain directions; also the process of separating the laminæ of a crystal. The planes along which cleavage takes place are called *cleavage-joints.*

Cleav'ers. The popular name of the *Ga'lium Apari'ne*, a plant of the order *Rubiaceæ.* It is diuretic.

Cleft. [Lat. **Fis'sus.**] In Botany, split or divided about half-way from the margin to the mid-rib or base:—applied to leaves, etc.

Clēi'do- [from the Gr. *κλείς*, *κλειδός*, a "key," the "clavicle"], in compound names of muscles, etc., denotes attachment to or connection with the clavicle.

Cleīs'a-gra.* [From the Gr. *κλείς*, "clavicle," and *ἀγρα*, a "seizure" or "attack."] The gout in the articulation of the clavicles.

Clem'a-tis.* [From the Gr. *κλῆμα*, a "tendril."] The Virgin's Bower, a genus of apetalous plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ.* Though without petals, the colored calyx resembles a corolla. Several species have beautiful flowers. The *Clematis vitalba* has acrid leaves, which are used in medicine.

Clem'atis Flam'mu-la.* A plant, a native of Europe, cultivated for ornament in the United States. Its leaves are very acrid.

Clem'atis Rec'ta.* Upright Virgin's Bower, a native of Europe, cultivated in the United States. It has acrid leaves, which have been used in medicine as diuretic and diaphoretic.

Clep-sȳ'dra.* [From the Gr. *κλέπτω*, to "steal," and *ὕδωρ*, "water;" named in allusion to the water stealing away so gradually as to be almost unperceived.] An instrument for measuring time, by allowing water to drop through a small hole from one vessel to another.

Clergymen's Sore Throat. See DYSPHONIA CLERICORUM.

Clī-mac'ter,* plural **Cli-mac-te'rēs.** [Gr. *κλιμακτήρ*, the "round of a ladder."] Literally, the "step of a stair" or a "ladder;" hence applied to the stages of human life, reckoned by periods of seven years.

Clĭ-mac'ter-ic, or klim-ak-tĕr'ik. [Lat. **Climacter'icus**; from the same.] A term applied to a particular epoch of the ordinary term of life, marked by periods of seven years, at which the body was by the ancients supposed to be peculiarly affected and to suffer considerable change. The ninth period, or the sixty-third year, at which the most decided change takes place, was regarded as the "grand climacteric."

Climac'teric Dis-ease'. That sudden change which occurs in many instances of advanced life, generally at the grand climacteric,—that is, about the end of the sixty-third year, sixty-three being nine times seven. See CLIMACTERIC.

Climac'teric Teeth'ing. The production of teeth at a very late period of life, after the loss of the permanent teeth by accident or natural decay, —commonly between the sixty-third and the eighty-first year, or the interval which fills up the two grand climacteric years of the Greek physiologists.

Climat, klĕ'mā'. The French for CLIMATE, which see.

Clī'mate. [Lat. **Cli'ma, Clim'atis**; Gr. *κλίμα*, a "region," "clime," or "climate."] In a hygienic point of view, the term denotes peculiarities in temperature, quality of air, etc., with respect to which different countries or regions differ from one another in their effects upon the health of those who inhabit them. Among the various influences which tend to promote health or produce disease, there is perhaps none more deserving the attention of the medical student than the peculiarities and varieties of climate. But the limits of the present volume will permit only a few general remarks: for a thorough consideration of the subject in all its details, the reader is referred to more extensive and elaborate works.

In recommending a change of residence on account of ill health, the judicious physician will take into consideration not only the character of the disease, but the peculiarities of the patient's constitution. In general terms, it may be stated that diseases of the lungs or pleura require a mild or warm climate, and fevers, especially when complicated with visceral derangement, a cool or cold one: yet it will often be found that persons laboring under lung-complaints are more injured than benefited by a warm climate; for, though a mild air and unchecked perspiration are very decided advantages in themselves, the debility resulting from a less bracing atmosphere will frequently prove more than a counterbalance to those advantages. Mountain air, which is generally pure, light, and exhilarating, will be found beneficial in certain cases, while sea air, which is less rarefied and less dry, will be better adapted to others. The air of a small island completely surrounded by a wide expanse of sea, like Madeira or the Bermudas, possesses the great advantage of having a more equable and uniform temperature than perhaps can ever be found on a continent or on any extensive tract of land; at the same time it must not be forgotten that the moisture which is necessarily contained in the atmosphere of a small island may prove in some cases a serious objection to such a climate. It is scarcely necessary to remark that the purity or impurity of the air must, in an especial manner, never be overlooked. Yet it is said that the impure air of certain districts where tertians are common has been found eminently beneficial in some forms of pulmonary disease. Where an equable temperature, combined with a dry atmosphere, is especially indicated, there is perhaps no more desirable spot on the globe than Saltillo, in Northern Mexico. See SALTILLO, CLIMATE OF.

Clī-ma-tog'ra-phy. [Lat. **Climatogra'phia**; from *cli'ma*, "climate," and the Gr. *γράφω*, to "write," to "describe."] A description of climates.

Clī-ma-tol'o-ġy. [Lat. **Climatolo'gia**; from *cli'ma*, "climate," and the Gr. *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on climate; the science of climates.

Climb'ing, or **Scan'dent.** A term applied to stems (of plants) which rise by clinging to other objects for support, either by tendrils, as the Pea, by twisting leaf-stalks, as the Virgin's Bower, or by rootlets, as the Ivy.

Clĭ-nan'drĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *κλίνη*, a "bed," and *ἀνήρ*, a "male."] The part of the column of fructification of the *Orchideæ* in which the anther is fixed.

Clin'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Clin'icus**; from the Gr. *κλίνη*, a "bed."] (Fr. *Clinique*, klĕ'nēk'.) Pertaining to a bed; as clinical lectures, which are those delivered by medical attendants at the bedside.

Clinique, klĕ'nēk'. The French term for CLINICAL, which see. As a noun, it is used for a clinical school, thus: *La Clinique de la Charité* (lȧ klĕ'nēk' dẹh lȧ shȧ'rĕ'tȧ') signifies "The Clinical School of [the Hospital] La Charité."

Clī'noid. [Lat. **Clinoi'des**; from the Gr. *κλίνη*, a "bed," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a bed:—applied to four processes of the sphenoid bone.

Clĭ-nom'e-ter. [Lat. **Clinom'etrum**; from the Gr. *κλίνω*, to "incline," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An apparatus for measuring the inclination of a line in relation to a horizontal plane:—used for ascertaining the *dip* of geological strata.

Cli-no-met'ric. [From the same.] A term in Crystallography applied to certain systems of crystals in which the axes cross each other obliquely, not at right angles. There are three clinometric systems,—namely, the *monoclinic*, *diclinic*, and *triclinic*.

Clis-e-om'e-ter. [Lat. **Cliseom'etrum**; from the Gr. *κλίσις*, "inclination," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for measuring the angle which the axis of the female pelvis makes with that of the body.

Clit'-Bur. The *Arctium lappa*:—also called *Clot-bur*.

Clit'o-ris,* gen. **Clĭ-tŏr'ĭ-dis.** [Gr. *κλειτορίς*; from *κλείω*, to "shut up," to "enclose;" because concealed by the *labia pudendi*.] A small, elongated, glandiform body at the anterior part of the vulva, resembling in its internal structure the *corpus cavernosum* of the penis.

Clit-o-ris'mus.* Morbid swelling of the clitoris.

Clit-o-ri'tis, i*dis*.* [From the Lat. *clit'oris*.] Inflammation of the clitoris.

Clo-a'ca.* [From the Lat. *clu'o*, an antique form for *col'luo*, to "wash," to "scour," or "make clean."] Literally, a "sink" or "sewer." In Zoology, a cavity in birds and certain other animals, in which the oviducts terminate. In the plural (*Cloa'çæ*), the openings through the new bony shell (in cases of necrosis of a long cylindrical bone) into the *sequestrum*, or enclosed dead bone, by which the matter formed in the interior is discharged.

Cloaque, klo'āk'. The French for CLOACA, which see.

Clon'ic. [Lat. **Clon'icus**; from the Gr. *κλόνος*, "tumult," "commotion."] Relating to *clonus*:—applied to spasms in which contractions and relaxations are alternate, as in epilepsy.

Clo'nus.* [See preceding article.] A term denoting an irregular convulsive movement or agitation of the muscles.

Clot. [From the Belgian *klot*, a "mass of thickened fluid."] The *crassamentum* of the blood.

Clot-Bur. See CLIT-BUR.

Clou. See CLOVE.

Cloud'ed. Having colors unequally blended together; variegated with dark veins or spots:—applied to parts of plants.

Cloud'ў Swell'ing. A term applied to a change which takes place in the protoplasm during the process of nutrition.

Clōve. [From the Lat. *cla'vus*, a "nail" or "spike;" so called from its resemblance to a nail.] (Fr. *Clou*, kloo, Sp. *Clavo*, klä'vo, both signifying originally a nail or spike.) The calyx, or unexpanded flower, of the *Caryophyl'lus aromat'icus*, otherwise called *Euge'nia caryophylla'ta*. The clove is a warm, pungent, and highly-stimulating aromatic. It is sometimes employed to relieve nausea or vomiting; but it is chiefly used to assist or modify the action of other medicines.

Clove-Ģil'lĭ-flŏw-er, Clove-Pink. The *Dian'thus caryophyl'lus*.

Clove'-Tree. The *Caryophyl'lus aromat'icus* (or *Euge'nia caryophylla'ta*). A tree of the order *Myrtaceæ*, a native of the Moluccas.

Clo'ven Spine. The same as SCHISTORRHACHIS, which see.

Clo'ver. The popular name of several species of *Trifolium*, which are cultivated for hay and pasture. See TRIFOLIUM.

Club-Foot. See TALIPES.

Club-Shaped. See CLAVATE.

Clu-pe'ĭ-dæ.* [From *Clu'pea*, a small fish of the herring kind.] A family of fishes having the *Clupea* for their type.

Clu'sĭ-a.* [Named in honor of *Clusius*, an eminent botanist.] A genus of trees or shrubs, natives of tropical America, comprising over thirty species. The *Clusia grandiflora* bears large and beautiful white flowers. The *Clusia galactodendron* (Cow-Tree), a native of Venezuela, yields a nutritious milky juice. The *Clusia alba*, *Clusia flava*, and *Clusia rosea* yield a tenacious resin.

Clusiaceæ,* klu-ze-a'she-ē, or **Gut-tif'er-æ.*** A natural order of exogenous trees and shrubs, found in the tropics, including the *Clu'sia*, the *Calophyl'lum*, the Mangosteen, and other excellent fruits. Many species of this order secrete an acrid, purgative gum-resin, as gamboge. Several are natives of tropical America, and afford balsams which are medicinal.

Cluster. See RACEMUS, and THYRSUS.

Clus'tered. A term applied to leaves, flowers, etc., aggregated or collected into a bunch; collected in parcels.

Clўp'e-al. [Lat. **Clypea'lis**; from *cly'peus*, a "shield."] Belonging to a shield; shield-like:—a term applied to the thyroid cartilage.

Clўp'e-ate. [Lat. **Clypea'tus**; from the same.] Bearing a shield, or formed like a shield or buckler:—applied to parts of plants.

Clўs'sus.* [From the Gr. *κλύζω*, to "dash," to "wash."] A term formerly used to denote the vapor produced by the detonation of nitre with any inflammable substance.

Clўs'ter.* [Gr. *κλυστήρ*; from *κλύζω*, to "wash away."] An injection into the rectum; an en'ema; a glyster.

C. M. = *Cras ma'ne.** "To-morrow morning."

C. N. = *Cras noc'te.** "To-morrow night."

Cni'cus Ben-e-dic'tus,* or **Cen-tau're-a Ben-e-dic'ta.*** "Blessed Thistle." A composite plant, regarded as "blessed" on account of its medicinal virtues. It contains a brown, bitter principle, called *cnicin*.

Co. See CON.

Co-a-cer'vate. [From the Lat. *co*, "together," and *acer'vus*, a "heap."] The same as CLUSTERED.

Co-ad'u-nate. [Lat. **Coaduna'tus**; from *coadu'no*, to "join together."] Clustered. In Botany, united; the same as CONNATE.

Co-ag'u-la-ble. [Lat. **Coagulab'ilis**; from *coag'ulo*, *coagula'tum*, to "curdle."] Having the property of coagulation.

COAG'ULABLE LYMPH. A term applied to the fibrin of the blood.

Co-ag-u-lā'tion. [Lat. **Coagula'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] The thickened state of the albuminous portion of certain animal and vegetable fluids on applying acids or heat.

Co-ag'u-lum.* [From the same.] The jelly-like consistence assumed by albuminous substances, blood, etc., when acted on by heat.

Coal (Min'er-al). A combustible mineral, consisting of two principal varieties,—*anthracite* and *bituminous coal*. The former burns with little or no smoke or flame; in the latter, as its name implies, bitumen is an important ingredient, producing vapor and gas when exposed to heat.

Coal Oil. See PETROLEUM.

Coal Tar. A dark-colored, semi-liquid substance, a product of the dry distillation of bituminous coal. From it are derived many valuable

commodities and medicines,—namely, aniline, anthracene, benzole, carbolic acid, creasote, etc.

Co-ạ-lĕs'cence. [From the Lat. *coales'co*, to "grow together."] Concretion; the act of growing together; the union of parts previously separated.

Co-ạ-lĕs'çent. [Lat. **Coales'cens**; from the same.] Growing together.

Co-ạ-lĭ'tion. [Lat. **Coali'tio**; from *coale'o*, *coali'tum*, to "grow together."] The growing of one thing to another. The same as COALESCENCE.

Co-ap-tā'tion. [Lat. **Coapta'tio, o'nis**; from *co* for *con*, "together," and *ap'to*, *apta'tum*, to "fit."] The fitting together of the ends of a fractured bone.

Co-arc'tate. [Lat. **Coarcta'tus**; from *co-arc'to*, *coarcta'tum*, to "tighten" or "straiten."] Pressed close together; contracted.

Co-arc-tā'tion. [Lat. **Coarcta'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] A straitening, or pressing together:—applied to strictures of the intestine or urethra.

Coat. See TUNICA.

Coat'ed. (Fr. *Enduit*, ôN'dwē'.) A term applied to the condition of the tongue as indicative of visceral disturbance, more especially in fever.

Cobalt, ko'bault. [Lat. **Cobal'tum**; from the German *Ko'bold*, a "goblin" or "demon;" so called because its discovery was regarded by miners as an ill omen,—*i.e.*, as unfavorable to the presence of more valuable metals.] A metal generally found in combination with arsenic. Specific gravity about 8.5. It is unaltered in air and water at ordinary temperatures, and is one of the few metals that are attracted by the magnet. Several compounds of cobalt are used as pigments and enamels. Among these is *smalt*, or azure blue, a double silicate of cobalt and potassium. The salts of cobalt are irritant poisons. The oxide is employed to impart a blue color to porcelain and glass.

Co-bâl'tic. [Lat. **Cobal'ticus.**] Belonging to cobalt.

Co-ba'lus.* The same as *Kobold*, the demon of miners, from which cobalt is said to have been named.

Cobra de Capello, ko'brā dā kā-pĕl'lo. "Snake with a Hood." The Portuguese name for the hooded snake, the *Na'ja vulga'ris* (otherwise called the *Na'ja tripu'dians*), a very poisonous serpent common in India.

Cob'web. [Lat. **Ara'neum.**] The web of the *Aranea*, or spider.

Cob'web-bў. Like cobweb; bearing hairs like cobweb or gossamer. The same as ARACHNOID.

Co'ca, called also **Ypada,** e-pā'dā. The leaf of the *Erythrox'ylon Co'ca*, a plant in extensive use among the Indians of the Andes as a stimulant. It is used as a medicine, and as a substitute for tea, coffee, tobacco, and opium. It is intoxicating when taken to excess. See ERYTHROXYLON COCA.

Co'ca-ĭne, Hў-dro-ehlo'rate of. A new medicinal preparation, the base of which (Cocaine, or Cocai'na) is an alkaloid obtained from the leaves of the *Erythrox'ylon Co'ca*. This plant belongs to the natural order *Violaceæ*, and grows wild on the eastern slopes of the Andes, in Peru, Bolivia, and Chili. The dried leaves are used as a masticatory. The effect is a gentle excitement, not unlike that produced by tea or coffee. It is said that those who chew the leaves can work or travel a long time without food and without feeling fatigue or exhaustion. The active principle of the plant resides in the alkaloid cocaine, the hydrochlorate of which is usually employed for medical purposes. It has the remarkable property, when applied to the mucous membrane of the eye or other mucous membranes, of producing complete insensibility to pain in the part to which it is applied, so that by means of it the surgeon can perform, without pain or discomfort to the patient, operations which otherwise would cause intense suffering; but its influence does not seem to pass deeply into the tissues. (See an article on the Hydrochlorate of Cocaine, in the *American Journal of Pharmacy* for December, 1884.)

Coc'çi,* the plural of **Coc'cus.** A name for cochineal insects. In Botany, the carpels of a dry fruit which are separable from one another.

Cocciferous, kok-sif'er-ŭs. [Lat. **Coccif'erus**; from *coc'cus*, a "berry," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing berries, or objects like them.

Coccinella,* kok-se-nel'la. [Diminutive of the Lat. *coc'cus*, a "berry."] The cochineal insect; cochineal. (See COCCUS CACTI.) Also a genus of coleopterous insects; the lady-bird, or lady-bug.

Coccinel'la Sep-tem-punc-ta'ta* (*i.e.*, "having seven points or spots"), or **Lady-Bug.** This insect, if bruised upon an aching tooth, was formerly supposed to be a cure for it.

Coc-cĭ-nel'lin. [Lat. **Coccinelli'na.**] The coloring principle of cochineal; carmine.

Coc-cin'e-us.* Scarlet,—a color produced by the union of carmine and yellow.

Coc-cin'ĭ-a In'dĭ-ca.* A climbing shrub, of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*, a native of India, bearing a red fruit. The leaves and other parts are used in medicine.

Coc-co-lo'ba U-vif'er-a. Sea-side Grape, a tree of the order *Polygonaceæ*, a native of the West Indies. The perianth becomes pulpy, and has an agreeable flavor. An astringent extract, called *Jamaica Kino*, is obtained from it.

Coc'cu-lus.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *coc'cus*, a "berry."] A genus of plants of the class *Diœcia*, natural order *Menispermaceæ*. The Latin name for the fruit of the *Anamirta cocculus*, or *Cocculus Indicus*.

Coc'culus An-a-mir'ta.* The plant which produces *Cocculus Indicus*. See ANAMIRTA.

Coc'culus In'di Ar-o-mat'ĭ-cus,* or (plural) **Coc'cu-li In'di Ar-o-mat'ĭ-çi.** Other names for the *Myrtus pimenta*, or Jamaica pepper.

Coc'culus In'dĭ-cus.* The berries of the *Anamir'ta coc'culus* (the *Menispermum cocculus* of Linnæus). The kernels of these berries are whitish and oily, and have an intensely bitter taste. They contain a peculiar bitter principle called *picrotoxin*, which is very poisonous. The

Cocculus Indicus belongs to the acro-narcotic class of poisons. As a medicine it is never administered internally. In India it is employed to stupefy fish in order that they may be more easily caught. It is said that the fish thus taken are not poisonous. An ointment made of the powdered berries is sometimes used in certain cutaneous diseases.

Coc'culus Pal-ma'tus.* The plant which affords Calumba, Colomba, or Columbo-root:—called, also, *Jateorrhiza palmata.*

Coc'cum.* [See Coccus.] A kind of seed-vessel, the sides of which, being elastic, project the seeds with great force, as in the *Euphorbiæ.*

Coc'cum Baph'ĭ-cum.* The kermes berry.

Coc'cus.* "Cochineal." [From the Gr. κόκκος, a "grain" or "kernel;" also an "insect."] The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the dried female of the *Coccus cacti.* In Botany, a capsule or a carpel which separates with elasticity from an axis common to itself and others. In Entomology, the name of a genus of hemipterous insects.

Coc'cus Cac'ti.* "Coccus of the Cactus." The *Coccinella*, or cochineal insect, a native of Mexico, Central America, etc., feeding on plants of the Cactus family. It is also cultivated in the West Indies, the Canaries, etc.

Coc'cus In-fec-to'rĭ-us.* The insect which produces the kermes grains or berries.

Coc'cus Lac'ca.* The insect which by stinging the bark of certain trees causes the resin known as *lac* to exude.

Coc-çў-ăl'ġĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *coc'cyx*, and the Gr. ἄλγος, "pain."] The same as Coccyodynia, which see.

Coc-çў-ġec'to-mў. [Lat. **Coccygecto'mia**; from *coc'cyx*, and the Gr. ἐκτομή, "excision."] Excision of the coccyx.

Coc-çўġ'e-us* (or kok-se-je'ŭs). [From the Lat. *coc'cyx*, *coccyg'is.*] Belonging to the coccyx; coccўġ'eal.

Coc-çў-o-dўn'ĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *coc'cyx*, and the Gr. ὀδύνη, "pain."] Pain in the coccyx, occurring especially in women.

Coc'çўx,* gen. **Coc-çy'ġis.** [From the Gr. κόκκυξ, the "cuckoo;" because like its bill.] The small triangular bone appended to the point of the sacrum.

Coch'ĭ-nēal. [Lat. **Coccinel'la**; from *coccinel'la*, probably derived through the Italian *coccinìglia*, pronounced kot-che-nēl'yȧ; Sp. *Cochinilla*, ko-che-neel'yȧ.] The *Coccus cacti*, *Coccinella*, or cochineal insect, brought from South America as a reddish grain. Cochineal is thought by some to possess anodyne and antispasmodic properties, and has been recommended for the hooping-cough and other nervous affections. In Pharmacy it is used to color tinctures, ointments, etc. It affords a brilliant purple-red coloring-matter called *carminic acid*, and the red pigments carmine and lake.

Cochinillin, kotch'e-nil'in. [See Cochineal.] The former name of carminic acid, a coloring-matter obtained from cochineal. It is a constituent of carmine.

Cochl. Ampl., Cochl. Mag. Abbreviations for *Cochlea're am'plum** or *mag'num,** a "tablespoon."

Cochl. Med. = *Cochlea're me'dium.** A "dessert-spoon."

Cochl. Min. = *Cochlea're min'imum.** A "teaspoon."

Coch'le-a.* Literally, a "shell," a "snail-shell;" hence, any thing of a spiral form. A conical cavity of the internal ear.

Coch-le-a're.* [From the Lat. *coch'lea*, a "shell," more especially a "snail-shell."] A "spoon;" so named from its resemblance to a shell. The term is commonly used in medical prescriptions for "spoonful."

Coch-le-a'rĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *cochlea're*, a "spoon."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Tetradynamia*, natural order *Cruciferæ.*

Cochlea'ria Armora'cia* (ar-mo-ra'she-ą). The horseradish plant. The root of this plant (*Armoraciæ Radix*) is pungent and powerfully stimulant. Its virtues depend on an essential oil which is dissipated by drying.

Coch-le-ăr'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Cochlearifor'mis**; from *cochlea're*, a "spoon."] Formed like a spoon:—applied to parts of plants.

Coch'le-ate. [Lat. **Cochlea'tus**; from *coch'lea*, a "snail-shell."] In Botany, spiral, or coiled or shaped like a snail-shell.

Cocoa, ko'ko. The fruit of *Theobroma Cacao.* See Chocolate.

Cocoa-Nut, ko'ko-nut. The fruit of the *Cocos nucifera*, a species of palm, which is cultivated in several tropical countries. This tree affords various useful products. The nut is an important article of food, and yields a valuable oil. The sap of the tree (partly fermented) is a popular beverage, called *toddy*, or palm-wine.

Co-coon'. [Etymology uncertain.] The silken case of certain *Arachnides*, etc., in which they deposit their eggs, change their teguments, or retire for the winter.

Co'cos Bu-tў-ra'ce-a.* A species of palm, a native of the United States of Colombia. Its seeds yield a semi-solid oil, called palm-oil.

Cocos Nucifera.* See Cocoa-Nut.

Coc'tion. [Lat. **Coc'tio**; from *co'quo*, *coc'tum*, to "cook," to "digest."] The process of reducing the aliment to chyle.

Codaga-Pala Bark. See Nerium Antidysentericum.

Co'de-āte. [Lat. **Co'deas, a'tis**; from *code'icum* aç'idum.] A combination of codeic acid with a base.

Co-de'ic. [Lat. **Code'icus.**] A term applied to an acid obtained from codeine.

Co-de-i'na.* "Codeine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an alkaloid prepared from opium. It occurs in white or yellowish-white, more or less translucent, rhombic prisms, somewhat efflorescent in warm air, and having a slightly bitter taste. It has narcotic properties.

Co'de-ĭne, Co'de-in, or **Co-de'ĭa.*** [From the Gr. κωδία or κωδεία, a "poppy-head."] An alkaloid discovered by Robiquet in opium. As a

soporific it is considered to possess about half the strength of morphia.

Co'dex.* A collection of laws. Also a collection of approved medical formulæ, with directions for the preparation of the compounds used in medicine.

Cod'-Liv'er Oil, or **Cod'fish Oil.** [Lat. **Mor'rhuæ O'leum.**] An oil obtained from the liver of the *Ga'dus mor'rhua*, or codfish. See OLEUM MORRHUÆ.

Cœcum.* See CÆCUM.

Co-ef-fiç'ient. In Chemistry, as in Algebra, a figure placed before a term or a chemical formula to indicate how many times one must multiply the term, etc.

Cœlia,* sē'le-a. [Gr. *κοιλία*, the "belly;" from *κοῖλος*, "hollow."] The belly, especially the lower portion; also the stomach.

Çœ'lĭ-ac. [Lat. **Cœli'acus**; from *cœ'lia*, the "belly."] Belonging to the belly.

Cœ'liac Pas'sion. [Lat. **Pas'sio Cœli'aca.**] A chronic flux, in which the aliment is discharged half digested; the *Diarrhœ'a cœli'aca* of Cullen.

Cœ'liac Plex'us. A name for the SOLAR PLEXUS, which see.

Çœ-li'a-ca.* [Neuter plural of the Lat. *cœli'acus*. See CŒLIAC.] The first class of Dr. Good's nosology, embracing diseases of the digestive organs:—sometimes applied to medicines which act on those organs.

Cœliacus.* See CŒLIAC.

Çœ-lĭ-a-del'phus.* [From the Lat. *cœ'lia*, the "belly," and the Gr. *ἀδελφός*, "brother."] A monstrosity in which two bodies are united at the abdomen.

Çœ-lĭ-a'gra,* or **Çœ-li'a-gra.** [From the Lat. *cœ'lia*, the "belly," and the Gr. *ἀγρα*, a "seizure."] Gout in the abdomen.

Çœ-lĭ-ăl'ğĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *cœ'lia*, the "belly," and the Gr. *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the belly.

Cœ'lĭ-o-my-ăl'ğĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *cœ'lia*, the "belly," and the Gr. *μῦς*, a "muscle," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the muscles of the abdomen.

Cœnæsthesis,* sĕn-ĕs-the'sis. [From the Gr. *κοινός*, "common," and *αἴσθησις*, "perception," "feeling," or "sensibility."] A term expressive of the general feeling or consciousness in the entire body; consciousness of existence. Some writers have termed it a sixth sense, not limited, like the other senses, to one particular part, but common to the whole system.

Çœ-nu'rus.* [From the Gr. *κοινός*, "common," and *οὐρά*, a "tail" or "hinder part."] A *cœ'nure*, or hydatid, containing several animals (*Entozoa*) grouped together and adhering to its sides, which thus form a common base or termination of many heads and bodies.

Cœ-ru'le-us.* Blue; a pale indigo color.

Cœruleus Lapis.* See BLUE-STONE.

Cœruleus Morbus.* See CYANOSIS.

Cœ'sĭ-us.* Lavender-color.

Co-e-ta'ne-ous. [From the Lat. *con*, "with," and *æ'tas*, "age."] Of the same age as another. In Botany, appearing at the same time with the leaves:—applied to flowers.

Cœur, KUR. The French word for "heart." See COR, and HEART.

Cof'fe-a.* [See CAFFEA.] A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Cinchonaceæ* (according to Lindley, though ranked by Gray and others with the *Rubiaceæ*.)

Cof'fe-a A-rab'ĭ-ca.* The plant which affords coffee. See CAFFEA ARABICA.

Cof'fee. [Lat. **Caf'fea**, or **Cof'fea**; Fr. *Café*, kâ'fâ'.] The seed of the *Caf'fea Arab'ica*, a tree from fifteen to thirty feet in height, growing native in Southern Arabia and Abyssinia, and cultivated extensively in Java, Ceylon, and other parts of the East Indies, also in South America, Mexico, and the West India islands. The infusion of the roasted seeds is exhilarating and tonic, and has been used, it is said, with the most beneficial results in cases of poisoning with opium, and in chronic asthma. See CAFFEIN.

Co-hab-ĭ-tā'tion. [Lat. **Cohabita'tio**, *o'nis*; from *co* for *con*, "together," and *hab'ito*, *habita'tum*, to "dwell."] In Medical Jurisprudence, the dwelling together of two persons of opposite sexes, including the habit of venereal congress, without the sanction of marriage.

Co-he'rent. In Botany, the same as CONNATE.

Co-he'sion. [Lat. **Cohe'sio**, *o'nis*; from *co* for *con*, "together," and *hæ'reo*, *hæ'sum*, to "stick."] Cohesive attraction which unites the molecules of homogeneous bodies. (See MOLECULAR ATTRACTION.) The power by which the particles of bodies adhere to one another. In Botany, the union or superficial incorporation of one organ with another.

Co-ho-bā'tion. [Lat. **Cohoba'tio**, *o'nis*; from *co'hob*, a word used by Paracelsus to signify *repetition*.] The pouring of a fluid again and again on the matter from which it was distilled, and as often distilling it, to render it more efficacious.

Coitio,* ko-ish'e-o, or **Co-ĭ'tion.** The same as COITUS, which see.

Co'ĭ-tus.* [From the Lat. *co* for *con*, "together," and *e'o*, *i'tum*, to "go" or "come."] The coming together of male and female in the act of procreation. In Chemistry, the union of substances by incorporation or mixture.

Coke. The charcoal obtained by heating bituminous coal with imperfect access of air, or by its distillation. The former is usually called *oven coke*, the latter *gas coke*, being abundantly produced in gas-works. The weight of coke usually amounts to between sixty and seventy per cent. of the coal employed. Coke is a valuable fuel for many purposes in the arts.

Col. A French word signifying "the neck." See COLLUM.

Col'a-to'rĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *co'lo*, *cola'tum*, to "strain."] A strainer; a sieve.

Col-a-tu'ra.* [From the same.] Any filtered or strained liquor.

Col'chĭ-çi Cor'mus.* The Latin name for the bulbs of the *Col'chicum autumna'le*.

Col'chici Ra'dix.* "Colchicum Root." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the corm of the *Col'chicum autumna'le*. It is narcotic, diuretic, and cathartic.

Col'chici Se'men.* "Colchicum Seed." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the seed of the *Col'chicum autumna'le*.

Col'chici Sem'ĭ-na.* "Seeds of Colchicum." The Latin name for the seeds of the *Col'chicum autumna'le*.

Colchicia,* kol-chĭs'e-ạ. The same as COLCHICIN.

Col'chĭ-cin, or **Col'chĭ-cĭne.** [Lat. **Colchici'na.**] An alkaloid substance obtained from the *Col'chicum autumna'le*, of which it is believed to be the active principle.

Colchicum,* kŏl'che-kŭm. [From *Col'chis*, a country of Asia.] A Linnæan genus of the class *Hexandria*, natural order *Melanthaceæ*. The name is often used as synonymous with *Col'chicum autumna'le*, including the various preparations of the root and seeds.

Col'chi-cum Au-tum-na'le.* The Meadow Saffron, a native of Europe. The root and the seeds appear to possess similar medicinal properties. The former is narcotic, diuretic, and cathartic. From its sedative effects, it has often proved very useful in gout and rheumatism. In an overdose, however, it sometimes produces excessive nausea, vomiting and purging, and sinking of the pulse, attended with extreme prostration, and may prove fatal.

Col'co-thar. A mixture of red oxide of iron and the persulphate, used as a paint, etc.

Cold. [Lat. **Fri'gus, Frig'oris, Catar'rhus.**] Properly, the privation of heat. In popular language, it denotes a catarrh, cough, or other effects from exposure to cold. Cold is a potent exciting cause of disease. A fall in the temperature in winter below the average standard is followed by a corresponding rise in the death-rate. Cold is employed in medicine as a refrigerant and sedative.

Cold Af-fu'sion. In administering this, the patient is unclothed, seated in a tub, and four or five gallons of cold water are thrown over him. In cases of fever, where the skin is burning hot and dry, and in cases of collapse during fever, this practice is found very beneficial. But if the patient is damp and chilly, or if the fever is complicated with any visceral inflammation, such affusion is dangerous, and should be avoided.

Co-le-op'ter-ạ.* An order of insects. See next article.

Co-le-op'ter-us.* [From the Gr. κολεός, a "sheath," and πτέρον, a "wing."] Coleop'terous:—applied in the neuter plural (*Coleop'tera*) to an order of insects in which the inferior wings are covered by others like sheaths or cases. The order includes all beetles.

Co-le-o-rhi'za.* [From the Gr. κολεός, a "sheath," and ῥίζα, a "root."] In Botany, a kind of case which envelops certain radicles.

Co'lēs.* [Essentially the same word as the Lat. *cau'lis*; both are derived from the Gr. καυλός, a "stalk," or "stem."] Originally, a stalk; but used by Celsus as a designation of the penis.

Col'ic. [See COL'ICA.] (Fr. *Colique*, ko'lĕk'.) Acute pain in the abdomen, aggravated at intervals:—so named from its having been supposed to have its seat in the colon.

Col'ĭ-cạ.* [From the Lat. *col'icus*, "pertaining to the colon," *pas'sio*, "suffering," or "pain," being usually understood. See COLICA PASSIO.] Literally, pain in the colon, or large intestine. The colic, or belly-ache. A genus of the order *Spasmi*, class *Adynamiæ*, of Cullen's nosology.

COL'ICA ACCIDENTA'LIS.* Colic induced by particular articles of diet. This may also be flatulent colic. See COLICA FLATULENTA.

COL'ICA BILIO'SA.* Bilious colic, occasioned by an excess of bile in the intestines.

COL'ICA CALCULO'SA.* [From the Lat. *cal'culus.*] Colic caused by intestinal calculi.

COL'ICA FLATULEN'TA.* [From the Lat. *fla'tus*, "wind."] Flatulent colic, caused by wind in the intestines.

COL'ICA MECONIA'LIS.* Colic resulting from retention of the meconium in infants.

COL'ICA METAL'LICA.* Another name for saturnism, or painter's colic.

COL'ICA PAS'SIO* (pash'e-o). Another name for colic. See COLICA.

COL'ICA PIC'TONUM.* The "colic of the Pictones," a name for the people of Poitou, where it is said to have been an endemio:—otherwise called dry belly-ache; Devonshire colic; painter's colic (*Col'ica picto'rum*); also *Col'ica saturni'na*, as being produced by the poison of lead.

COL'ICA PICTO'RUM.* [From the Lat. *pic'tor*, a "painter."] "Painter's Colic." See COLICA PICTONUM.

COL'ICA STERCO'REA.* [From the Lat. *ster'cus*, *ster'coris*, "fæces."] Colic arising from an excessive accumulation of the contents of the bowels.

Colic-Root. See ALETRIS FARINOSA.

Col'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to the colon.

Col-ĭ-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *co'lum*, a "colander" or "strainer," a "sieve."] Col'iform; resembling a sieve, or sieve-like:—applied to the ethmoid bone (*os colifor'me*).

Colique. See COLIC.

Co-li'tis.* (Fr. *Colite*, ko'lĕt'.) Inflammation of the mucous coat of the colon.

Col'la Pis'cium* (pish'e-ŭm). "Glue of Fishes." See ICHTHYOCOLLA.

Col'la-ġen. [From the Gr. κολλά, "glue," and γεννάω, to "produce."] The chief constituent of bone, cartilage, ligaments, tendons, etc. By boiling it forms glue or gelatin.

Col-lapse'. [Lat. **Collap'sus**; from *col'labor*, *collap'sus*, to "fall down."] A state of extreme depression or complete prostration of the vital powers, such as occurs in Asiatic cholera, etc.

Col'lar. [Lat. **Colla're**; from *col'lum*, the "neck."] The *prothorax*, or anterior segment of the trunk, in insects.

Col'lar-Bone. The clavicle.

Col-lat'er-al. [From the Lat. *con*, "together," and *la'tus*, a "side."] Placed by the side of another. In Botany, side by side; on the same side.

Col-lect'ive, or **Mul'tĭ-ple, Fruits.** Masses of fruits resulting from several or many blossoms aggregated into one body, as the pine-apple and the mulberry.

Colles's Frac'ture. A name applied to a fracture of the radius.

Col-le'sis.* [From the Gr. *κολλάω*, to "glue."] An old term for AGGLUTINATION.

Collet, ko'lā'. A French term signifying "a collar." See NECK.

Col-lic'u-lus.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *col'lis*, a "hill" or "elevation."] A little hill, or eminence:—applied in Anatomy to various small elevations or protuberances.

Collic'ulus Ner'vi Æth-mo-ĭ-da'lis.* "Protuberance of the Ethmoid Nerve." The same as the CORPUS STRIATUM, which see.

Collic'ulus Ner'vi Op'tĭ-ci.* "Protuberance of the Optic Nerve." The optic thalamus.

Collic'ulus Sem-ĭ-na'lis.* "Seminal Protuberance." A small elevation in the prostate gland.

Col-lin-so'nĭ-a Can-a-den'sis.* Rich-Weed, a plant of the order *Labiatæ*, a native of the United States. It has diuretic properties.

Col-li'nus.* [From the Lat. *col'lis*, a "hill."] Growing on low hills.

Col-liq-ua-men'tum.* [From the Lat. *colliq'ueo*, to "melt;" so called, probably, in allusion to its exceeding softness, or its want of firm consistency.] A term applied by Harvey to the first rudiments of the embryo in generation.

Col-liq'ua-tīve. [Lat. **Colliquati'vus**; from *colliq'ueo*, to "melt."] A term applied to any excessive discharge or evacuation.

Col-lo'dĭ-um.* "Collodion." [From the Gr. *κόλλα*, "glue."] The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a solution of gun-cotton (pyroxylin) in stronger ether and alcohol. It is a transparent, colorless liquid, of a syrupy consistence and ethereal smell, and is used as an external application in abrasions, burns, wounds, etc. When the ether and alcohol evaporate, a transparent film is left upon the surface of the part to which it is applied. It is sometimes called *liquid adhesive plaster*. It is used in photography. (For particular directions in its preparation, see U.S. Pharmacopœia, 1880, page 83.)

Collo'dium cum Can-thăr'ĭ-de.* "Collodion with Cantharides." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a preparation made of cantharides, flexible collodion, and commercial chloroform. It is used externally for producing vesication.

Collo'dium Flex'ĭ-le.* "Flexible Collodion." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a mixture composed of ninety-two parts of collodion, five of Canada turpentine, and three of castor oil. Its uses are nearly the same as those of ordinary collodion; in some cases it is preferred, because of the greater flexibility of the film, which permits its application to parts of the body where slight motion cannot well be avoided.

Collo'dium Styp'tĭ-cum.* "Styptic Collodion." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made of tannic acid, alcohol, stronger ether, and collodion. It is used externally, and is beneficial where an astringent effect is desired without access of air.

Col'loid. [Lat. **Colloi'des**; from the Gr. *κόλλα*, "glue" or "gelatin," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling glue:—applied to a peculiar morbid formation generated in certain diatheses. *Colloid* is also the name of a form of morbid tissue resulting from cancer, so called from its jelly-like appearance.

Col-lo-ne'ma, a*tis.** [From the Gr. *κόλλα*, "glue."] A very soft tumor, containing a clear, grayish-yellow substance like gelatin or fresh glue.

Col'lum.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *colum'na*, a "pillar" ?] (Fr. *Col*, kol, and *Cou*, koo.) The neck:—applied to any part which, from its situation, form, or connection, resembles a neck. In Botany, the point of junction between the radicle and the plumule.

Col'lum,* or **Col'lar.** The neck or line of junction between the stem and root of a plant.

Col-lu-to'rĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *col'luo, collu'tum*, to "wash."] A gargle; a liquid applied to the mouth or throat for local purposes.

Col-lўr'ĭ-um.* [Gr. *κολλύριον*, a "little cake;" diminutive of *κολλύρα*, a "small loaf" or "roll of bread."] Originally, an eye-salve made up in small cakes, or any salve. The term is now usually applied to a wash or lotion for the eyes.

Co-lo-bo'ma, a*tis.** [From the Gr. *κολοβόω*, to "mutilate."] A mutilation, or defect.

Colobo'ma Ir'ĭ-dis.* "Mutilation of the Iris." A name applied to fissures of the lower portion of the iris with a prolongation of the pupil to the edge of the cornea.

Colocynth. See COLOCYNTHIS.

Col-o-cўn'this, i*dis.** [From the Gr. *κολόκυνθα*, a "gourd."] "Col'ocynth." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the fruit of *Citrullus colocynthis* deprived of its rind; the bitter cucumber:—also called *Coloquin'tida*. The pulp of colocynth is a powerful hydragogue cathartic, and, as such, is sometimes given in dropsy. In large doses, however, it is a dangerous poison. It is most frequently administered in combination with other medicines.

Co-lom'ba.* The former Pharmacopœial name (U.S.) of the root of the *Coc'culus palma'tus*. See CALUMBA, and COLUMBO.

Colo-Enteritis.* See COLITIS.

Co'lon.* [Gr. *κῶλον*.] That portion of the large intestine extending from the cæcum to the rectum.

Co-lo-ni'tis.* The same as COLITIS, which see.

Co-loph'o-nў. [Lat. **Colopho'nia**; from *Col'ophon*, a city of Ionia, whence it was originally obtained.] A dark-colored resin, prepared from the distillation of rough turpentine without water.

Coloquinte, ko'lo'kânt'. The French term for "colocynth." See COLOCYNTHIS.

Coloquintida.* See COLOCYNTHIS.

Col'or, kŭl'ẹr. [Lat. **Co'lor**; Fr. *Couleur*, koo'lUR'; Gr. *χρῶμα.*] The impression which the light reflected by the surface of bodies makes on the organ of sight. The seven primitive prismatic colors, according to Newton, are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. According to more recent authorities, there are three primary colors, red, blue, and yellow, and three secondary colors, green, purple, and scarlet The combination of these in various proportions produces an infinite variety of tints or shades. Color is not an inherent property of bodies, but depends on reflected light. One body appears red because it reflects the red rays and absorbs all the others. A body which absorbs all the rays appears black, and that which reflects all is white, which is not a color, but a mixture of all colors. (White, however, is considered a color in Botany.) Some authors apply the term *tertiary* to a color produced by the union of a secondary with a primary color. Red or scarlet is the warmest color.

Col'ored. [Lat. **Colora'tus**; from *colo'ro, colora'tum*, to "color."] A term applied in Botany to objects of any other color than green.

Col-o-rif'ic. [Lat. **Colorif'icus**; from *co'lor*, and *fa'cio*, to "make."] Making or producing colors:—applied to the luminous rays.

Col'or-ing Mat'ter. A coloring principle existing in vegetable substances. Colors are termed *substantive* when they adhere to the cloth without a basis; *adjective*, when they require a basis or mordant.

Col-os-trā'tion. [Lat. **Colostra'tio, o'nis.**] A term for the diseases of new-born infants, caused by the colostrum.

Co-los'tric. [Lat. **Colos'tricus.**] Belonging to the colostrum.

Colos'tric Flu'id. The imperfect secretion of milk before the mother has recovered from delivery, on account of the presence of colostrum:—popularly, "green milk."

Co-los'trous. [Lat. **Colostro'sus**; from *colos'trum.*] Having colostrum, or full of colostrum.

Co-los'trum.* [Perhaps from the Gr. *κολόν*, "food."] A substance in the first milk after delivery, giving to it a greenish or yellowish color.

Co-lot'o-mў. [Lat. **Coloto'mia**; from *co'lon*, and the Gr. *τέμνω*, to "cut."] Cutting into the colon.

Col'po-çēle.* [From the Gr. *κόλπος*, the "womb" or "vagina," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] *Her'nia vagina'lis*, or hernia in the vagina.

Col-pop-to'sis.* [From the Gr. *κόλπος*, the "womb" or "vagina," and *πτῶσις*, a "falling."] Falling down, or *prolapsus*, of the vagina.

Col-por-rha'ğĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *κόλπος*, the "vagina," and *ῥήγνυμι*, to "burst forth."] Hemorrhage from the vagina.

Col-por'rha-phў. [From the Gr. *κόλπος*, the "vagina," and *ῥάφη*, a "suture" or "seam."] The same as ELYTRORRHAPHY, which see.

Col-por-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. *κόλπος*, the "vagina," and *ῥεω*, to "flow."] The same as LEUCORRHŒA.

Colt's Foot. See TUSSILAGO FARFARA.

Col'u-ber Be'rus.* The systematic name for the viper, a poisonous snake common in Europe.

Co-lum'bic Aç'id. An acid obtained by fusing the ore of columbium with the carbonate or the bisulphate of potassa; a soluble columbate of potassa is obtained, and the acid is precipitated in the form of a white hydrate.

Columbine. See AQUILEGIA.

Co-lum'bĭ-um* [from *Colum'bia*, one of the names of America], or **Ni-o'bĭ-um.*** A metal first found (in 1801) in a mineral discovered in Massachusetts. It has since been found in a Swedish mineral called tantalite; but its ores are extremely rare.

Co-lum'bo.* The common name for the root of the *Jateorrhiza Calumba.* (See CALUMBA.) This root is one of the most valuable of the mild tonics. Being without astringency, it is generally acceptable to the stomach, and is an excellent remedy in cases of simple debility of the digestive organs or of the alimentary canal, resulting from whatever cause.

Columbo, American. See FRASERA.

Columella.* See COLUMNELLA.

Columelliaceæ,* kol-u-mel-le-a'she-ē. [From *Columel'lia*, one of the genera.] An obscure and small natural order of exogenous shrubs and trees, found in Mexico and Peru.

Col'umn. [Lat. **Colum'na.**] In Botany, a term applied to the united stamens, as in the mallow, or to the stamen and pistil united into one body, as in the Orchis family; also the axis or central pillar of a capsule.

Co-lum'na,* plural **Co-lum'næ.** (Fr. *Colonne*, ko'lon'.) Literally, a "column" or "pillar." A term applied in Anatomy to parts supposed to resemble a column, as those of the *velum palati*, and the *columnæ carneæ*, or muscular fasciculi of the internal walls of the heart.

Colum'na Na'si.* "Column of the Nose." The fleshy termination of the septum of the nose.

Colum'na O'ris.* "Column of the Mouth." The uvula.

Colum'na Ver-te-bra'lis.* "Vertebral Column." The spinal column.

Columnæ Bertini.* See COLUMNS OF BERTIN.

Co-lum'næ Car'ne-æ.* "Fleshy Columns." (Fr. *Colonnes charnues*, ko'lon' shaR'nü'.) The muscular projections in the ventricles of the heart.

Co-lum'nar. [Lat. **Columna'ris**; from *colum'na*, a "pillar."] Belonging to a pillar or column; pillar-like; having the form of a column, as the stamens of the mallow.

Col-um-nel'la,* or **Col-u-mel'la.*** [Diminutive of the Lat. *colum'na*, a "column."] A term applied in Botany to a substance passing through the capsule, connecting the several partitions and seeds, or the axis to which the carpels of a compound pistil are sometimes attached.

Col-um-nif'er-ous. [Lat. **Columnif'erus**; from *colum'na*, a "column," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] A term applied in Botany to plants that have the

stamens and pistil like a column in the middle of the flower.

Col'umns of Ber'tin. [Lat. **Colum'næ Berti'ni.**] A name applied to processes in the cortical portion of the kidney.

Columns of Gall. See CUNEIFORM COLUMNS.

Co-lum'nu-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *colum'na*, a "column."] The filament which passes through the middle of the capsule of frondose mosses.

Coluvrine de Virginie, ko'lü'vrĕn' dẹh vĕr'zhĕ'nē'. The French for Virginia Snake-root. See ARISTOLOCHIA.

Col'za Oil. A liquid extracted from the grain of the *Bras'sica arven'sis*, and used in making soft soap.

Co'ma, a*tis,* plural **Com'a-ta.** [Gr. κῶμα, "deep sleep."] A state of lethargic drowsiness, produced by compression of the brain and other causes.

Co'ma.* [Gr. κόμη, the "hair of the head."] Literally, a "head of hair." A term applied in Botany to the hairs at the end of some seeds; a tuft of long, soft hairs, such as are found in the pod of the milk-weed.

Co'ma-Vig'il.* "Wakeful Coma." The lethargic condition of the patient in which he is wakeful and muttering in delirium, mostly observed in bad cases of typhus; continuous insomnia associated with partial unconsciousness. When occurring in typhus it is almost invariably a fatal symptom.

Com'a-ta,* the plural of **Co'ma.** A term applied to soporose diseases. An order of the class *Neuroses* of Cullen's nosology.

Co'ma-tōse. [Lat. **Comato'sus;** from *co'ma.*] Having a constant propensity to sleep; full of sleep.

Com-bĭ-nā'tion. [Lat. **Combina'tio, o*nis;*** from *combi'no, combina'tum*, to "set in couples together" (from *con*, "together," and *bi'nus*, "two by two").] A true chemical union of two or more substances, as opposed to mere mechanical mixture. The result is a compound which has properties different from those of its components, and its smallest parts contain the components in the same proportion as the total mass.

Combretaceæ,* kom-bre-ta'she-ē. [From *Combre'tum*, one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous shrubs and trees, all natives of the tropics, mostly astringents. Some species of it produce valuable dyestuffs. It comprises the *Termina'lia Chebu'la*, which produces a fruit called *myrob'alan*, and the *Termina'lia Catap'pa*, which grows in Florida and India.

Comb-Shaped. The same as PECTINATE.

Com-bus'tĭ-ble. [For etymology see next article.] Capable of being burned:—applied to a body that will combine with oxygen so as to produce fire or heat.

Com-bus'tion. [Lat. **Combus'tio, o*nis;*** from *combu'ro, combus'tum*, to "burn."] Burning. The evolution of heat and light during chemical action, by absorbing oxygen from atmospheric air. The combination of one body with another, which is effected with the evolution of light and heat. The quantity of heat produced is equivalent to the loss of chemical energy suffered by the bodies which combine.

Combustion, Preternatural; Combustion, Spontaneous. See SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

Com-e-do'nēs,* plural of **Com'e-do.** [From the Lat. *com'edo*, to "eat;" literally, an "eater;" hence, a "worm."] A term applied to the minute worm-like appearances on the face and neck, etc., when the skin is squeezed. They are simply the contents of the sebaceous follicles.

Com'et. [Lat. **Come'ta,** or **Come'tes;** from the Greek κομήτης, "long-haired;" from the stream of light usually appended to them, like a tail.] The name of a heavenly body, supposed to form a part of our system. The orbits of many comets are ellipses. These comets return periodically. Others move in a hyperbola or parabola, and never return.

Commander's Balsam. See TINCTURA BENZOINI.

Com-me-ly'na.* [Named in honor of the Dutch botanists J. and G. *Commelyn.*] A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Commelynaceæ*, comprising numerous species, natives of India, tropical America, and the United States. Several of them are cultivated for ornament. The rhizomes of *Commelyna medica* are employed by the Chinese as a remedy in cough.

Commelynaceæ,* or **Commelinaceæ,*** kom-me-le-na'she-ē. [From *Commely'na*, one of the genera.] A natural order of endogenous herbaceous plants, including the Spider-wort, or *Tradescantia.*

Com'mĭ-nūt-ed. [Lat. **Comminu'tus;** from *commin'uo, comminu'tum*, to "break" or "crush into small pieces."] A term applied to fractures in which the bone is broken into several pieces.

Com-mis-su'ra.* [From the Lat. *con*, "together," and *mit'to, mis'sum*, to "put."] A joining together; something which joins together; a com'missure.

Commissu'ra Mag'na.* "Great Commissure." The *corpus callosum* of the brain.

Commissu'ra Mol'lis.* "Soft Commissure." The name of the gray mass uniting the thalami of the brain.

Com'mis-sure. In Botany, the line of junction of two carpels or other bodies. See COMMISSURA.

Com'mon. In Botany, "general," in contradistinction to "partial." Thus, the axis of a raceme is called the *common peduncle*, and the stalk of each flower is a *pedicel* or *partial peduncle.*

Common Integuments. See INTEGUMENTS.

Com-mu'nĭ-cans,* plural **Com-mu-nĭ-can'tēs.** [Present participle of the Lat. verb *commu'nico, communica'tum*, to "communicate."] Communicating; that which establishes communication.

Commu'nicans Tib'ĭ-æ.* "Communicating [Nerve] of the Tibia." The external saphenal branch of the tibial nerve.

Commu'nicans Wil-lis'ĭ-i.* "Communicating [Artery] of Willis." A branch of the inter-

nal carotid artery, passing to the posterior cerebral artery.

Com-mu-nĭ-can'tēs Ar-te'rĭ-æ.* "Communicating Arteries." Of these there are two within the cranium, the principal of which is the COMMUNICANS WILLISII.

Co'mōse. [From the Lat. *co'ma*, or the Gr. *κόμη*, "hair."] Tufted; bearing a tuft of hairs; having a cottony or silky tuft.

Com-pact'. [From the Lat. *compin'go, compac'tum*, to "join firmly together."] Condensed or pressed together; dense; solid.

Comparative Anatomy. See ANATOMY, COMPARATIVE.

Com-pla'nate. [From the Lat. *compla'no*, to "make level," to "flatten."] Flattened:—applied to parts of plants.

Com-plete'. A term applied in Botany to those flowers which have both calyx and corolla.

Com'plex. [For etymology see next article.] Compound; intricate; complicated.

Com-plex'us.* [From the Lat. *con*, "together," and *plec'to, plex'um*, to "plait," to "weave."] Literally, "woven together:"—applied to a muscle situated at the back part of the neck. It is so named from the intricate mixture of its muscular and tendinous parts. It is attached to the occipital bone, and to the cervical and upper dorsal vertebræ. In Botany, applied to a tissue.

Com'plĭ-cate. [For etymology see next article.] In Botany, folded upon itself.

Com'plĭ-cāt-ed. [Lat. **Complica'tus**; from *con*, "together," and *pli'co, plica'tum*, to "fold," to "knit."] A term applied to fractures that are combined with other circumstances that make their treatment difficult,—as a wounded artery, dislocation, injury of the viscera, etc.

Com-plĭ-cā'tion. [Lat. **Complica'tio, o'nis;** from the same.] The coexistence of two or more diseases, which modify each other, without being in their nature inseparable.

Compositæ,* kom-poz'e-tē. [From the Lat. *con*, "together," and *po'no, pos'itum*, to "put."] An order of exogenous plants, mostly herbs. The largest of all known natural groups of plants:—so called because the old botanists who invented the name regarded the flower-heads as compound flowers. It answers to the *Syngenesia polygamia* of Linnæus. It comprises the *Aster, Bellis, Chrysanthemum, Dahlia*, etc., which are prized for the beauty of their flowers, and many medicinal plants, among which are the *Ar'nica* and the *An'themis*. This order is characterized by having capitate flowers, syngenesious anthers, and an inferior ovary, with a single erect ovule. It includes about one thousand genera and nine or ten thousand species.

Com-poś'ĭte. [From the same.] Compound:—applied to a plant or flower of the order *Compositæ*.

Com-po-sĭ'tion. [From the same.] The act of composing, or that which is composed; the state of being compounded. In Botany, the arrangement of organs, or their order of development, etc. In Printing, the act of setting types. In Literature, the act of inventing or combining ideas and expressing them in words. In Mineralogy, the quality and proportion of the component parts or elements of a mineral.

Com-poś'ĭ-tus.* [From the same.] Compound:—opposed to *simple*:—applied in the plural feminine to a natural order of plants. See COMPOSITÆ.

Compote, kom'pŏt'. (Fr.; a contraction of the Lat. COMPOSITUS, which see.) Fruits preserved with sugar,—generally stone-fruits.

Com'pound. [A corruption of *componed*, passive participle from the obsolete verb *compone*, to "put together," to "arrange." See COMPOSITUS.] (Fr. *Composé*, kŏm'po'zā'.) A term applied in Mineralogy to a form contained under planes not equal, similar, and equally disposed to each other. In Pharmacy and Chemistry, applied to a mixture or substance composed of two or more ingredients or elements. In Botany, it signifies composed of similar simple parts. Thus, a compound umbel is divisible into several parts, each of which is a simple umbel. A leaf is compound when the lamina consists of two or more separate parts (leaflets) borne on a common petiole.

Compound Blowpipe. See BLOWPIPE.

Com'pound Flŏw'er. A name given by early botanists to a dense cluster or head of florets of the order *Compositæ*.

Com'pound Frac'ture. A term in Surgery denoting a case wherein the fracture of the bone is accompanied with laceration of the integuments, causing an external wound. See FRACTURE.

Com'press. [Lat. **Compres'sus**; from *con*, "together," and *pre'mo, pres'sum*, to "press."] Literally, "something pressed together." A portion of folded linen, lint, or other material, made into a kind of pad to be placed over parts which require particular pressure.

Com-pressed'. [Lat. **Compres'sus**; from the same.] Flattened in a lateral direction; flattened on two opposite sides, so that the width is greater than the thickness, as the pod of a pea.

Com-pres-sĭ-bil'ĭ-tў. [From the same.] A property of masses of matter, by which it is capable of being pressed into a smaller space. All bodies are compressible in consequence of their porosity. Solids and gases are more compressible than liquids. Bodies which recover their former bulk on removal of the compressing cause are termed *elastic*.

Com-pres'sion. [Lat. **Compres'sio, o'nis;** from the same.] The act of compressing, or pressing together. An action exerted on a body by a power which is external, and which tends to diminish its volume and increase its density:—applied to an abnormal state of a part produced by something pressing upon it; generally used in reference to the brain. The effects of compression consist, in general, either in a stoppage or perturbation of nutrition, ending in atrophy; or in a slow irritation, inducing chronic inflammatory lesions or various degenerations; or in an obstruction of the circulation of liquids, causing mortification and gangrene.

Com-pres'sor, o'ris.* [From the same.] That which compresses:—applied to a muscle

which presses upon any part. In Surgery, it denotes a certain instrument.

Compressor of Dupuytren. See DUPUYTREN, COMPRESSOR OF.

Compres'sor Pros'ta-tæ.* The "Compressor of the Prostate [Gland]." The anterior fibres of the *levator ani*, which embrace the prostate gland.

Con. A Latin particle signifying "together," and sometimes "with." It is usually changed to *com* before *b*, *m*, and *p*, and to *co* before a vowel, or *h*. Hence we have *combine* and *compress*, instead of *conbine* and *conpress*; *coagulate* and *cohabit*, instead of *conagulate* and *conhabit*. Sometimes *con* is intensive, as *concu'tio*, *concus'sum*, to "shake violently."

Co-na'rĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *κῶνος*, a "cone."] Another name for the pineal gland:—so called on account of its conical form.

Con-cat'e-nate. [From the Lat. *con*, "together," and *cate'na*, a "chain."] "Chained together." A term applied to the glands of the neck, presenting in children a kind of knotty cord, extending from behind the ear to the collar-bone.

Con-cau'sa.* [From the Lat. *con*, "together," and *cau'sa*, a "cause."] A cause combined with another; a concause.

Con'cāve. [From the Lat. *con*, intensive, and *ca'vus*, "hollow."] Regularly hollowed out, like the inside of a hollow sphere; presenting a hollow or depressed surface.

Con-cā'vo-con'cāve. [Lat. **Con'cavo-con'cavus.**] Having two concave faces.

Con-cā'vo-con'vex. [Lat. **Con'cavo-con-vex'us.**] Having one face concave, the other convex.

Con-cen'trāte. [From the Lat. *con*, "together," and *cen'trum*, a "centre."] Literally, to "bring together [as an army] towards a common centre:" hence, to condense, to strengthen.

Con-cen-trā'tion. [Lat. **Concentra'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] The act of concentrating and collecting in a common centre:—applied in Chemistry to the operation of rendering a fluid stronger by evaporating a portion of the water it contains.

Con-cen'tric. [Lat. **Concen'tricus**; from *con*, "together" or "with," and *cen'trum*, a "centre."] Having one common centre.

Con-çep'ta-cle. [Lat. **Conceptac'ulum**; from *concip'io*, *concep'tum*, to "conceive."] In Botany, the case or vessel containing the reproductive corpuscles in cryptogamous plants. The conceptacle is also termed *capsule*, *sporangium*, and *spore-case*.

Con-cep'tion. [From the same.] The impregnation of the female *ovulum* in the ovarium by the semen of the male, whence results a new being.

Concep'tion, False. An imperfect impregnation or blighted ovum.

Concha,* konk'a. [Gr. *κόγχη*, a "shell."] Literally, a "shell:"—applied in Anatomy to the hollow portion of the external ear, etc.

Con'chæ Na'rĭ-um.* The "Shells of the Nostrils." The turbinated portion of the ethmoid bone, and the inferior spongy bones.

Con-chif'er-a.* [From the Lat. *con'cha*, a "shell," and *fe'ro*, to "bear," to "carry."] The second class of the *Cyclo-gangliata*, or *Mollusca*, comprising acephalous aquatic animals covered with a bivalve or multivalve shell.

Con-chif'er-ous. [Lat. **Conchif'erus**; from the same.] Bearing, or having, shells:—applied to mollusks.

Con'chĭ-form. [From the Lat. *con'cha*, a "shell," and *for'ma*, a "form."] Shaped like one valve of a bivalve shell or mollusk, as a clam.

Conch'oid. [Lat. **Conchoi'des**; from the Gr. *κόγχη*, a "shell," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a shell.

Con-choi'dal. The same as CONCHOID. A term applied to the fracture of certain minerals, the surfaces of which are concave or convex, as anthracite.

Con-chol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Concholo'gia**; from the Gr. *κόγχη*, a "shell," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The science of shells and mollusks; that branch of Natural History which treats of the form, structure, and peculiarities of shells and the animals that live in them.

Conch'us.* [From the Gr. *κόγχη*, a "shell."] The cranium. In the plural (*Con'chi*) it is applied to the cavities of the eye.

Con-chўl-e-om'e-ter. [Lat. **Conchyliom'etrum**; from the Gr. *κογχύλιον*, a "shell," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for measuring shells.

Con-chўl-ĭ-o-lo'ġĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *κογχύλιον*, a "shell," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The same as CONCHOLOGY.

Con-coc'tion. [Lat. **Concoc'tio, o'nis**; from *con*, intensive, and *co'quo*, *coc'tum*, to "cook," to "digest."] The changing process which the food undergoes in the stomach and bowels; the same as *Digestion*, though the latter is by some medical writers limited to the process in the stomach.

Con'co-lor.* Of the same color as some other thing:—applied to a leaf when both its surfaces are of the same color:—applied also to animals, as *Felis concolor*.

Con-com'ĭ-tant. [Lat. **Concom'itans**; from *con*, "together," and *comita'ri*, to "accompany."] Accompanying; conjoined with.

Con-crēte', or kong'krēt. [Lat. **Concre'tus**; from *con*, "together," and *cres'co*, *cre'tum*, to "grow."] A term applied to substances converted from a fluid to a more solid consistence. Also the reverse of *abstract*.

Con-cre'tion. [Lat. **Concre'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] The growing together of parts naturally separate, as the fingers or toes. In Medicine, an extraneous, inorganic solid formed either in one of the natural cavities or canals, or in the substance of an organ, by the deposit of certain solid constituents of the fluids of the part. (See CALCULUS.) In Chemistry, the condensation of a fluid, or other substance, into a more solid consistence.

Con-cre'tion-ą-rў Struc'ture. In Geology, the structure of rocks that have the form of, or contain, concretions, which are often spherical or spheroidal, and in concentric layers.

Con-cu'bĭ-tus.* [From the Lat. *con*, "together," and *cu'bo*, *cu'bitum*, to "lie."] The same as COITUS.

Con-cus'sion. [Lat. **Concus'sio, o'nis;** from *concu'tio*, *concus'sum*, to "shake," to "shake violently."] A diseased state, producing alarming symptoms, caused by great violence offered to the head, though no fissure, fracture, or extravasation can be discovered.

Con-den-sā'tion. [Lat. **Condensa'tio, o'nis;** from *con*, "together," and *den'so*, *densa'tum*, to "thicken," to "make thick."] The act of rendering a substance more dense and compact; the process of bringing the component parts of vapor or gas nearer to one another by pressure or cold:—applied to increased density or solidity of the blood or tissues.

Con-den'ser, or **Con-den-sā'tor.*** [From the same.] A vessel or apparatus for condensing gas, vapor, or air. Also an instrument for rendering sensible the weakest quantities of electricity.

Con-dĭ-men'tą.* [The plural of the Lat. *condimen'tum*, a "sauce" or "seasoning;" from *con'dio*, to "season."] Condiments; substances taken with the food to improve its flavor, to promote its digestion, or to correct its injurious qualities. The condiments are acid, aromatic, saline, and saccharine substances, as mustard, pepper, salt, nutmeg, vinegar.

Con-dĭ'tion. [Lat. **Condi'tio**; from *con'do*, *con'ditum*, to "build," to "make."] Mode of existence; state; quality; attribute; disposition; predicament.

Con'dom. [From Dr. *Condom*, the inventor.] A sheath, made from a sheep's intestine, drawn over the penis, prior to coition, to prevent venereal infection.

Con-duc'tion. [Lat. **Conduc'tio, o'nis;** from *condu'co*, *conduc'tum*, to "lead together," to "conduct."] The passing of caloric or electricity from one particle of matter to another, as in an iron rod heated at one end, in which case the caloric is conducted gradually along the particles of the iron.

Con-duc'tor, o'ris.* [From the same.] A term applied to a body which readily transmits electricity or caloric. The metals are the best conductors of electricity.

Conduit, kŏn'dit or kŭn'dit. [From the same.] A vessel, canal, or pipe for conducting water or other fluid; a duct.

Con-du'plĭ-cate. [Lat. **Conduplica'tus;** from *con*, "together," and *duplica'tus*, "doubled."] Folded together, as sheets of paper are usually folded:—applied to leaves in buds.

Con-du-ran'go, or **Cun-du-ran'go.** The popular name of the *Gonol'obus Conduran'go*, a vine or tree of the natural order *Asclepiadaceæ*. It is a native of South America. The bark was once supposed to be a remedy against cancer.

Con'dўle. [Lat. **Con'dylus;** from the Gr. *κόνδυλος*, a "knuckle," a "knob."] The round eminence at the end of a bone in a joint.

Con'dў-loid. [Lat. **Condyloi'des;** from the Gr. *κόνδυλος*, a "knob," a "condyle," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a condyle.

Con-dў-lo'mą, a'tis.* [From the Gr. *κόνδυλος*, a "knob" or "tubercle."] A small, hard tumor, or wart-like excrescence, about the anus and pudendum of both sexes.

Cone. [Lat. **Co'nus;** Gr. *κῶνος*.] A solid formed by the rotation of a right-angled triangle about its perpendicular, called the axis of the cone. Also the fruit of the *Coniferæ*, or Pine family. See CONUS.

Cone-Shaped. See CONICAL.

Co-ne'in, or **Co-ne'ĭne.** [Lat. **Coni'a,** or **Coneia,** ko-nī'ą; from *coni'um*, "hemlock."] The active principle of *Coni'um macula'tum*:—also termed *Cicutin*. It is an alkaloid and a narcotic poison.

Conf. = *Confec'tio.** A "confection."

Confectio,* kon-fek'she-o, plural **Confectiones,** kon-fek-she-o'nēz. (Fr. *Confit*, kŏn'fē'.) A confection,—essentially the same as CONSERVE; something made of sugar, as confectionery. Under this title the London College and U.S. Pharmacopœia comprehend the *Conserves* and *Electuaries* of their former Pharmacopœias.

Confec'tio Ar-o-mat'ĭ-cą.* "Aromatic Confection." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a confection prepared as follows: Take of aromatic powder, four troyounces; clarified honey, four troyounces, or a sufficient quantity. Rub the aromatic powder with clarified honey until a uniform mass is obtained of the proper consistence.

Confec'tio Auran'tii (au-ran'she-i) **Cor'tĭ-çis.*** "Confection of Orange-Peel." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a confection prepared as follows: Take of sweet orange-peel, recently separated from the fruit by grating, twelve troyounces; sugar, thirty-six troyounces. Beat the orange-peel with the sugar, gradually added, until they are thoroughly mixed.

Confec'tio O'pĭ-i.* "Confection of Opium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a confection prepared as follows: Take of opium, in fine powder, two hundred and seventy grains; aromatic powder, six troyounces; clarified honey, fourteen troyounces. Rub the opium with the aromatic powder, then add the honey, and beat the whole together until thoroughly mixed. It is a stimulant narcotic, useful in atonic gout, flatulent colic, etc.

Confec'tio Ro'sæ.* "Confection of Rose." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a semi-solid preparation made of red rose, sugar, clarified honey, and rose-water. Its principal use is as an adjuvant or vehicle for the administration of other remedies.

Confec'tio Sen'næ.* "Confection of Senna." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a semi-solid preparation composed of ten parts of senna, six of coriander, sixteen of cassia fistula, ten of tamarind, seven of prune, twelve of fig, bruised, fifty of sugar in fine powder, and sixty

of water. It is an agreeable laxative when given in doses of two drachms to an adult.

Confectiones.* See CONFECTIO.

Con-fer'tus.* [From the Lat. *con*, "together," and *fe'ro*, to "carry" or "bring."] Literally, "brought [close] together." Packed close; crammed; pressed closely round about each other:—applied to parts of plants.

Con-fer'va.* [From the Lat. *confer'veo*, to "boil together," to "boil up;" so named, perhaps, in allusion to its floating like scum on the surface of the water.] The *Confervæ* are chiefly fresh-water plants, composed of jointed capillary tubes, the joints containing granules variously arranged.

Confervaceæ,* kon-fer-va'she-ē. [From *Confer'va*, a genus of aquatic plants.] A natural order of flowerless aquatic plants, common in fresh water. At one period of their existence they have the power of rapid and quasi-voluntary motion.

Con-fig-u-rā'tion. [Lat. **Configura'tio.**] Form depending on the relation or proportion of several parts; the general form of the body.

Con-flā'tion. [Lat. **Confla'tio**; from *con'flo*, *confla'tum*, to "blow together," to "forge," to "melt."] The casting or melting of metal.

Con'flu-ent. [Lat. **Con'fluens**; from *con*, "together," and *flu'o*, to "flow," to "run."] Coherent; blended or running into each other:—applied to the eruption in variola, and in some other exanthematous diseases, when the pustules are so thick as to run together, appearing like one mass of inflammation:—applied in Botany to leaves connected at their base.

Con-form'a-ble. [For etymology see next article.] Having the same form.

Con-for-mā'tion. [Lat. **Conforma'tio, o'nis**; from *confor'mo*, *conforma'tum*, to "shape" or "form together," to "adapt one thing or part to another."] The natural form of a part; the natural structure of the body.

Con-formed'. [From the same.] Similar to another thing it is associated with or compared to; or closely fitted to it, as the skin to the kernel of a seed.

Cong. = *Con'gius.** A "gallon."

Con-ġe-lā'tion. [Lat. **Congela'tio, o'nis**; from *con*, intensive, and *ge'lo*, *gela'tum*, to "freeze."] The process whereby the change of a liquid to a solid body is produced by the abstraction of its heat.

Con'ġe-ner, er'is.* [From the Lat. *con*, "together," and *ge'nus*, *gen'eris*, a "kind," or "race."] (Fr. *Congénère*, kôN'zhā'naiR'.) Literally, "of the same kind with another." A term applied to muscles which perform the same action:—also to genera nearly allied, or to species of the same genus. Animals or plants of the same genus are *congeners*.

Con-ġen'i-tal. [Lat. **Congen'itus**; from *con*, "together," or "with," and *gen'itus*, "begotten," "born."] (Fr. *Congénial*, kôN'zhā'ne-ăl'.) Born with a person; existing from birth; connate.

Con-ġe'rĭ-ēs.* [From the Lat. *con'gero*, to "carry together," to "heap up."] A collection of a number of particles into one mass.

Con-gest'ed. [For etymology see next article.] Crowded very closely:—applied to parts of plants.

Con-ġes'tion. [Lat. **Conges'tio, o'nis**; from *con'gero*, *conges'tum*, to "carry or heap together."] An excessive accumulation of the contents of any of the blood-vessels or ducts.

Con-ġes'tĭve. [Lat. **Congesti'vus**; from the same.] Capable of producing, or tending to produce, congestion.

Con'ġĭ-us.* A "gallon."

Con'glo-bate. [Lat. **Congloba'tus**; from *conglo'bo*, *congloba'tum*, to "gather into a ball."] Formed into a ball, or collected into a ball:—applied to flowers and leaves.

Con'globate Gland [from the Lat. *con*, "together," and *glo'bus*, a "ball"], or **Sim'ple Gland.** A gland subsisting by itself,—as those of the absorbent system.

Con-glom'er-ate. [Lat. **Conglomera'tus**; from *conglom'ero*, *conglomera'tum*, to "wind," as on a ball, to "heap together." See AGGLOMERATE.] Clustered or heaped together; irregularly crowded together.

Conglom'erate Gland [from the Lat. *con*, "together," and *glo'mus*, *glom'eris*, a "heap"], or **Com'pound Gland.** A gland composed of various glands,—as the salivary, parotid, pancreatic, etc.

Conglutinantia,* kon-glu-te-nan'she-a. [From the Lat. *conglu'tino*, to "glue together."] The same as AGGLUTINANTIA. See AGGLUTINANT.

Con-glu'tĭ-nate. [From the same.] Glued together; not organically united:—applied to parts of plants.

Con-gres'sus,* or **Con'gress.** [From the Lat. *congre'dior*, *congres'sus*, to "meet together."] The meeting of the male and female in the act of procreation. The same as COITUS.

Co'ni,* the plural of CONUS, which see.

Co'ni Vas-cu-lo'si.* "Vascular Cones." The conical convolutions of the *vasa efferentia* of the testis. They constitute the *epididymis*.

Co-ni'a.* The same as CONEIN, which see.

Conic. See CONICAL.

Con'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Con'icus.**] Belonging to a cone; shaped like a cone.

Con'ĭ-cin. [Lat. **Conici'na.**] The same as CONEIN, which see.

Co-nif'er-æ* [from the Lat. *co'nus*, a "cone," and *fe'ro*, to "bear"], or **Pinaceæ,*** pi-na'she-ē. A natural order of exogenous trees and shrubs, found in nearly all parts of the world, and usually evergreen. It includes the pine, cedar, spruce, cypress, juniper, and other trees of great value for timber. No order can be named of more universal importance to man, whether we view it with reference to its timber or its secretions, among which are turpentine, resin, balsam, and pitch. It belongs to the sub-class *Gymnospermæ*, having the seeds naked,—*i.e.*, not enclosed in an ovary or pericarp. The flowers are unisexual, and

destitute of calyx or corolla. The leaves are mostly needle-shaped or awl-shaped.

Co-nif'er-ous. [Lat. **Conif'erus**; from *co'nus*, a "cone," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing cones. See CONIFERÆ.

Coniform. See CONOID.

Co-nī'i Fo'lĭ-ą.* "Leaves of Conium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the leaves of *Conium maculatum*. See CONIUM.

Coni'i Fruc'tus.* The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the full-grown fruit of *Conium maculatum*.

Co-nĭ-ros'tris.* [From the Lat. *co'nus*, a "cone," and *ros'trum*, a "beak."] Conirostrate: —applied in the plural feminine to a family of birds having a strong conical beak.

Co-ni'um.* [Gr. *κώνειον*.] Called in English **Hemlock.** (Fr. *Ciguë*, sē'gü'.) A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Umbelliferæ*. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) of the full-grown fruit of *Conium maculatum*, gathered while yet green. Hemlock is narcotic and sedative. In large doses it causes vertigo, dimness of vision, nausea, numbness in the limbs, convulsions, and death. Sometimes death ensues from paralysis without coma or convulsions. It is employed medicinally as a palliative in cancerous ulcers, painful scrofulous tumors, etc.; also in chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, asthma, and phthisis.

Coni'um Mac-u-la'tum.* The systematic name of the Hemlock, termed *Cicu'ta* by the Latin authors; but it is quite distinct from the *Cicuta maculata* of modern botanists. It is a native of Europe, and is naturalized in the United States.

Conjonctive, kôN'zhôNk'tēv'. The French for "conjunctiva." See CONJUNCTIVUS.

Con'ju-gate. [Lat. **Conjuga'tus**; from *con*, "together," and *ju'go*, *juga'tum*, to "yoke," to "join."] Yoked; joined in pairs:—applied to the leaves of plants.

Conjunctiva.* See CONJUNCTIVUS.

Con-junc-tī-vi'tis, *i'dis.** Inflammation of the conjunctiva.

Con-junc-ti'vus.* [From the Lat. *con*, "together," and *jun'go*, *junc'tum*, to "join."] A term applied to a delicate mucous membrane (*membra'na conjuncti'væ*) which lines both eyelids and covers the external portion of the eyeball.

Connaraceæ,* kon-nạ-ra'she-ē. [From *Con'narus*, one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous trees and shrubs, found in the tropics. One species, *Omphalobium Lamberti*, a native of Guiana, produces the beautiful zebra-wood of the cabinet-makers.

Con'nate. [Lat. **Conna'tus**; from *con*, "together," and *nas'cor*, *na'tus*, to "be born," to "grow."] Born with one; congenital. In Botany, united or grown together, especially at the base:—applied to leaves.

Con-nec'tive [see next article] **Tis'sue.** The same as CELLULAR TISSUE.

Con-nec-ti'vum.* [From the Lat. *con*, "together," and *nec'to*, to "knit" or "tie."] In Botany, the part of the anther connecting its two cells or lobes.

Con-ni'vens,* plural **Con-nĭ-ven'tēs.** [From the Lat. *con*, "together," and *ni'veo*, to "wink."] Converging, as the eyelids in winking, etc. (See VALVULÆ CONNIVENTES.) In Botany, converging, meeting, or brought close together; meeting or bending towards each other.

Co'noid. [Lat. **Conoi'des**; from the Gr. *κῶνος*, a "cone," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a cone; coniform.

Co'noid Lig'a-ment. [Lat. **Ligamen'tum Conoi'des.**] The ligament which passes from the root of the coracoid process to the clavicle.

Conque, kôNk. (Fr.) See CONCHA.

Con-ser'van-cy. [From the Lat. *conser'vo*, *conserva'tum*, to "preserve."] Preservation.

Con-ser-vā'tion. [From the same.] In Pharmacy, the art of preserving drugs and medicines from alteration and loss, by placing them in vessels and places best adapted to prevent them from losing their properties.

Con-ser'va-to-ry. [From the same.] A glass-covered structure in which exotic tropical plants are cultivated. They are not kept in pots, but grow in the free soil, and are warmed in winter by artificial heat.

Con-ser-va'trix, *i'cis.** [From the same.] Preserving. (Used only in the feminine.) See VIS CONSERVATRIX.

Con'serve. [Lat. **Conser'va.**] A confection; a composition of some vegetable substance and sugar, beaten into a uniform mass.

Conserve of Roses. See CONFECTIO ROSÆ.

Con-sist'ence. [From the Lat. *consis'to*, to "stand fast," to "consist."] Degree of density or rarity; degree of cohesion of a body; permanent state; durability.

Consommé, kôN'som'mā' (Fr.), *i.e.*, "complete," "perfect." [From *consommer*, literally, to "sum up;" hence, to "finish," to "perfect."] A rich broth or soup containing a large proportion of gelatin:—named, it would seem, on account of its summing up, or containing in a concentrated form, all the richest and best ingredients of the meat.

Con'so-nance. [From the Lat. *con*, "together," and *so'no*, to "sound."] Agreement or correspondence in sound:—also applied to the sound caused when one sounding medium of a definite pitch gives out a musical tone when another of the same pitch is sounded near it.

Con'stant. [From the Lat. *con'sto*, to "stand together," to "continue."] Firm; stable; invariable; never failing.

Con-stel-lā'tion. [Lat. **Constella'tio,** *o'nis*; from *con*, "together," and *stel'la*, a "star."] A collection of fixed stars representing an animal or other figure, according to their arrangement; an asterism.

Con-stĭ-pā'tion. [Lat. **Constipa'tio,** *o'nis*; from *con*, "together," and *stī'po*, *stipa'tum*, to "stuff," to "cram close."] Costiveness; tardiness in evacuating the bowels. Infrequent or incomplete alvine evacuation, leading to retention of fæces. The evacuations are solid, deficient in quantity, and defecation is generally difficult or even painful. The general causes of constipation

are: 1. Sluggishness of function, lymphatic temperament, anæmia, or disposition to great activity of the muscular and nervous systems. 2. Certain habits,—namely, sedentariness; too great muscular activity; mental application, excessive or prolonged; habitual neglect of, or hurry in, the act of defecation; the excessive use of alcohol, opium, or tobacco. 3. Dietetic errors,—diet too nutritious, or poor and insufficient.

Con-stit′u-ens.* [Present participle of the Lat. verb *constit′uo*, to "constitute," to "compose," to "make" or "form."] Literally, "that which constitutes" or helps to constitute or form any compound. The vehicle; a constituent part of a medicinal formula, commonly signifying that which furnishes a convenient and agreeable form. See PRESCRIPTION.

Con-stĭ-tu′tion. [Lat. **Constitu′tio,** *o′nis;* from *constit′uo*, *constitu′tum*, to "form," to "constitute" (from *con*, "together," and *stat′uo*, to "set" or "place").] The general habit, temperament, or conformation of the body. A sound constitution may be defined as the harmonious development and maintenance of all the organs and tissues of the body. See DIATHESIS.

Constitu′tion of the Air. That peculiar condition of the air which causes epidemics, or which impresses upon epidemic or sporadic diseases their peculiar character.

Con-stĭ-tu′tion-al. Belonging to, or dependent upon, the constitution. The term *constitutional* is applied to diseases that are hereditary, or diseases generated from within, in the course of the wear and tear, nutrition and waste, of the body, in consequence of inherent or acquired defect.

Con-stric′tor,* plural **Con-stric-to′rēs.** [From the Lat. *con*, "together," and *strin′go*, *stric′tum*, to "draw," to "bind."] A term applied to a muscle that draws together or contracts any opening of the body, such as the pharynx.

Constrictor Ani.* See SPHINCTER ANI.

Constrictor Oris.* See ORBICULARIS ORIS.

Con-stric-to′rēs Pha-rўn′ġis.* "Constrictors of the Pharynx." These are muscles forming a part of the parietes of the pharynx, which they contract.

Constringentia,* kon-strin-jen′she-a. [The neuter plural of the present participle of the Lat. verb *constrin′go*, to "bind together."] Medicines which contract the tissues and check the secretions, etc. The same as ASTRINGENTS, which see.

Con-sul-tā′tion. [Lat. **Consulta′tio**; from *con′sulo*, *consul′tum*, to "consult."] The meeting of two or more physicians to consult or deliberate on a particular case of disease in the presence of the patient.

Con-sump′tion. [Lat. **Consump′tio,** *o′nis;* from *consu′mo*, *consump′tum*, to "consume" or "waste away."] Any wasting away of the body, but usually applied to *phthisis pulmonalis*. See PHTHISIS, and TABES.

Contabescentia,* kon-tab-ĕs-sen′she-a. [From the Lat. *con*, intensive, and *tabes′co*, to "waste away."] Atrophy, or consumption; wasting away of the whole body. See TABES.

Con′tact. [Lat. **Contac′tus**; from *con*, "together," and *tan′go*, *tac′tum*, to "touch."] The state of two bodies that touch each other. Contagious diseases are spread by *direct* or *immediate* contact when a healthy person touches a diseased body. The contact is called *mediate* or *indirect* when the disease is carried by the air or by some material that the sick person has touched.

Con-tā′ġion. [Lat. **Conta′gio,** *o′nis;* from *contin′go*, to "touch," to "affect."] The communication of a disease by contact, or by inhaling the effluvia from one already affected:—often used as synonymous with INFECTION, which see.

Con-tā′ġious. [Lat. **Contagio′sus**; from the same.] A term applied to diseases which are spread by contagion or communicated by contact.

Con-ta′ġĭ-um.* A Latin term applied to the virus, miasm, or minute organisms which are agents in the transmission of contagious diseases.

Con-tĭ-gu′ĭ-tў. [From the Lat *contig′uus*, "contiguous," or from *con*, "with," and *tan′gere*, to "touch."] The state of two things which touch each other; actual contact.

Con-tig′u-ous. [From the same.] Touching; placed in contact or so near as to seem to touch.

Con-tin′ūed Fe′ver. [Lat. **Fe′bris Contin′ua.**] A fever in which the symptoms do not intermit till its termination.

Con-tĭ-nu′ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Continu′itas**; from *contin′uus*. See CONTINUOUS.] A union of parts so complete that they cannot be separated without laceration or fracture.

Continu′ity, So-lu′tion of. The separation, by fracture or laceration, of parts previously continuous.

Con-tin′u-ous. [Lat. **Contin′uus**; from *contin′eo*, to "hold" or "keep together."] The reverse of *interrupted;* without interruption:—applied to stems that have no joints; also to fevers.

Contorsio, or **Contortio** (kon-tor′she-o), *o′nis.** [From the Lat. *con*, intensive, and *tor′queo*, *tor′sum* or *tor′tum*, to "twist."] A twisting or contortion.

Con-tort′. [From the same.] To twist, or twist together: thus, the leaves or petals of certain plants, and sometimes arteries and veins, are said to be *contorted*.

Con-tort′ed. Twisted or obliquely overlapping, as the petals of the oleander.

Con′tra. A Latin preposition, signifying "against," "over against," or "opposite to."

CON′TRA-APERTU′RA.* [From the Lat. *con′tra*, "opposite," and *apertu′ra*, an "aperture."] A counter-opening. An opening made in an abscess opposite to one already existing in it, to facilitate the discharge of matter.

CON′TRA-EXTEN′SIO* (ex-ten′she-o). Counter-extension. The holding of the upper part of a broken limb or a dislocated joint towards the trunk, while extension is being employed with the lower part.

CON′TRA-FISSU′RA.* (Fr. *Contrecoup*, kôNt′r′-koo′, and *Contrefente*, kôNt′r′fôNt′.) A fracture in a part opposite or distant from that in which the blow is received. See FISSURA.

CON′TRA-IN′DICATE. [From the Lat. *con′tra*,

"against," and *indi'co*, to "indicate," to "show."] To indicate that the use of a particular remedy is improper in the circumstances. See next article.

CON'TRA-INDICA'TION. [Lat. *Con'tra-indica'tio, o'nis;* from the same.] That which forbids the use of a particular remedy which otherwise it would be proper to exhibit.

Con-tract'ed. [For etymology see next article.] Narrowed or reduced to a smaller compass:—applied to parts of plants.

Con-trac'tile. [Lat. **Contrac'tilis;** from *con*, "together," and *tra'ho*, *trac'tum*, to "draw."] Having the power or tendency to contract; possessing CONTRACTILITY, which see.

Contractilité. See CONTRACTILITY.

Con-trac-til'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Contractil'itas, a'tis;** from the same.] (Fr. *Contractilité*, kôN'trăk'tĕ'lĕ'tă'.) A property by which the particles of bodies resume their original position when the power applied to separate them is withdrawn; also that vital property which gives to certain parts (muscles, for example) the power of contracting, by means of which all the various tribes of animals perform their motions.

Contractility is *voluntary* in what are termed the organs of *animal* life (such as the hands, feet, tongue, etc.), and *involuntary* in those of *organic* life (as the heart, the stomach, etc.). Contractility is sometimes used as synonymous with IRRITABILITY, which see.

Con-trac'tion. [Lat. **Contrac'tio, o'nis;** from the same.] The shortening of living fibre on the application of stimulus; also the shortening of a muscle from some morbid cause.

Con-trac-tu'ra.* [From the same.] (Fr. *Contracture*, kôN'trăk'tŭR'.) Literally, "contraction." The name of a genus of the order *Dyscinesiæ*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology. A disease attended with permanent rigidity of the flexor muscles. It is sometimes the result of rheumatism, *colica pictonum*, and other diseases.

Con-tra-jer'va,* or **Con-tra-yer'va.*** A name for the root of the *Dorste'nia contrayer'va*, or *Dorstenia Brasiliensis*. It is probably obtained from several species of *Dorstenia*. It is a stimulant tonic, but it is seldom used in the United States. See DORSTENIA.

Contre-coup, kôNt'r'koo', **Contre-fente,** kôNt'r'fôNt', **Contre-fracture,** kôNt'r'frăk'tŭR'. (Fr.) The same as CONTRA-FISSURA, which see. *Contre-coup* is the shock or effect produced in one part of the body by a shock or blow on another part which is remote or opposite.

Con-tu'sion. [Lat. **Contu'sio, o'nis;** from *contun'do, contu'sum*, to "bruise."] (Fr. *Meurtrissure*, mŭR'trĕ'sür'.) Injury by an obtuse weapon, or by violent collision against a hard body, without breach of the integuments; a bruise.

Co'nus.* [Gr. κῶνος.] A "cone:"—applied in Botany to a particular kind of fructification, as the fir-top. (See STROBILUS.) In Zoology, a genus of Mollusks, many of which are very beautiful.

Con-va-lĕs'çence. [Lat. **Convalescen'tia;** from *convales'co*, to "grow strong" or "well."] The state or period between the removal of actual disease and the full recovery of the strength.

Con-va-lĕs'çent. [Lat. **Convales'cens;** the present participle of the verb *convales'co*, to "grow strong" or "well."] Returning to full health after a disease is removed.

Con-val-la'rĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *conval'lis*, a "valley;" named from its abounding in valleys.] A genus of plants of the order *Liliaceæ*, consisting of a single species, *Convallaria majalis* (Lily of the Valley), a native of Europe, Virginia, and the Carolinas. It bears fragrant milk-white flowers, which are "as perfect emblems of purity and modesty as the floral world can afford." The flowers and root have been employed as an errhine, and the former as a cathartic.

Con-ver'gent. [From the Lat. *con*, "together," and *ver'go*, to "incline," to "bend."] Tending to the same point from different places.

Con-ver'gĭ-nerved. [From the Lat. *conver'go*, to "incline," and *ner'vus*, a "nerve" or "rib."] A term applied to leaves when the ribs describe a curve and meet at the apex or point, as in *Plantago lanceolata*.

Con'vex. [Lat. **Convex'us;** from *con*, "together," and *ve'ho, vec'tum* or *vex'um*, to "carry" or "bring."] Literally, "brought together;" hence, heaped up, swelling up like a heap of grain or like the part of a sphere. Presenting an elevated rounded surface.

Convexo-concavus.* See CONCAVO-CONVEX.

Con-vex'o-con'vex. [Lat. **Convex'o-convex'us.**] Having both surfaces convex.

Con-vo-lu'ta Os'sa.* "Convoluted Bones." A term applied to the upper and lower turbinated bones of the nose. See CONVOLUTUS.

Con-vo-lu'tion. [Lat. **Convolu'tio, o'nis;** from *con*, "together," and *vol'vo, volu'tum*, to "roll," to "wrap."] The act of rolling a thing upon itself, or the form produced by that act; anything which is rolled together or upon itself. Hence the term is applied to the tortuous eminences of the cerebrum; also to the irregular foldings of the intestines.

Con-vo-lu'tus,* Con'vo-lute. [From the same.] Con'voluted; rolled up; rolled into a cylindric form:—applied to leaves, etc.

Convolvulaceæ,* kon-vol-vu-la'she-ē, or **Con-vol'vu-li.*** [From *Convol'vulus*, one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous plants, which mostly have twining stems and a milky juice. They are abundant in the tropics, and possess purgative qualities in their roots, depending upon a peculiar resin, of which scammony and jalap may be taken as examples. This order comprises the Sweet Potato (*Bata'tas edu'lis*) and the Dodder.

Con-vol-vu-lā'ceous. [Lat. **Convolvula'ceus.**] Having an arrangement like the *Convolvulus*.

Con-vol'vu-li,* the plural of **Convol'vulus,** forming the Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See CONVOLVULACEÆ.

Con-vol'vu-lus.* [From the Lat. *convol'vo*, to "wrap together," to "entwine."] Bindweed. A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Convolvulaceæ*. It comprises very numerous species of twining or trailing herbs, which are widely distributed.

Convol'vulus Ja-la'pa.* The name given by Linnæus to the jalap-plant, now referred to the genus *Ipomœa*. See IPOMŒA JALAPA.

Convol'vulus Scam-mo'nĭ-a.* The systematic name of the scammony-plant.

Convulsio.* See CONVULSION.

Convulsio Canina.* See RISUS SARDONICUS.

Convul'sio (kon-vŭl'she-o) **Ha-bit-u-a'lis.*** "Habitual Convulsion." One of the names of chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance.

Con-vul'sion. [Lat. **Convul'sio, o'nis;** from *convel'lo, convul'sum*, to "pull together."] Violent agitation of the limbs or body, generally marked by clonic spasms. See SPASMUS.

Co-or'dĭ-nate. [From the Lat. *con*, "with," and *or'do, or'dinis*, "order," or "rank."] Holding the same rank or authority; not subordinate.

Copahu, ko'pä'ü'. The French term for COPAIBA, which see.

Co-pāi'ba* (Spanish pronunciation ko-pī'bå, almost ko-pī'vå). [From *Copal*, an odoriferous gum, and *i'ba* or *i'va*, a "tree."] A resinous juice, or oleoresin, obtained from the *Copaifera Langsdorff'ii* and other species of *Copaifera*.

Copaiba is gently stimulant, diuretic, and laxative, and in large doses sometimes actively purgative. It is much used as a remedy in gonorrhœa and in other diseases of the mucous membranes, especially those of a chronic character.

Copai'ba.* "Copaiba." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the oleoresin of *Copaifera Langsdorffii* and of other species of *Copaifera*.

Copaibæ Oleum.* See OLEUM COPAIBÆ.

Co-pa-if'er-a.* [From *Copai'ba*, and the Lat. *fe'ro*, to "bear."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Decandria*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. It comprises many species, natives of Brazil, Venezuela, etc. The *Copaifera Langsdorffii* is a native of Brazil.

Copaif'era Of-fiç-ĭ-na'lis.* The systematic name of the tree which produces copaiba, growing native in Venezuela, also found in Trinidad and Martinique. It is a handsome tree, with a lofty stem much branched at the top and crowned with a thick canopy of foliage.

Co-pāi'va. The same as COPAIBA, which see.

Co'pal. [Sp. *Copal*, ko-pål'.] A resinous substance obtained from various species of *Hymenæa*, trees growing in Africa and America. Indian copal is obtained from the *Vate'ria In'dica*. Dissolved in alcohol, it has been used as a remedy for spongy gums. It is stimulant, but it is at present chiefly or solely employed as a varnish.

Co-pal'chi Bark. A name given to two drugs. One is the bark of the *Strychnos pseudo-quina*, a native of Brazil. It is febrifuge, and not poisonous. The other is the product of the *Croton pseudo-china*, a native of Mexico. It is an aromatic tonic employed in intermittents by the Mexicans, and has the same properties as cascarilla.

Copernicia,* ko-per-nish'e-a. [Named in honor of *Copernicus*, the astronomer.] A genus of the order *Palmaceæ*, comprising six species, natives of tropical America.

Copernic'ia Ce-rif'er-a.* The Carnahuba or Wax Palm, a native of Brazil, bearing an edible fruit, and affording good timber. The wax obtained from its leaves is an article of commerce.

Co-pho'sis.* [From the Gr. *κωφός*, "deaf."] Deafness.

Copper. See CUPRUM.

Cop'per-as. A name for the sulphate of iron, or green vitriol:—sometimes, but rarely, applied to the sulphates of copper and zinc, called respectively blue and white vitriol.

Cop'per-Nick'el. A native arseniuret of nickel, a copper-colored mineral found in Westphalia.

Cop'per-ȳ. Brownish-red, with a metallic lustre.

Cop-ra-go'gus.* [From the Gr. *κόπρος*, "excrement," and *ἄγω*, to "carry" or "bring away."] Cop'ragogue. A term applied in the plural neuter (*Coprago'ga*) to purgatives,—that is, medicines which bring away the fæces.

Co-prem'e-sis.* [From the Gr. *κόπρος*, "excrement," and *ἔμεσις*, "vomiting."] The vomiting of fæcal matter.

Cop'ro-līte, Cop'ro-lĭth. [Lat. **Coprol'ithus**; from the Gr. *κόπρος*, "excrement," and *λίθος*, a "stone."] A ball of hardened fæces or other hard mass in the bowels:—more frequently applied in fossilology to the petrified dung of animals.

Co-pros'ta-sis.* [From the Gr. *κόπρος*, "fæces," and *ἵστημι*, to "stand," to "be stationary."] Costiveness; undue retention of the fæces in the intestines.

Cop-u-lā'tion. [Lat. **Copula'tio, o'nis;** from *cop'ulo, copula'tum*, to "couple together."] The same as CONGRESSUS, which see.

Co-pȳ-o'pĭ-a,* Co-pĭ-o'pĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *κόπος*, "weariness," and *ὄψις*, "vision," "power of sight."] Fatigue or weariness of vision; weakness of sight.

Cor,* gen. **Cor'dis.** [Gr. *καρδία*; Fr. *Cœur*, KUR.] The Latin term for the heart, the central organ of circulation. See HEART.

Cŏr'a-co-. A prefix denoting attachment to the coracoid process of the scapula.

Cŏr'a-coid. [Lat. **Coracoi'des**; from the Gr. *κόραξ, κόρακος*, a "raven" or "crow," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a crow's beak:—applied to a process of the scapula; also applied by Owen to the homologues of the coracoid process of the scapula.

Cor'acoid Lig'a-ment. [Lat. **Ligamen'tum Coracoi'deum.**] A small ligament extending from the coracoid process across the notch of the scapula, converting the notch into a foramen.

Cor'acoid Proç'ess. [Lat. **Proces'sus Coracoi'deus.**] A projection or process on the anterior and upper margin of the scapula, supposed to resemble the beak of a crow.

Cŏr-a-co-i'de-us.* [From the Lat. *coracoi'des.*] Belonging to the coracoid process of the

scapula. See CORACOID LIGAMENT, and CORACOID PROCESS.

Cŏr'al. [Lat. **Coral'lium** or **Coral'lum**; Gr. *κοράλλιον*; supposed to be derived from *κόρη*, a "daughter," and *ἁλς*, the "sea."] (Fr. *Corail*, ko'râl'.) A stony or calcareous substance growing in the sea, once supposed to be a plant, but now regarded as the skeleton of a congeries of small polypi. The coral is secreted in the inside of the polypi.

Cor-al-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Corallif'erus**; from *coral'lum*, "coral," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Coral-bearing:—applied in the plural masculine (*Corallif'eri*) to an order of *Polypi*.

Co-ral'lĭ-form. [Lat. **Corallifor'mis**; from *coral'lium* or *coral'lum*, "coral," and *for'ma*, "form."] Formed like coral, or resembling coral in general appearance.

Cor-al-lĭg'er-us.* [From the Lat. *coral'lum*, "coral," and *ge'ro*, to "bear."] The same as CORALLIFEROUS.

Cor'al-lin, or **Pæ'o-nin.** A poisonous, red coloring-matter derived from rosolic acid, and formed by exposing that acid and alcoholic ammonia to a heat of 300° F.

Cor'al-li'na,* **Cor'al-līne.** A genus of marine plants of the group *Algæ*, characterized by calcareous rigid fronds. They contain a large proportion of carbonate of lime. The *Corallina officinalis*, which is found along the coasts of Europe and the United States, has been used in medicine.

Cor'al-loid. [Lat. **Coralloi'des**; from *coral'lum*, "coral," and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling coral.

Coralloidal. See CORALLOID.

Cor-al-lo-rhi'za O-don-to-rhi'za.* The systematic name of Coral Root, a plant of the order *Orchidaceæ*, a native of the United States. Its root is diaphoretic.

Cor'ĕho-rus.* A genus of herbs and shrubs of the order *Tiliaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of the tropical and warm parts of Asia and America. The valuable fibre called *jute* is obtained from the *Corchorus capsularis* and *Corchorus olitorius*, natives of India.

Cor'cu-lum.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *cor*, the "heart."] The heart and essence of the seed; the embryo, or germ.

Cor'date. [Lat. **Corda'tus**; from *cor*, *cor'dis*, the "heart."] Heart-shaped, with a sinus at the base:—applied to leaves and other organs of plants.

Cor'date-O'vate, or **Cor-da'to-O'vate.** Ovate, with the base somewhat cordate:—applied to leaves.

Cor'dĭ-a.* A genus of trees of the order *Boraginaceæ* or *Cordiaceæ*, comprising nearly two hundred species. Among their products are edible fruits, valuable timber, and astringent and tonic medicines. Several species of *Cordia* are or have been called *Sebestena*. The dried fruits of *Cordia latifolia* and *Cordia myxa* are called Sebestens. The *Cordia bullata* is an ornamental tree, a native of Florida.

Cordiaceæ,* kor-de-a'she-ē. [From *Cor'dia*, one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous trees (or rather a tribe of the order *Boraginaceæ*), natives of the tropics.

Cordial, kord'yal. [Lat. **Cordia'lis**; from *cor*, the "heart."] Any stimulating medicine which raises the spirits.

Cor'dĭ-form. [Lat. **Cordifor'mis**; from *cor*, the "heart," and *for'ma*, "form."] Formed like a heart:—applied to leaves, etc.; also sometimes applied to a solid which has the form of a heart.

Cordon Ombilicale, kor'dôN' ôM'bê'lê'kâl'. The French term for FUNICULUS, which see.

Core. [From the Lat. *cor*, the "heart."] The hard portion of sloughy or purulent matter found in boils.

Cor-e-cleĭ'sis.* [From the Gr. *κόρη*, the "pupil," and *κλεῖσις*, a "closing."] A closing or obliteration of the pupil of the eye.

Cor-ec-to'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *κόρη*, the "pupil," and *ἐκτέμνω*, to "cut out."] The operation for artificial pupil by removal of a part of the iris; corec'tomy. See CORETOMIA, and IRIDECTOMY.

Cor-ec-to'pĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *κόρη*, the "pupil," *ἐκ*, "out," and *τόπος*, a "place."] A term for the condition when the pupil is not normally placed,—that is, not in the centre of the iris.

Cor-e-dĭ-al'ў-sis.* [From the Gr. *κόρη*, the "pupil," and *διάλυσις*.] The operation for artificial pupil, separating part of the external margin of the iris from the *corpus ciliare*. See IRIDODIALYSIS.

Co-rel'ў-sis.* [From the Gr. *κόρη*, the "pupil," and *λύσις*, a "loosening" or "setting free."] The name of an operation for separating the adhesions between the edge of the pupil and the anterior capsule of the lens.

Cor-e-mor-pho'sis.* [From the Gr. *κόρη*, the "pupil," and *μόρφωσις*, "formation."] An operation for forming an artificial pupil. See CORECTOMIA, and IRIDECTOMY.

Cor-en-cleĭ'sis.* [From the Gr. *κόρη*, the "pupil," and *ἐγκλείω*, to "include."] An operation for artificial pupil by drawing a portion of the iris through an incision in the cornea and cutting it off.

Co-re-on'çĭ-on,* **Co-re-on'cĭ-um,*** or **ko-re-on'she-ŭm.** [From the Gr. *κόρη*, the "pupil," and *ὄγκος*, a "hook."] A kind of hook for the operation for artificial pupil.

Cor'e-plas'tĭ-ca,* **Cor'e-plas'tĭ-çe.*** [From the Gr. *κόρη*, the "pupil," and *πλαστική*, the "art of making images," the "art of forming anything."] Operation for artificial pupil in general; cor'eplasty.

Cor-e-to'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *κόρη*, the "pupil," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] Operation for artificial pupil by simply cutting through the iris; coret'omy. See IRIDITOMIA.

Co-rĭ-ā'ceous. [Lat. **Coria'ceus**; from *co'rium*, "leather."] Of the nature of leather; leathery; tough and leather-like:—applied to leaves and pods.

Co-rĭ-an'drum.* A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Umbelliferæ*. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the fruit of *Coriandrum sativum*.

Corian'drum Sa-ti'vum.* The coriander-plant. It is aromatic.

Co-rĭ-a'rĭ-a Mŷr-tĭ-fo'lĭ-a.* Currier's Sumach, a shrub of the order *Coriarieæ* (?), a native of Southern Europe. Its fruit and leaves are poisonous. The position of the genus *Coriaria* is uncertain. Some botanists propose to refer it to a separate order called *Coriarieæ*.

Co'rĭ-um.* [Gr. χόριον.] Literally, the "skin or hide of animals." The *cutis*, or true skin.

Cork. The bark of QUERCUS SUBER, which see.

Cor'mus.* [Gr. *κόρμος*, a "trunk" or a "tail."] A corm. The body, or trunk, of a tree; also a solid bulb, as that of a crocus.

Corn. [From the Lat. *cor'nu*, a "horn."] (Fr. *Cor*, KOR.) A horny hardness of the skin, occurring chiefly on the joints of the toes, and caused by continued pressure or friction. Also the English name of wheat or cereal grain.

Cornaceæ,* kor-na'she-ē, or **Cor'ne-æ.*** A natural order of exogenous trees and shrubs, found in temperate climates, including the *Nyssa*, or Tupelo, and the *Cornus*, or Dog-wood, the bark of which is said to rank among the best tonics in North America.

Corne. See CORNU.

Cor'ne-a.* [From the Lat. *cor'nu*, a "horn."] A transparent, convexo-concave, nearly circular substance, forming the anterior part of the eye-ball. It is often termed the *Cornea lu'cida*, or *Cornea transpa'rens*, or the "transparent cornea."

Cor'nea O-pa'ca.* The sclerotic coat of the eye.

Cor-ne-i'tis, i*dis.* [From the Lat. *cor'nea.*] Inflammation of the cornea. The same as KERATITIS, which see.

Cor'nel. The popular name of several species of *Cornus*.

Cor'ne-ous. [Lat. **Cor'neus**; from *cor'nu.*] Belonging to horn; horny; hard and close in texture, as the albumen of many seeds.

Cornicle. See CORNICULUM.

Cor-nic'u-late. [Lat. **Cornicula'tus**; from *cornic'ulum*, a "little horn."] Having horns, or furnished with a little horn or spur:—applied to parts of plants.

Cor-nic'u-lum* [diminutive of the Lat. *cor'nu*, a "horn"], or **Cornic'ulum La-rŷn'gis.*** "Cornicle of the Larynx." A small cartilaginous body surmounting the arytenoid cartilage.

Cor'nĭ-form. [Lat. **Cornifor'mis**; from *cor'nu*, a "horn," and *for'ma*, "form."] Horn-shaped.

Cor-nig'er-ous. [Lat. **Cornig'erus**; from *cor'nu*, a "horn," and *ge'ro*, to "bear."] Having horns:—applied to animals.

Cor'nin, or **Cor'nĭne.** A term applied to a peculiar bitter principle said to have been found in the bark of the *Cornus florida*. Its properties resemble those of quinine.

Cor'nu,* plural **Cor'nu-a.** (Fr. *Corne*, KORN.) A Latin word signifying a "horn:"—applied to a certain kind of warts, on account of their horny hardness. In Botany, a horn-like process, commonly solid. See CORNU CERVI.

COR'NUA U'TERI.* "Horns of the Uterus." The angles of the uterus where the Fallopian tubes are given off.

Cor'nu Am-mo'nis,* Cor'nu A-ri'e-tis.* The appearance like a ram's horn presented by the cortical substance of the cerebrum when the *pes hippocampi* is cut transversely through.

Cor'nu Cer'vi.* "Horn of the Stag." The horn of the *Cervus elephas;* hartshorn. An impure carbonate of ammonia was formerly obtained from burning the shavings of hartshorn; while the residue, called *Cornu ustum* ("burnt horn"), consisting chiefly of phosphate of lime, with a small proportion of free lime, was used as an antacid.

Cor'nu Us'tum.* [From the Lat. *u'ro, us'tum*, to "burn."] A name for the phosphate of lime prepared from horn by fire. See CORNU CERVI.

Cor'nus.* "Cornel." A genus of shrubs or small trees, of the order *Cornaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of the United States and Europe. The bark of *Cornus alternifo'lia* and that of *Cornus panicula'ta* have been used in medicine.

Cor'nus.* "Cornus." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the bark of the root of *Cornus florida* (Dog-wood). It is tonic and astringent.

Cor'nus Cir-cĭ-na'ta,* and **Cor'nus Se-rĭç'e-a.*** Small trees or shrubs found in the Northern and Middle United States. Their bark possesses medical virtues similar to those of *Cornus florida*.

Cor'nus Flŏr'ĭ-da.* The Dog-wood, a small tree of the Linnæan class *Tetrandria*, natural order *Cornaceæ*. It grows in all the United States east of the Mississippi, but most abundantly in the Middle States. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) of the bark of the *Cornus florida*, which appears to possess, though in an inferior degree, the tonic and antiperiodic virtues of cinchona.

Cor'nus Mas'cu-la.* The Cornelian Cherry, a shrub, a native of Europe, bearing edible fruits. The bark and fruits are astringent.

Cornus Sericea* (se-rish'e-a). See CORNUS CIRCINATA.

Cor'nute. [Lat. **Cornu'tus**; from *cor'nu*, a "horn."] Having horns; horned; having appendages like horns:—applied to parts of plants.

Corocleisis.* See CORECLEISIS.

Co-rol'la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *coro'na*, a "crown"] (Fr. *Corolle*, ko-rol'.) Literally, a "little crown." The inner set of the floral envelopes, usually of a delicate texture. It is commonly the most beautiful portion of the flower, and is situated between the calyx and internal organs. When the flower is polypetalous, the separate pieces are called *petals*.

Cor'ol-la-rў. [Lat. **Corolla'rium**; from *co-*

rol'la.] A tendril formed by a petal or segment of a corolla. Also a truth necessarily following from some preçeding truth or demonstration.

Cor'ol-late. Having a corolla.

Cor-ol-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Corollif'erus**; from *corol'la*, and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing a corolla.

Co-rol-lĭ-flo'ræ.* A sub-class of exogenous plants, characterized by the petals being united so as to form a gamopetalous corolla inserted below the ovary, and by the stamens being usually attached to the corolla, but sometimes separate and inserted below the ovary. The *Ericaceæ* and *Gentianaceæ* are examples of this sub-class.

Co-rol'lĭ-form. [Lat. **Corollifor'mis**; from *corol'la*, and *for'ma*, "form."] Having the appearance of a corolla:—applied to papillæ of the tongues of animals.

Cor'ol-line. Like a corolla, or belonging to a corolla.

Co-rol'lu-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *corol'la.*] The corolla of each floret of a compound flower.

Co-ro'na.* [From the Gr. κορώνη, the "crest" or "summit" of anything.] A "crown:"—applied in Anatomy and Natural History to eminences of bone, or any objects or parts bearing resemblance to a crown. In Astronomy, a luminous crown or a bright cloud like circle of light which surrounds the darkened sun during a total eclipse, and is never seen except during such an eclipse. It extends several hundred thousand miles on all sides. A great part of it is made up of streamers of light extending from the sun in various directions. The spectroscope reveals that the corona is composed mostly of hydrogen, which is the lightest gas known on the earth, and of some unknown gas or vapor. In Botany, a coronet or crown; a circle of petaloid appendages on the throat or inside of a corolla, as in the daffodil; any appendage that intervenes between the corolla and the stamens.

Coro'na Glan'dis.* "Crown of the Glans." The ring or rim running round the base of the *glans penis.*

Coro'na Ven'e-ris.* "Crown of Venus." (Fr. *Couronne de Vénus*, koo'ron' deh vā'nüs'.) Syphilitic blotches which often extend around the forehead, like a crown.

Co-ro'nad. A term applied the same as CORONAL used adverbially.

Co-ro'nal, or kor'o-nal. [Lat. **Corona'lis**; from *coro'na*, a "crown."] A term applied by Dr. Barclay in reference to the aspects of the head; towards the crown of the head.

Coro'nal Su'ture. [Lat. **Sutu'ra Corona'lis.**] The suture formed by the union of the frontal bone with the two parietal bones.

Cor'o-nans.* [The present participle of the Lat. verb *coro'no*, to "crown."] "Crowning." Situated on the top or crown; borne on the apex of anything. Thus, the limb of a calyx may crown an ovary.

Cor'o-na-rў. [Lat. **Corona'rius**; from *coro'na*, a "crown."] (Fr. *Coronaire*, ko'ro'nêR'.) A term applied to vessels, ligaments, and nerves which encircle parts like a crown, as the "coronary arteries of the heart," the "coronary artery of the stomach," etc.

Cor-o-na'tus.* [From the Lat. *coro'no, corona'tum*, to "crown."] Literally, "crowned." Coronate; furnished with a coronet or crown:—applied to certain flowers, as the Narcissus (Jonquil) and Passion-flower.

Co-ro'ne.* [Gr. κορώνη, a "crow," anything curved like a crow's beak.] The acute process of the lower jaw-bone:—so named from its supposed resemblance to a crow's bill.

Cor'o-ner. [From the Lat. *coro'na*, a "crown."] Originally, an officer who had authority from the Crown to make inquest before a jury of twelve, as to the true cause of death, in every case of sudden decease or of death under suspicious circumstances. The word was formerly written *Crowner.*

Cor-o-nil'la.* A genus of annual or perennial plants, of the order *Leguminosæ*, comprising many species, natives of Europe, Asia Minor, and North Africa. The *Coronilla Emerus* (Scorpion Senna) has purgative leaves. The *Coronilla varia*, a perennial plant, a native of Europe, is diuretic.

Cor'o-noid. [Lat. **Coronoi'des**; from the Gr. κορώνη, a "crow," and εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] A term applied to processes of bones in any way like a crow's beak:—applied by Owen to the subdivision in the mandible of reptiles, into which the crotaphite muscle is always more or less inserted.

Co-ron'u-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *coro'na*, a "crown."] A coronet or downy tuft surrounding the seeds of certain flowers; a cor'onule.

Cor'po-ra,* gen. **Cor'po-rum,** the plural of CORPUS, which see.

Cor'pora Albican'tia* (ăl-be-kan'she-a). The "Whitish Bodies." (See ALBICANS.) Two small protuberances on the base of the brain:—called also *Mammillary Tubercles* or *Mammillary Bodies*, from their resemblance to a nipple.

Corpora Amylaceæ.* See NEUROGLIA.

Cor'pora Cav-er-no'sa.* "Cavernous Bodies;" so called from the cavities or cells found in them. The *crura* of the penis. Also the same part or parts of the clitoris. As the *corpora cavernosa* are only partly separated, it would perhaps be more correct to use the noun in the singular, and to call this portion of the organ the *corpus cavernosum* ("Cavernous Body").

Cor'pora Ġen-ic-u-la'ta.* [From the Lat. *genicula'tus*, "jointed," or "bent like a knee."] Two tubercles, *internum* and *externum*, on the inferior part of the optic thalami.

Cor'pora Lu'te-a.* "Yellow Bodies." Yellow spots found in the ovaria, in place of ova removed by impregnation or otherwise.

Corpora Mammillaria.* The CORPORA ALBICANTIA, which see.

Cor'pora Ol-ĭ-va'rĭ-a.* "Olive-Shaped Bodies." **Cor'pora O-va'ta.*** "Oval Bodies." The two external oval prominences on the *medulla oblongata.*

Cor'pora Pў-ram-ĭ-da'lĭ-a.* "Pyramidal Bodies." The two anterior eminences of the *medulla oblongata.*

Corpora Quadrigemina.* See TUBERCULA QUADRIGEMINA.

Cor'pora Res-tĭ-for'mĭ-a.* "Rope-like Bodies." The two posterior oval eminences on the *medulla oblongata*.

Corpora Sesamoidea.* See ARANTII CORPORA.

Cor'pora Stri-a'ta.* "Striated Bodies." Two smooth cineritious convexities, one on the fore part of each lateral ventricle of the brain. When cut, a mixture of gray and white matter in alternate layers is exhibited, causing a striated appearance.

Corpulency. See POLYSARCIA.

Cor'pus,* gen. **Cor'po-ris,** plural **Cor'po-ra.** (Fr. *Corps*, KOR.) A Latin word signifying BODY, which see. In Botany, the mass of anything: thus, *Corpus Ligneum* signifies the mass of the woody tissue of a plant.

Cor'pus An-nu-la're.* The *pons Varolii*.

Cor'pus Cal-lo'sum.* "Callous Body" or Substance. The white medullary substance joining the hemispheres of the brain; the *commissura magna*.

Corpus Cavernosum.* See CORPORA CAVERNOSA.

Cor'pus Cĭ-ne're-um.* "Ash-colored Body."

Cor'pus Den-ta'tum.* "Dentated Body." A small oval mass of gray substance seen on a section of either hemisphere of the cerebellum, about an inch from the median line. On its circumference are a number of indentations.

Cor'pus Fim-brĭ-a'tum.* "Fringed Body." A narrow white band along the concave edge of the inferior *cornu* of the lateral ventricle of the brain; the *Tænia hippocampi*.

Cor'pus Glan-du-lo'sum.* "Glandulous Body." A spongy eminence surrounding the orifice of the female urethra:—sometimes called the "female prostate gland" (*glan'dula pros'tata mulie'bris*).

Corpus Mucosum.* See RETE MUCOSUM.

Cor'pus Pam-pĭn-ĭ-for'me.* "Tendril-like Body." A plexus formed by the spermatic veins, above the testis.

Corpus Psaloides.* See FORNIX.

Corpus Pyramidale.* See CORPUS PAMPINIFORME.

Corpus Reticulare,* or **Corpus Reticulare Malpighi.*** See RETE MUCOSUM.

Corpus Rhomboideum.* See CORPUS DENTATUM.

Corpus Spongiosum Penis.* See next article.

Cor'pus Spon-ġĭ-o'sum U-re'thræ.* "Spongy Body [or Substance] of the Urethra." A cellular, vascular, dark-red or purple substance which covers the urethra.

Corpus Striatum.* See CORPORA STRIATA.

Cor'pus Var-ĭ-co'sum.* "Varicose Body." The spermatic plexus.

Cor'pus-cle. [Lat. **Corpus'culum**; diminutive of *cor'pus*, a "body."] A small body; an atom.

Cor-pus'cu-lar. [Lat. **Corpuscula'ris**; from *corpus'culum*, a "corpuscle" or "minute body."] Belonging to a corpuscle, or to the doctrine of atoms.

Cor-re-lā'tion. [From the Lat. *con*, "together," and *ref'ero*, *rela'tum*, to "refer."] A term used in medicine in reference to the etiology of disease, and principally in relation to the zymotic diseases. The phrase "correlation of physical forces" expresses the theory that the several forces may be converted into one another when they act under certain conditions, and that they are related to a common cause. A similar idea is implied by the term "correlation of the zymotic diseases."

Cor'rĭ-ġens.* [The present participle of the Lat. verb *cor'rigo*, *correc'tum*, to "correct."] A constituent part of a medicinal formula,—"that which corrects" its operation. See PRESCRIPTION.

Cor-rob'o-rant. [Lat. **Corrob'orans**; from *corrob'oro*, to "strengthen."] Strengthening, or giving strength.

Cor-ro'sion. [For etymology see next article.] The action or effect of corrosive substances.

Cor-ro'sĭve. [Lat. **Corrosi'vus**; from *cor* for *con*, intensive, and *ro'do*, *ro'sum*, to "gnaw," to "eat away."] Literally, "eating away." Destroying the texture or substance of a body, more especially of a living body, as the mineral acids and the caustic alkalies.

Corrosive Sublimate. See HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM CORROSIVUM.

Cor'ru-gāt-ed. [Lat. **Corruga'tus**; from *cor* for *con*, "together," or intensive, and *ru'go*, *ruga'tum*, to "wrinkle."] Wrinkled:—applied to parts that are crumpled irregularly, as the skin of some seeds.

Cor-ru-gā'tion. [Lat. **Corruga'tio**; from the same.] The contraction of the surface of a body into wrinkles.

Cor-ru-ga'tor, o'ris.* [From the same.] Literally, a "wrinkler:"—applied to a muscle which contracts the skin into wrinkles.

Corruga'tor Su-per-cil'ĭ-i.* "Wrinkler of the Brow." The muscle which knits or contracts the brow into wrinkles.

Corselet, kors'let. In Entomology, the *prothorax*, collar, or anterior segment of the trunk.

Cort. = *Cor'tex.** "Bark."

Cor'tex,* gen. **Cor'tĭ-çis.** [As if *Con'tex*; from the Lat. *con'tego*, to "cover over."] (Fr. *Écorce*, å'korss'.) The bark; the outermost covering of the stem and branches of all plants,—analogous to the skin of animals.

Cor'tex Cĕr'e-bri.* The "Cortex, or Cortical Substance, of the Brain." The gray or cineritious substance found on the exterior of the cerebrum and cerebellum, covering the whitish medullary matter beneath as the bark of a tree covers the alburnum.

Cor'tex* Cu-lil'a-wan. The name for the bark of the LAURUS CULILAWAN, which see.

Cor'tex E-leū-the'rĭ-æ.* The bark of the *Croton Eleutheriæ*.

Cor'tĭ-cal. [Lat. **Cortica'lis**; from *cor'tex*, *cor'ticis*, "bark."] Belonging to bark; of the

nature of bark:—applied to that which covers a part, as the cortical portion of the brain or the kidneys.

Cor'tical In-teg'u-ment. The bark or false bark of an endogenous plant.

Cor'tĭ-cate. [Lat. **Cortica'tus**; from *cor'tex*, "bark."] Having bark; harder externally than internally; having a rind, as the orange.

Cor-tĭ-çif'er-ous. [Lat. **Corticif'erus**; from *cor'tex*, "bark," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing, or producing, bark.

Cor-tiç'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Corticifor'mis**; from *cor'tex*, "bark," and *for'ma*, "form."] Appearing like bark.

Cor'tĭ-cōse. [Lat. **Cortico'sus**; from *cor'tex*, "bark."] Having bark, or resembling bark:—applied to fruits which have a hard or coriaceous rind.

Co-run'dum.* [Etymology unknown.] A species of mineral, consisting, when pure, of alumina. It is the hardest of all substances except the diamond. It comprises varieties called *adamantine spar*, *emery*, *ruby*, and *sapphire*. Emery is amorphous; the others are crystallized.

Co-rȳd'a-lis Bul-bo'sa.* An herb of the order *Fumariaceæ*. Its root has been used as emmenagogue and vermifuge. *Corydalis tuberosa*, a native of Europe, has similar properties.

Corylaceæ,* kŏr-e-la'she-ē. [From *Cor'ylus*, the "hazel-tree"] A name given by Lindley to a natural order of plants. See CUPULIFERÆ.

Cor'ў-lus.* A genus of shrubs or small trees of the order *Cupilif'eræ*, the fruits of which are filberts and hazel-nuts. The *Cor'ylus Avella'na* is a native of Europe, and is extensively cultivated. The common hazel-nut of the United States is *Cor'ylus America'na*.

Cŏr'ўmb. [Lat. **Corym'bus**; from the Gr. *κόρυς*, the "crown of the head."] A modified raceme in which the main axis is short, the lowest pedicel is about as long as that axis, and each pedicel is longer than the next above it. The length of the pedicels is so graduated that all the flowers are nearly on a level.

Cor'ymb, Com'pound. A branched corymb, each of whose divisions is corymbose.

Cor'ўm-bif'er-æ.* [From the Lat. *corym'bus*, a "corymb," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] A name given by Jussieu to a division of the order *Compositæ*, including the Aster.

Cor-ўm-bif'er-ous. [Lat. **Corymbif'erus**; from *corym'bus*, a "corymb," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing corymbs:—applied to plants.

Cor-ўm-bose'. Approaching the form of a corymb; arranged in corymbs.

Cor'ў-phą Ce-rif'er-ą.* A species of wax-palm, a native of Brazil. Its root, called *Carnaulia root*, contains tannic acid, and is said to resemble sarsaparilla in its action.

Co-ry'zą.* [Supposed to be derived from the Gr. *κάρα*, the "head," and *ζέω*, to "boil."] A limpid, ropy, mucous defluxion from the nostrils.

Cos-çin'ĭ-um Fen-es-tra'tum.* A plant of the order *Menispermaceæ*, a native of Ceylon. Its wood, bark, and root are used as tonics.

Co-se'cant. The secant of the complement of an arc. See SECANT.

Cos-met'ic. [Lat. **Cosmet'icus**; from the Gr. *κοσμέω*, to "adorn."] A term applied to medicines supposed to have the power of removing freckles and blotches. Many substances used as cosmetics—such as lead, bismuth, and arsenic—sometimes give rise to cutaneous affections, and often cause a permanent deterioration in the texture of the skin.

Coṡ-mog'o-nў. [Lat. **Cosmogo'nia**; from the Gr. *κόσμος*, the "universe," and *γονή*, "birth," "origin."] That science which treats of the origin of the universe.

Coṡ-mog'ra-phў. [Lat. **Cosmogra'phia**; from the Gr. *κόσμος*, the "universe," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of the universe.

Cosmoline. See VASELINE.

Coṡ-mol'o-ğў. [Lat. **Cosmolo'gia**; from the Gr. *κόσμος*, the "universe," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The doctrine or science of the universe, its formation and arrangement.

Cos'tą.* (Fr. *Côte*, kōt.) A rib. The ribs are twenty-four in number,—twelve on each side. The spaces between them are called intercostal spaces. The ribs are divided into—

1. The *true*, or *sterno-vertebral*,—the first seven pairs; so called because they are united by their cartilages to the sternum. These are called *custo'des*, or "preservers" of the heart.

2. The *false*, or *vertebral*,—the remaining five pairs, which are successively united to the lowest true rib and to each other.

The vertebral extremity of a rib is called the *head;* the contracted part which adjoins it forms the *neck;* at the back of the rib is the *tubercle;* farther outward the bone bends forward, producing the *angle*, from which proceeds the *body*, which passes forward and downward to the sternal extremity.

The term *costa*, or rib, is applied in Botany to the tapering, nerve-like substance extending from the base to the apex of a leaf, also called *midrib*.

Cos'tal. [Lat. **Costa'lis**; from *cos'ta*, a "rib."] Belonging to a rib or ribs.

Cos'tate. [Lat. **Costa'tus**; from *cos'ta*, a "rib."] Furnished with nerves or ribs:—applied to a leaf which has only one rib,—*i.e.*, the midrib.

Cos'tĭ-form. [Lat. **Costifor'mis**; from *cos'ta*, a "rib," and *for'ma*, a "form."] Formed like a rib:—applied to certain apophyses.

Costiveness. See CONSTIPATION.

Cos'to-. [From the Lat. *cos'ta*, a "rib."] A prefix in compound names, denoting connection with a rib or ribs.

Cotangent. See TANGENT.

Côte. See COSTA.

Co-to-ne-as'ter.* A genus of hardy ornamental shrubs, of the order *Rosaceæ*, natives of Europe and Northern India. It comprises several species, desirable for the beauty of their flowers, fruit, and foliage. Some of these are evergreen. *Cotoneaster affinis* and *C. frigida* bear fruits of an intense scarlet color, which are very ornamental in winter.

Cotoneas'ter Vul-ga'ris.* An ornamental shrub, a native of Europe, containing amygdalin.

Cot'ton. (Fr. *Coton*, ko'tôN'.) A valuable textile commodity, the hairy or fibrous appendage of the seeds of several species of *Gossypium*, especially *G. herbaceum*, *G. album*, *G. arboreum*, and *G. religiosum*. They have been cultivated from time immemorial in India, Africa, and America. A valuable oil is obtained from cotton-seed.

Cotton-Plant. See GOSSYPIUM.

Cot'ton-Seed Oil. A fixed oil expressed from the seed of *Gossypium herbaceum*. It is a pale-yellow, oily liquid, having a bland, nut-like taste. It is used in the preparation of woollen cloth, and for lubricating machinery. It is an excellent substitute for almond and olive oil in most pharmaceutical preparations. See OLEUM GOSSYPII SEMINIS.

Cotton-Tree. See BOMBAX.

Cot'ton-Wood. The popular name of the *Populus monilifera*, a native of the United States.

Cotula.* See MAYWEED.

Cotunnii Aquæductus,* or **Cotunnius, Aqueduct of.** See AQUEDUCT OF THE VESTIBULUM.

Co-tun'nĭ-us, Nerve of. The naso-palatine nerve.

Cotun'nius, Wâ'ter of. A fluid within the membrane lining the vestibule and semicircular canals of the internal ear. (Cotunnius was a celebrated Italian anatomist.)

Cot-ў-le'don, o'nis.* [Gr. *κοτυληδών*; from *κοτύλη*, a "cavity."] In Botany, the seed-lobe, or seminal leaf, of the embryo or young plant. In dicotyledonous plants (in the bean, for example) the cotyledon consists of one-half of the seed, which, on germinating, divides into two equal parts.

Cot-ў-led'on-ous. [Lat. **Cotyledo'neus, Cotyled'onus**; from *cotyle'don.*] Belonging to cotyledons; having cotyledons.

Cot'ў-loid. [Lat. **Cotyloi'des**; from the Gr. *κοτύλη*, a "small drinking-cup."] Resembling an ancient drinking-cup.

Cot'yloid Cav'ĭ-tў. The same as ACETABULUM, which see.

Cou, koo. A French word signifying "neck." See COLLUM.

Couch Grass. See TRITICUM REPENS.

Couche, koosh. [From the Fr. *coucher*, to "lie down," to "go to bed;" also, to "put to bed."] A French term signifying "childbed," "confinement," or "delivery:" e.g., *une couche heureuse*, ün koosh uh'ruz', a "happy delivery."

Couch'ing. [From the Fr. *coucher*, to "put to bed," to "cause to lie down;" because the lens is pushed down from its upright position.] The operation of putting down or displacing the opaque lens in cataract.

Couch'ing-Nee'dle. The instrument used in couching.

Cou-e'pĭ-a.* A genus of trees of the order *Rosaceæ* or *Chrysobalanaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of South America. Several of them bear edible fruits.

Cough, kof, or kawf. [Lat. **Tus'sis**; Fr. *Toux*, too.] A sonorous and violent expulsion of air from the lungs. It is a symptom rather than a disease, and is caused by the presence of an irritant, mechanical or sympathetic, affecting the surface of the air-tubes or the nerves that supply them.

Couleur, koo'lur'. The French word for COLOR, which see.

Coumarin, or **Coumarine,** koo'ma-rin. The odoriferous principle of the Tonka bean, the produce of the *Dip'terix odora'ta*, or *Coumarou'na odora'ta*. It is also found in the *Melilotus*. In large doses it is poisonous.

Cou-ma-rou'na O-do-ra'ta.* A tree of the order *Leguminosæ*, a native of Cayenne. Its fruit is the Tonka bean, which see.

Counter-Extension. See CONTRA-EXTENSIO.

Counter-Fissure. See CONTRA-FISSURA.

Counter-Indication. See CONTRA-INDICATIO.

Coun'ter-Ir-rĭ-tā'tion. [Lat. **Con'tra-Irrita'tio.**] The application of a blister or other irritating substance to one part for the purpose of relieving pain in another part, usually beneath or adjacent to the irritated surface. The substances thus employed are called *counter-irritants*, and may be classified as follows, according to their degree of action: 1. Rubefacients; 2. Epispastics, Vesicants, or Blisters; 3. Pustulants.

Counter-Opening. See CONTRA-APERTURA.

Counter-Stroke. See CONTRE-COUP.

Coup de Sang, koo dẹh sôN. Blood-stroke:—a term used by some French physicians to designate an instantaneous and universal congestion without any escape of blood from the vessels. (See APOPLEXY.) Some authors have applied this name to hemorrhages occurring in different parts of the body.

Coup de Soleil, koo dẹh so'lêl' (or so'lâl'). (Fr.) A "Stroke of the Sun." Generally, any affection produced by a scorching sun.

Coup de Vent, koo dẹh vôN. (Fr.) A "Stroke of the Wind." An affection caused by exposure to a keen wind, extremely cold, or with rain or sleet.

Couperosé, koop'ro'zā'. (Fr.) "Copper-colored." A term applied to the *Acne rosacea* (or carbuncled face):—so named from the redness of the spots.

Courap, koo'rāp'. A form of impetigo peculiar to India, described by Sauvages under the term *Scabies Indica*.

Couronne, koo'ron'. The French word for "crown." See CORONA, and CROWN.

Cours'es. A popular English term for the *menses*, or *catamenia*.

Couveuse, koo'vuz'. [From the Fr. *couver*, to "brood," to "incubate," to "cherish."] A name applied to an arrangement or apparatus designed for the preservation and development of infants prematurely born. For this purpose, three great objects are especially to be kept in view: 1, to furnish an ample supply of perfectly pure air; 2, to preserve an absolutely uniform temperature near that of the healthy human body; and, 3, to

provide the nourishment best adapted to infants in that feeble state which necessarily results from an imperfect pulmonary circulation. For the last-named object the milk of a perfectly healthy woman, when obtainable, is doubtless to be preferred.

It is said that some French physicians have succeeded in realizing the above requirements and conditions so fully as to preserve alive, and develop into comparatively healthy children, no inconsiderable number of infants that would formerly have been pronounced *non-viables*. Called also *Incubator*.

Couvrechef, koov'r'shĕf'. (Fr.) Literally, "head-cover." A name given to certain forms of bandage applied to the head.

Covolam. See ÆGLE MARMELOS.

Cow-Berry. See VACCINIUM VITIS IDÆA.

Cow'hage, Cow'-Itch. The down covering the pods of the *Dol'ichos pru'riens*, now called *Mucu'na pru'riens*. See MUCUNA.

Cow'-Pox. [Lat. **Vacci'nia.**] Pustules of a peculiar character on the teats of the cow, from which the vaccine virus derives its origin.

Cow'-Tree. A name of several species of South American trees which yield a milky juice, as the *Brosimum galactodendron* (which see), the *Tabernæmontana utilis*, and the *Clusia galactodendron*.

Cowper's Glands. See ANTIPROSTATÆ GLANDULÆ.

Cox'a,* plural **Cox'æ.** (Fr. *Hanche*, hŏNsh.) The hip, haunch, or hip-joint; also, the ischium and coccyx. Applied in Zoology to the first articulation of the feet of the *Crustacea*, *Arachnides*, and *Insecta*.

Cox-æ-lu'vĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *cox'a*, the "hip," and *la'vo*, or *lu'o*, to "wash."] A bath for the lower portion of the body; a hip-bath.

Cox-ăl'ğĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *cox'a*, the "hip," and the Gr. ἄλγος, "pain."] Pain in the hip-joint; hip-joint disease, or *mor'bus coxa'rius*.

Cox-a'rĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *cox'a*, the "hip."] Belonging to the hip-joint.

Cox-a'rum,* the genitive plural of COXA, which see.

COXA'RUM MOR'BUS.* "Disease of the Hips." A caries of the head of the *os femoris*, causing a permanent shortening of the limb, and often accompanied with spontaneous luxation of the bone.

Cox'o-. A prefix denoting connection with the ischium.

Crab. [Lat. **Can'cer.**] The popular name of several species of animals of the class *Crustacea*, which are used for food. Some of them are aquatic, and are found in the sea near the shore in many parts of the world. The common edible crab of the United States is the *Lupea dicantha*, or *Callinectes hastatus*.

Crab-Ap'ple. The *Py'rus corona'ria*, a tree of the order *Rosaceæ*, a native of many of the United States. It bears small fruits which are very fragrant, and are edible in the form of preserves.

Crab-Louse. See PEDICULUS PUBIS.

Crabs' Claws and **Crabs' Stones.** See CANCRORUM CHELÆ and CANCRORUM LAPILLI.

Crack-Wil'low. See SALIX FRAGILIS.

Cra'dle. [Lat. **Ar'culus.**] A kind of frame for keeping the bedclothes off a wounded or fractured limb.

Crameria.* See KRAMERIA.

Cramp. [Low Latin **Cram'pus**; Ger. *Krampf*.] Spasmodic, involuntary, and painful contraction of muscles, especially of those of the leg. Cramp in the leg occurs mostly in the night, and ceases when the foot is pressed upon the ground. See SPASMUS.

Cran'ber-rў. The popular name of several species of shrubs of the order *Ericaceæ*. The American cranberry is the *Vaccin'ium macrocar'pon*, a trailing plant which is a native of the Middle and Northern United States. It grows in bogs, and bears acid red berries which are excellent for sauce, jelly, and tarts.

Crâne. The French term for "skull."

Cranes'bill. A popular name of several species of *Geranium*.

Crā'nĭ-al. [Lat. **Crania'lis.**] Belonging to the cranium.

Crā-nĭ-og'ra-phў. [Lat. **Craniogra'phia**; from *cra'nium*, the "skull," and the Gr. γράφω, to "write."] A description of the skull.

Crā-nĭ-ol'o-ğў. [Lat. **Craniolo'gia**; from *cra'nium*, the "skull," and the Gr. λόγος, a "discourse."] The science which treats of skulls in regard to their variety of shape, size, proportions, etc.

Crā-nĭ-om'e-ter. [Lat. **Craniom'etrum**; from *cra'nium*, the "skull," and the Gr. μέτρον, a "measure."] An instrument for measuring the cranium.

Cra'nĭ-o-plas'tў. [From the Lat. *cra'nium*, the "skull," and the Gr. πλάσσω, to "form."] A term applied to operations for restoring, or supplying the place of, the bones and soft parts of the cranium.

Crā-nĭ-ot'o-mў. [Lat. **Cranioto'mia**; from *cra'nium*, "the skull," and the Gr. τέμνω, to "cut."] The opening of the fœtal head, where necessary, to effect delivery.

Cra'nĭ-um.* [Gr. κρανίον; from κάρα, or κάρηνον, the "head."] The skull, or upper part of the head, containing the brain and its connections, and consisting of eight bones.

Craquement Pulmonaire, krăk'mŏN' pül'mo'nêR'. (Fr.) A crackling sound often heard at the top of the lungs in the early stage of phthisis.

Cras. = *Cras'tinum*,* or *Cras'tinus*.* "For to-morrow."

Crass. [Lat. **Cras'sus**, "thick."] Gross; coarse; something thicker than usual:—applied to parts of plants.

Cras-sa-men'tum.* [From the Lat. *cras'sus*, "thick."] The soft, almost solid, mass, of a deep brownish red, formed by venous blood soon after it has been extracted.

Crassulaceæ,* kras-su-la'she-ē [from *Cras'sula*, one of the genera], or **Sem-per-vi'væ.***

A natural order of exogenous plants, growing in dry situations, remarkable for the succulent nature of their stems and leaves. The *Sedum majus*, or *Sempervivum* ("Live-forever"), is a good example of this order.

Cra-tæ'gus.* [Gr. *κράταιγος.*] The Thorn, or Hawthorn, a genus of ornamental thorny shrubs or small trees of the order *Rosaceæ*, comprising a great number of species, natives of Europe, Asia, the United States, etc. They generally bear fragrant white flowers and red fruits, some of which are edible. The *Cratægus oxyacantha* (English hawthorn) is one of the most beautiful of the genus.

Cra'ter, e'ris.* [Gr. *κρατήρ*, a "bowl."] Literally, a "cup" or "bowl:"—usually applied to the mouth of a volcano.

Cra-tĕr'i-form. [Lat. **Craterifor'mis**; from the same.] Formed like a bowl or goblet; broadly cup-shaped:—applied to certain flowers.

Craw. The crop of a bird. See CROP.

Craw'-Fish, or **Cray'-Fish.** The *Cancer astacus*, or *Cancer fluviatilis.*

Crēam. [Lat. **Cre'mor**; Fr. *Crême*, krȧm.] The oily part of milk which rises to the surface, and is composed of butter, serum, and casein.

Cream of Lime. A mixture of lime and water used for purifying coal gas, by its property of absorbing or combining with the contaminating gases.

Cream of Tar'tar. [Lat. **Cre'mor Tar'tari.**] Bitartrate, or supertartrate, of potash. See POTASSÆ BITARTRAS.

Cream'er-y. A factory or place where butter and cheese are made on a large scale.

Cre'a-sōte, or **Kre'a-sōte.** [Lat. **Creaso'tum**; from the Gr. *κρέας*, "flesh," and *σώζω*, to "preserve."] A colorless, brilliantly transparent liquid, obtained from crude pyroligneous acid, and from wood tar. It is irritant, narcotic, styptic, powerfully antiseptic, and somewhat escharotic. Its use internally has been recommended in cholera, sea-sickness, and other affections of the stomach and bowels. In large doses it is a dangerous poison. It has been employed externally with great advantage in some cutaneous affections, and especially in malignant ulcers. The editor of this work has used it with the happiest effects in indolent and malignant ulcers resulting from chilblain, after all the other remedies usually recommended in such cases had failed.

Creasote Plant. See LARREA MEXICANA.

Creasote Water. See AQUA CREASOTI.

Cre-a-so'tum.* "Creasote." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a product of the distillation of wood tar. It is an almost colorless or yellowish oily liquid, having a penetrating, smoky odor, a burning, caustic taste, and a neutral reaction. It is antiseptic.

Cre'a-tin, or **Cre'a-tĭne.** [Lat. **Creati'na**; from the Gr. *κρέας, κρέατος*, "flesh."] A nitrogenized crystallizable substance. A neutral body obtained from a fluid produced by mixing chopped animal muscle with an equal bulk of water, and subjecting this, in a bag, to strong pressure. It does not combine with either acids or alkalies. Also spelled *Kreatin.*

Cre-at'ĭ-nin, or **Cre-at'ĭ-nĭne.** [Lat. **Creatini'na.**] An alkaline base into which creatin is changed by heating with hydrochloric or other acids. Also spelled *Kreatinin.*

Creep'ing, or **Re'pent.** A term applied in Botany to a stem that grows prostrate on or beneath the ground, to which it is attached by roots at several points.

Creep'ing Sick'ness. (Ger. *Kriebelkrankheit*, kree'bel-krȧnk'hīt.) The name by which the gangrenous form of ergotism is known in Germany. See ERGOTISM.

Cre-mas'ter.* [From the Gr. *κρεμάω*, to "suspend."] A muscle which supports and compresses the testicle and spermatic vessels. See SPERMATIC CORD.

Cre-mā'tion. [Lat. **Crema'tio**; from *cre'mo, crema'tum*, to "burn."] The practice or act of burning dead bodies. This mode of disposing of the dead was practised by the ancient Romans and Greeks, and is used by the Hindoos at the present day.

Crem'o-carp. [From the Gr. *κρεμᾶσθαι*, to "be suspended," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] A term applied to such fruits as those of the *Umbelliferæ*, consisting of two or more indehiscent, inferior, one-seeded carpels adhering round a distinct and separable axis.

Cre'mor, o'ris.* [Allied perhaps to the Gr. *κρίμνον*, the "thick juice of barley."] Cream; any substance skimmed from the surface of a fluid; also a thick decoction of barley.

Cre'nate. [Lat. **Crena'tus**; from *cre'na*, a "notch."] Notched; scolloped into rounded teeth; notched on the edge, with the segments rounded:—applied to leaves.

Cre-na'to-Ser'rate. A term applied to leaves, etc., when the serratures are convex and not straight.

Crenelled. The same as CRENATE.

Cren'u-lāt-ed. [Lat. **Crenula'tus**; from *cren'ula*, a "little notch."] Having small notches; finely crenate.

Cre'o-sol, or **Cre'a-sol.** A colorless, oily liquid, of an agreeable odor and a burning taste, and insoluble in water. It exists in creasote, and is obtained by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on the creosolate of potassium.

Crep'ĭ-tant. [Lat. **Crep'itans**; see next article.] Crackling, or rattling.

Crep-ĭ-tā'tion. [Lat. **Crepita'tio, o'nis**; from *crep'ito, crepita'tum*, to "crackle."] The sound caused by pressing any portion of cellular tissue, in which air is collected, between the fingers. Also the noise produced by the act of grating the ends of a fractured bone together. See CREPITUS.

Crep'ĭ-tus.* [From the Lat. *cre'po, crep'itum*, to "make a noise."] The discharge of gas or flatus from the bowels. The crackling noise occasioned by pressing a part when air is collected in the cellular tissue. The grating sensation produced by the ends of a fractured bone being rubbed against each other.

Crescentiaceæ,* krĕs-sen-she-a'she-ē or krĕs-sen-te-a'she-ē, or **Crĕs-çen-tin'e-æ.** A natural order of exogenous trees, natives of the tropical regions of Asia, Africa, and America. Some botanists include them under *Bignoniaceæ*. The chief plant of this order is the Calabash-tree, *Crescen'tia* (krĕs-sen'she-ạ) *Cujete*, producing an esculent fruit in a shell which is used as a bottle.

Cres-cen'tĭ-a Cu-je'te.* The Calabash-Tree, a tree which grows in the tropical parts of America. Its fruit is used in medicine. The shell of the fruit is very hard, and is used as a substitute for pottery in the form of basins, pails, kettles, cups, etc.

Crest. [Lat. **Cris'ta.**] A term applied to appendages or objects which surmount others.

Crest'ed. [Lat. **Crista'tus.**] Having a crest, or an elevated appendage somewhat like a cock's comb:—applied to seeds and other parts of plants.

Cre'ta.* [From *Cre'ta*, the island of Crete.] (Fr. *Craie*, krĀ.) "Chalk." The Latin name for native friable carbonate of lime.

Cre'ta Præp-a-ra'ta.* "Prepared Chalk." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for native friable carbonate of calcium, freed from most of its impurities by elutriation. It is an excellent antacid, and is admirably adapted to diarrhœa accompanied with acidity.

Cre-tā'ceous. [Lat. **Creta'ceus**; from *cre'ta*, "chalk."] Of the nature of chalk; chalky; very dull white. In Geology this term is applied to the last period of the Mesozoic Age and to the rocks or beds formed during that period. These beds are situated next above the Jurassic and below the Tertiary. The Cretaceous strata of the United States consist of sand, marl, clay, limestone, etc.

Cre'tĭn-ism. [Lat. **Cretinis'mus**; etymology uncertain.] An endemic disease, common in Switzerland and other mountainous countries, characterized by *goître*, stinted growth, swelled abdomen, wrinkled skin, wan complexion, vacant and stupid countenance, misshapen cranium, idiocy, and comparative insensibility. The victims of this affection are called *Cretins*, and sometimes *Cagots*.

Crĭ-brā'tion. [Lat. **Cribra'tio**, o'*nis*; from *cri'bro*, *cribra'tum*, to "sift" (from *crib'rum*, a "sieve").] The act or process of sifting, or passing through a sieve.

Crib'rĭ-form. [Lat. **Cribrifor'mis**; from *crib'rum*, a "sieve," and *for'ma*, a "form."] Perforated, like a sieve, with small apertures:—applied to parts of plants.

Crib'rose. The same as CRIBRIFORM:—applied to parts of plants.

Cri'co-. A prefix denoting attachment to the cricoid cartilage.

Crī'coid. [Lat. **Cricoi'des** and **Cricoi'deus**; from the Gr. *κρίκος*, a "ring," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a ring.

Cri'coid Car'tĭ-lage. [Lat. **Cartila'go Cricoi'des.**] The name given to one of the cartilages of the larynx.

Criminal Abortion. See FŒTICIDE.

Crī'nate. [Lat. **Crina'tus**; from *cri'nis*, "hair."] Having hair:—applied to the fibrous roots of certain plants.

Cri'nis.* The hair of the head, especially of the back part. See CAPILLUS.

Crī'nīte. [Lat. **Crini'tus.**] Bearded with long hairs, or fringed:—applied to flowers.

Crī'noid. [Lat. **Crinoi'des**; from the Gr. *κρίνον*, a "lily," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a lily.

Cri'noids, En'crin-ītes, Crĭ-nid'e-a.* An order of marine radiated animals of the class *Echinodermata*. When the rays were expanded the animal resembled a flower. Fossils of extinct species of Crinoids (called "stone lilies") are found in immense numbers in the Carboniferous limestone.

Crinones.* See MALIS GORDII.

Crī'sis.* [Gr. *κρίσις*; from *κρίνω*, to "distinguish," to "judge," to "decide."] Literally, a "judgment," "decision," or "determination." In the course of a disease, that point or period which determines its favorable or unfavorable termination, or, in common language, its "turning-point."

Crisp. [Lat. **Crispa'tus, Cris'pus**; from *cris'po*, *crispa'tum*, to "curl."] Curled; wavy at the edges:—applied to leaves, petals, etc.

Cris-pa'tion. [From the Lat. *cris'po*, *crispa'tum*, to "curl," to "wrinkle," to "put into a tremulous motion."] A very slight convulsive motion or spasmodic contraction of certain muscles of the body, whether external or internal.

Cris'pa-ture. [From the same.] A term applied to the excessive and irregular division and puckering of the edge of a leaf.

Cris'ta.* A "crest." A term applied in Anatomy to parts or processes of bones resembling a crest:—in Botany, to a peculiar organ of the *Gramineæ*:—in Surgery, to an excrescence about the anus and pudenda.

Cris'ta Gal'li.* "Cock's Crest." The peculiar process on the ethmoid bone to which the *falx cerebri* is attached.

Cris'tate. [Lat. **Crista'tus**; from *cris'ta*, a "crest."] Having a crest; crested:—applied to seeds and other parts of plants.

Crith. [From the Gr. *κριθή*, a "barleycorn," the "smallest weight," a "grain."] The weight *in vacuo* of a litre of hydrogen gas at 0° Centigrade.

Crit'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Crit'icus**; from *cri'sis*, "decision" or "determination."] Determining the issue of a disease:—also applied to periods of life as decisive of certain changes of constitution, habits, etc. See CRISIS.

Crit'ical Age. [Lat. **Æ'tas Crit'ica.**] That period of female life when the *catamenia* become irregular and ultimately cease. It is often attended with serious constitutional disturbance, and is sometimes the commencement of fatal diseases. See CHANGE OF LIFE.

Cro'ce-ous. Saffron-colored.

Croc-o-dil'ĭ-dæ.* [From the Gr. *κροκόδειλος*, the "crocodile."] A family of saurian reptiles, having the crocodile for their type.

Cro'cus.* [Gr. *κρόκος*, "saffron."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Triandria*, natural order *Iridaceæ* or *Irideæ*, comprising many species, natives of Asia Minor and Europe. They are prized for the beauty of their flowers.

Cro'cus.* Saffron. Spanish Saffron. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the stigmas of *Crocus sativus*. Saffron has a peculiar sweetish aromatic odor, a warm, pungent, bitter taste, and a rich, deep orange color. It is used as a stimulant and emmenagogue.

Cro'cus Sa-ti'vus.* The systematic name of the saffron-plant:—also called *Crocus officinalis*.

Crop. [Lat. **Inglu'vies.**] An enlargement of the œsophagus in birds; the craw.

Cross'-Birth. [Lat. **Parodyn'ia Perver'sa.**] In popular language, preternatural labor of any kind.

Cross-Fertiliza'tion of Flowers. A term denoting that which is effected by applying the pollen of one plant or flower to the stigma or ovule of another plant of the same species. This is often done by bees and other insects. "Cross-fertilization is insured in many cases by mechanical contrivances of wonderful beauty."—(DARWIN.)

Cro-ta-la'rĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *κρόταλον*, a "rattle," the loose seeds rattling in the ripe pods.] A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ*, comprising more than two hundred and fifty species, natives of the tropics and sub-tropical parts of both hemispheres. The *Crotalaria espadilla*, a native of Venezuela, is a common domestic medicine used in fevers.

Crotala'ria Jun'ce-a.* The Sunn-Hemp of India, or Madras Hemp, a shrubby plant which is cultivated in India and other parts of Asia for the valuable fibre of its inner bark. Cordage and canvas are made of it.

Crot'a-lus.* [From the Gr. *κρόταλον*, a "rattle."] The rattlesnake. A genus of poisonous snakes found in North America.

Crot'a-phe,* or **Cro-ta'phĭ-um.*** [From the Gr. *κρόταφος*, the "temple of the head."] A painful pulsation or throbbing in the temple, accompanied with drumming in the ears.

Crot'chet. [Fr. *Crochet*, kro'shā', a "hook."] A curved instrument for extracting the fœtus.

Cro'ton, o'nis.* [Gr. *κρότων*, the "dog-tick," which the seeds of some plants of this genus are fancied to resemble.] A Linnæan genus of the class *Monœcia*, natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, comprising numerous species, natives of India, America, etc. Several species of Croton are natives of the Southern United States. Gum lac is obtained from the *Croton lacciferum*, an East Indian tree.

CRO'TON CASCARIL'LA.* The plant formerly believed to afford cascarilla bark.

CRO'TON TIG'LIUM.* The plant from the seeds of which croton oil is obtained. It is a small tree or shrub, growing native in Hindostan and the East India islands. See OLEUM TIGLII.

Cro'ton Băl-sa-mif'er-um.* A shrub, a native of the West Indies, yielding a balsamic juice. A spirituous liquor, called *Eau de Mantes*, is obtained from this plant.

Cro'ton E-leū-the're-a* (or **E-lū-te'rĭ-a***). A shrub or small tree, a native of *Eleuthera* and other Bahama Islands, generally believed to be the source of cascarilla.

Cro'ton Ma-lam'bo.* A shrub, a native of Colombia and Venezuela, having an aromatic bark, called *malambo*, which is employed as a tonic and febrifuge.

Croton Pseudo-China.* See COPALCHI BARK.

Cro'ton-āte. [Lat. **Croto'nas, a'tis.**] A combination of crotonic acid with a base.

Cro-to'ne.* [Gr. *κροτώνη*; from *κροτών*, a "kind of tick."] Originally, a fungous excrescence on trees, caused by an insect (*κροτών*):—now usually applied to small fungous excrescences on the periosteum.

Cro-ton'ic Ac'id. An acid obtained from the acrid matter of croton oil.

Croton Oil. See OLEUM TIGLII.

Crotophus.* See CROTAPHE.

Croup, kroop. [Lat. **Cynan'che Trachea'lis.**] A disease marked by laborious and suffocative breathing, with a stridulous noise, short, dry cough, and expectoration of a concrete membranous sputum.

Crowd'ed. Thick-set; standing in close order:—applied to flowers, fruits, etc.

Crowfoot. See RANUNCULUS.

Crown. In Botany, the same as CORONA, which see. *Crowning*, borne on the apex of anything.

Crown Imperial. See FRITILLARIA.

Crowned. "Coronate" [from the Lat. *coro'no*, to "crown"]; furnished with appendages resembling a crown:—applied to flowers and other parts of plants.

Cru'cial. [Lat. **Crucia'lis**; from *crux*, a "cross."] Belonging to a cross, or shaped like a cross. Also severe, searching, decisive:—applied to tests.

Cru'cial In-cis'ion. Two incisions made to cross each other.

Cru'cĭ-ble. [Lat. **Crucib'ulum.**] A vessel made of baked earth, or metal, or graphite, used as a receptacle for substances to be fused or exposed to a great heat.

Cru-cif'er-æ.* [From the Lat. *crux, cru'cis*, a "cross," and *fe'ro*, to "bear." See next article.] A natural order of Exogens, which are all herbs with a pungent watery juice and six tetradynamous stamens. They are said to possess universally antiscorbutic and stimulant properties, and their seeds abound in a fixed oil. Mustard may be taken as a representative of this order.

Cru-cif'er-us.* [From the Lat. *crux, cru'cis*, a "cross," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Crucif'erous. Literally, "bearing a cross." A term applied to plants whose flowers are in the form of a cross. See CRUCIFERÆ.

Cru'cĭ-form [Lat. **Crucifor'mis**; from *crux, cru'cis*, a "cross," and *for'ma*, "form"], or **Cru'cĭ-ate.** Like a cross; having the form of a cross with equal arms:—applied to flowers, ligaments, etc.

Cru'dĭ-tў. [Lat. **Cru'ditas, a'tis;** from *cru'dus*, "raw."] The state or quality of that which is raw, unripe, uncooked, or undigested; bad digestion; rawness.

Cru'els. [Fr. *Écrouelles*, ā'kroo'ĕl', "scrofula."] Popularly, scrofulous swelling of the glands of the neck.

Cru'or, o'ris.* The red or purplish-colored portion of the blood. Also coagulated blood; gore.

Cru'ra,* gen. **Cru'rum,** the plural of CRUS, which see.

Cru'ra Cĕr-e-bel'li.* "Legs or Limbs of the Cerebellum." Two white cords, extending one along the circumference of each hemisphere of the cerebellum.

Cru'ra Cĕr'e-bri.* "Legs or Limbs of the Cerebrum."] Two thick white fasciculi, one from the inferior surface of each hemisphere of the cerebrum.

Cru'ra Di-a-phrag'ma-tis.* "Legs of the Diaphragm." Two appendices situated behind and below the central tendon of the diaphragm.

Cru-ræ'us.* [From the Lat. *crus, cru'ris*, a "leg."] Belonging to the leg. The name of a muscle of the leg.

Cru'ral. [Lat. **Crura'lis;** from *crus, cru'ris*, a "leg."] Belonging to the leg:—applied also to the cruræus muscle.

Cru'ral Arch. Otherwise called Fallopius' or Poupart's ligament. See POUPART'S LIGAMENT.

Crural Hernia. See HERNIA CRURALIS.

Crus,* gen. **Cru'ris,** plural **Cru'ra.** (Fr. *Jambe*, zhôMb.) The leg:—applied to symmetrical projections or appendages, as the *crus* of either hemisphere—in other words, the *crura*—of the cerebrum.

Crŭs'ta.* Literally, a "crust." The external cover or shell in the *Mollusca, Crustacea*, and in certain insects. Also a scab. Also the upper surface of lichens.

Crustacea,* krŭs-ta'she-a, or **Crustaceans,** krŭs-tā'shănz. See next article.

Crustaceus,* krŭs-ta'she-ŭs. [From the Lat. *crus'ta*, a "crust."] Crusta'ceous; having a hard shell:—applied in the plural neuter (*Crusta'cea*) to a class of *Articulata* in which the envelope, or crust, is usually solid and more or less calcareous, as the crab. In Botany, *crustaceous* signifies hard and brittle.

Crў'o-līte. [From the Gr. *κρύος*, "ice," and *λίθος*, a "stone." Literally, "ice-stone;" so called, it is said, because, like ice, it melts at a low temperature.] Fluoride of aluminum and sodium, a white mineral which is found in Greenland, and is extensively employed in the preparation of aluminum, hydrofluoric acid, and other substances.

Crў-oph'o-rus.* [From the Gr. *κρύος*, "cold," and *φέρω*, to "bear," to "produce."] Literally, "cold-producing." An instrument in which water is made to freeze by the cold produced by its own evaporation.

Crypsorchis.* See CRYPTORCHIS.

Crўp'ta,* plural **Crўp'tæ.** [From the Gr. *κρυπτός*, "hidden."] Small round points at the end of the minute arteries of the cortical substance of the kidneys. Also a follicle, or follicular gland.

Crўp-to-ca'rў-a.* A genus of trees of the order *Lauraceæ*, natives of the tropical parts of both hemispheres. The *C. moschata*, a native of Brazil, bears a fruit called *Brazilian nutmeg*.

Cryptoca'rya Pre-tĭ-o'sa,* or **Mes-pĭ-lo-daph'ne Pre-tĭ-o'sa.*** A tree, a native of Brazil, yielding a bark similar to that of cinnamon.

Crўp-to-çeph'a-lus.* [From the Gr. *κρυπτός*, "concealed," "obscure," and *κεφαλή*, a "head."] A monster-fœtus, in which the head is very small and does not project from the trunk.

Crўp-to-ga'mĭ-a.* [See next article.] The twenty-fourth class of plants in the system of Linnæus. It comprises all flowerless plants. In the Natural System these are called *Cryptogamous* plants, which are divided into three classes, *Acrogens, Anophytes*, and *Thallogens*, to which some add a fourth, called *Protophytes*. (See CRYPTOGAMIUS.) All other plants are included under a second grand division, called *Phanerogamia*.

Crўp-to-ga'mĭ-us.* [From the Gr. *κρυπτός*, "hidden" or "obscure" (from *κρύπτω*, to "hide"), and *γάμος*, "nuptials."] Literally, denoting plants "whose marriage is obscure or doubtful:"—applied by Linnæus to a class whose parts of fructification have not been sufficiently ascertained to refer them to any class according to the sexual system.

Crўpt-or'chid-ism. The condition of one who is a cryptorchis.

Crўpt-or'chis,* or **Crўps-or'chis.*** [From the Gr. *κρύπτω*, to "conceal," and *ὄρχις*, a "testicle."] A term applied to one whose testicles have not descended into the scrotum, but are still concealed in the abdomen; also to one who, by congenital defect, is without testicles.

Crўp'tous. [Lat. **Cryp'tus;** from the Gr. *κρυπτός*, "hidden."] Hidden, or concealed.

Crўs'tal. [Lat. **Crystal'lum,** or **Crystal'lus;** Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, "ice;" properly, "clear ice."] (Fr. *Cristal*, krĕs'tăl'.) An inorganic angular solid, bounded by plane faces which are symmetrically arranged around imaginary lines, called *axes*, by cohesion or chemical forces acting on its constituent molecules in their transition from a fluid to a solid state.

Crўs'tal-lin, or **Crўs'tal-līne.** [Lat. **Crystalli'na;** from *crystal'lum*, "crystal."] A peculiar substance forming the basis of the crystalline lens of the eye. Also one of the products of the distillation of indigo.

Crўs'tal-līne. [Lat. **Crystalli'nus;** from the same.] Belonging to crystal; like crystal.

Crys'talline Lens. A transparent, double convex lens situated in the fore part of the vitreous humor of the eye. It was formerly often called the *crystalline humor* of the eye.

Crўs-tal-lĭ-zā'tion. [Lat. **Crystalliza'tio, o'nis;** from *crystal'lum*, "crystal."] The process by which crystals are formed, or the process by which substances passing from a fluid to a

solid state assume definite geometrical or angular forms. The most perfect crystals are formed very slowly. "There is probably no exception to the principle that solidification is crystallization."—(J. D. DANA.)

Crystalliza'tion, Wâ'ter of. That portion of water which combines with salts in the act of crystallizing, and which cannot be removed without destroying their crystalline structure.

Crÿs-tal-log'e-nÿ. [From the Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, "ice," or a "crystal," and *γένεσις*, "production."] The process of crystallization; also the science which treats of the formation of crystals.

Crÿs-tal-log'ra-phÿ. [Lat. **Crystallogra'phia**; from the Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, "ice," or a "crystal," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of crystals; also the science which treats of crystals and crystallization.

Crÿs'tal-loid. [Lat. **Crystalloi'des**; from *crystal'lum*, a "crystal," and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling crystal.

Ctenoid, te'noid. [Lat. **Ctenoi'des**; from the Gr. *κτεις*, *κτενός*, a "comb," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a comb:—applied to an order of fishes with dentated scales.

Cūbe. [Lat. **Cu'bus**; Gr. *κύβος*.] A solid bounded by six equal squares. It is one of the five regular solids. In Arithmetic, the cube of a number is its third power, or the product obtained by multiplying a number by its square.

Cu-be'ba.* [From the Arabic *Cuba'bah*.] A genus of shrubs of the order *Piperaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of the tropical parts of Asia and Africa. They have an acrid, hot, aromatic taste. *Cubeba* is also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the unripe fruit of *Cubeba officinalis*. It is generally stimulant, with a special direction to the urinary organs.

Cu-be'bæ* ("Cubebs"), the plural of CUBEBA, which see.

Cu-be'bin. [Lat. **Cubebi'na**; from *Cube'ba*.] A crystalline substance obtained from cubebs.

Cu'bebs. In the plural, the English term for the berries of the *Cubeba*. See CUBEBA.

Cu-bĭ-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *cu'bus*, a "cube," and *for'ma*, "form."] Having the form of a cube; cu'biform.

Cu-bĭ-tæ'us.* Pertaining to the *cubit*, or forearm.

Cu'bĭ-tal. [Lat. **Cubita'lis**; from *cu'bitus*.] Belonging to the forearm.

Cu'bĭ-tus.* [From the Lat. *cu'bo*, to "lie down."] (Fr. *Coude*, kood.) The forearm, extending between the elbow and the wrist; also the *ulna*, or *os cubiti*.

Cu'boid. [Lat. **Cuboi'des**; from the Gr. *κύβος*, a "cube," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Like a cube:—applied to certain bones.

Cuc'koo-Flŏw'er. The *Cardamine pratensis*.

Cu-cul-la'ris.* [From the Lat. *cucul'lus*, a "hood."] Like a hood.

Cu'cul-late. [Lat. **Cuculla'tus**; from *cucul'lus*, a "hood."] Hooded, or hood-shaped; rolled up like a cornet of paper:—applied to flowers, leaves, etc.

Cu'cum-ber. The fruit of different species of *Cucumis*. The common cucumber is *Cucumis sativus*.

Cu'cumber, Bitter. The fruit of the *Citrullus Colocynthis*. See COLOCYNTHIS.

Cu'cumber, Squirt'ing, Cu'cumber, Wild. The *Momordica Elaterium*. See ELATERIUM.

Cu'cumber-Tree. The popular name of the *Magnolia acuminata*, an ornamental tree, a native of the United States. Its fruit resembles a cucumber in shape.

Cu'cu-mer,* Cu'cu-mis.* A Linnæan genus of the class *Monœcia*, natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*.

Cu'cumis A-gres'tis,* Cu'cumis As-ĭ-nĭ'nus.* The *Momor'dica Elate'rium*, (or *Ecba'lium Elate'rium*).

Cu'cumis Col-o-çÿn'this.* The former name of the plant which yields colocynth:—now called *Citrullus Colocynthis*.

Cucurb. cruent. = CUCURBITULA CRUENTA, which see.

Cu-cur'bĭ-ta.* [From the Lat. *cur'vo*, to "curve," or "bend."] Literally, a "gourd." A distilling-vessel shaped like a gourd; a cu'curbit. Also a cupping-glass. See CUCURBITULA.

Cucurbitaceæ,* ku-kŭr-be-ta'she-ē. [From the Lat. *cucur'bita*, a "gourd."] A natural order of exogenous plants, mostly herbs climbing by tendrils. It comprises the cucumber, gourd, melon, pumpkin, etc. They are most abundant in hot and tropical climates. The fruits of many species of *Cucumis* are powerfully cathartic. *Colocynth* is one of the most valuable medicines derived from this order.

Cu-cur-bĭ-tā'ceous. [Lat. **Cucurbita'ceus**; from *cucur'bita*, a "gourd."] Having an arrangement as in the *Cucurbita*. See CUCURBITACEÆ.

Cu-cur-bit'u-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *cucur'bita*, a "gourd."] (Fr. *Ventouse*, vŏN'-tooz'.) A cupping-glass.

Cucurbit'ula Cru-en'ta.* A "Bloody Cupping-Glass," or one intended to draw blood. **Cucurbit'ula cum Fer'ro.*** "Cupping-Glass [armed] with Iron." A cupping-glass with scarification. Names applied to the common cupping-glasses used for drawing blood, as distinguished from those employed in *dry* cupping.

Cucurbit'ula Sic'ca.* A "Dry Cupping-Glass." A cupping-glass used for dry cupping without scarification.

Cud'-weed. The popular name of several species of *Gnaphalium*.

Cu-ĭ-chun-chul'li. A species of *Ionidium*, a native of Peru or Ecuador, belonging to the natural order *Violaceæ*. It is emetic, cathartic, and diuretic, and is commended as a remedy against elephantiasis.

Cuisse, kwèss. (Fr.) See FEMUR.

Cuivre, kwèvr. (Fr.) See CUPRUM.

Cuj. = *Cu'jus.** "Of which."

Cujusl. = *Cujus'libet.** "Of any," or "of which you please."

Cul-de-Sac, kül dẹh săk. (Fr.) A tube or cavity closed at one end.

Cu'lex.* A genus of dipterous insects, comprising the gnat and mosquito.

Cu-lĭl'a-wan, or **Cu-lĭl'a-ban.** An aromatic bark, produced by the *Cinnamomum Culilawan*, or *Laurus Culilawan*, a tree found in the Moluccas and Anam. It is fragrant, and has an agreeable aromatic taste. It is reputed to be tonic, but is little used.

Cu'lĭ-na-rў. [From the Lat. *culi'na*, a "kitchen."] Relating to or used in the kitchen or cookery. The *culinary art* is a synonyme of cookery.

Cŭlm. [Lat. **Cul'mus**; from the Gr. *κάλαμος*, a "reed."] A reed, or straw; the proper hollow-jointed stem of grasses, rushes, etc.

Cŭl-mif'er-ous. [Lat. **Culmif'erus**; from *cul'mus*, "straw," a "culm," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or having culms:—applied to plants.

Cul'mĭ-nāt-ing. [Lat. **Cul'minans**; from *cul'mino*, to "arrive at the top, or highest point."] A term applied particularly to stars when at their highest point in the heavens.

Cul-mĭ-nā'tion. [From the same.] The passage of a heavenly body across the meridian at the upper transit; also the acme of a disease. In Geology, the time of the greatest expansion and development of a type of animals,—the time when they were larger and more numerous than in any other. "The prominent fact in the life of Cenozoic time is the expansion and culmination of the type of Mammals."—(DANA.)

Cul-trĭ-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *cul'ter*, a "knife," and *for'ma*, "form."] Formed like a knife; cul'triform.

Cu-mi'num.* [Gr. *κύμινον*.] Cumin. A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Umbelliferæ*.

Cumi'num Çy-mi'num.* The plant *Cumin*, or *Fœnic'ulum Orienta'le*. Cumin is aromatic and stimulating. It is seldom used in the United States.

Cu'mu-la-tĭve. [From the Lat. *cu'mulus*, a "heap."] Increasing by successive additions:—applied to the action of medicines which finally act with violence or powerful efficacy after several successive doses have been taken with little or no apparent effect.

Cu'mu-lus.* The Latin for "heap," a "pile." In Meteorology, a kind of clouds, common in fair summer days. The grouping of these at the horizon presents the illusion of various images, or likenesses of various objects, such as banks or mountains of snow. They float at a lower level than the *cirrus*.

Cu'ne-al. [Lat. **Cunea'lis**; from *cu'neus*, a "wedge."] Belonging to a wedge.

Cu'ne-ate. [Lat. **Cunea'tus**; from *cu'neus*, a "wedge."] Wedge-shaped:—applied to leaves, etc.

Cu'ne-ĭ-form. [Lat. **Cuneifor'mis**; from *cu'neus*, a "wedge," and *for'ma*, "likeness."] Formed like a wedge.

Cu'neiform Col'umns. Called also **Col'umns of Bur'daeh.** Small wedge-like fibres of white substance in the posterior columns of the spinal cord.

Cuneiform Process. See BASILAR PROCESS.

Cu-ni'la Ma-rĭ-a'na.* The systematic name of Dittany, a plant of the order *Labiatæ*, a native of the United States. It has a warm, pungent taste and a fragrant odor, and is a gently stimulant aromatic.

Cunoniaceæ,* ku-no-ne-a'she-ē. [From *Cuno'nia*, one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous trees and shrubs, found in India, South America, etc. This group is generally considered only a tribe of the order *Saxifragaceæ*.

Cu'pel. [From the Lat. *cupel'la*, a "cup."] A small vessel in which gold and silver are refined by melting them with lead.

Cu-pel-lā'tion. [Lat. **Cupella'tio**, *o'nis*; from the same.] The process of refining gold and silver by melting them in a cupel with lead.

Cu'po-la.* The dome-like extremity of the canal of the cochlea. See COCHLEA.

Cupped. A term applied to the hollowed surface of the *crassamentum* of blood caused by inflammation.

Cup'ping. The application of *cucurbitulæ*, or cupping-glasses.

Cupping-Glass. See CUCURBITULA.

Cu-pres'sus.* The classical and systematic name of the Cypress, an evergreen tree of the order *Coniferæ*. The Oriental cypress is *Cupres'sus sempervi'rens*. The wood of this tree is good and durable.

Cu'pri A-çe'tas.* "Acetate of Copper." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for deep-green, prismatic crystals containing acetic acid, and having a nauseating, metallic taste and an acid reaction.

Cu-prif'er-ous. [Lat. **Cuprif'erus**; from *cu'prum*, "copper," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or containing copper:—applied to ores.

Cu'prum,* gen. **Cu'pri.** [From the Gr. *Κύπρος*, the island of Cyprus, where the ancients procured the best copper.] (Fr. *Cuivre*, kwêvr.) Copper, a red metal, malleable and ductile. Specific gravity, 8.6. It is often found native,—*i.e.*, in a metallic state,—also combined with oxygen, sulphur, etc. It was used before iron, and was probably the metal of which the first weapons and domestic utensils were made. Its compounds are numerous and important.

CU'PRI ACE'TAS.* Acetate of copper:—improperly called *distilled* or *crystallized verdigris*.

CU'PRI SUBACE'TAS.* "Subacetate of Copper." Verdigris. The *Ærugo* of the London Pharmacopœia. It is sometimes used as an application to malignant ulcers, and as an escharotic for venereal warts.

CU'PRI SUL'PHAS.* The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) of sulphate of copper, or *blue vitriol*. Its use in small doses has been recommended in diarrhœa; but it is chiefly employed as an external application for ill-conditioned ulcers and as a styptic for bleeding surfaces.

Cup'-Shaped. Similar in signification to CYATHIFORM, which see:—applied to flowers.

Cu'pu-la.* Literally, a "cup." In Botany, the cup or husk of certain plants,—*e.g.*, the cup of an acorn, or the husk of the hazel-nut:—also called a *cu'pule.*

Cu-pu-lif'er-æ.* [See next article.] A natural order of exogenous trees or shrubs, with monœcious flowers, producing fruit enclosed in a cup or husk. It comprises the oak, beech, chestnut, hazel, etc. They abound in all, or nearly all, temperate climates. An astringent principle pervades all the order. This order is called *Corylaceæ* by Lindley.

Cu-pu-lif'er-us.* [From the Lat. *cu'pula*, and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing *cupulæ;* cupulif'erous.

Cu'ra-ble. That which is susceptible of cure:—applied to diseases.

Cu-ra're Poi'son, or **Woo-ra'ri.** A most deadly poison, which the South American Indians use to poison their arrows. It appears that there are several sorts of curare. One is obtained from the *Strych'nos toxif'era*, a native of Guiana. Others are the products of the *Strych'nos Guble'ri* and *S. Crevaux'ii.* The drug or poison is the concentrated juice of the plant, containing an active principle called *curarine*, which, according to C. Bernard, is twenty times as strong as curare. Curare has been employed as a remedy against hydrophobia, epilepsy, and tetanus, but the results did not prove that it is constantly efficacious. "As a remedy curare has very little value."—(*U. S. Dispensatory.*)

Curarine. See CURARE.

Curatio,* ku-ra'she-o. [From the Lat. *cu'ro, cura'tum*, to "take care" of, to "cure."] The treatment of a disease or wound.

Cu'ra-tive. Pertaining or tending to the cure of a disease.

Cur'cas Pur'gans,* or **Jat'ro-pha Cur'cas.*** The Physic Nut, a shrub of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, a native of Brazil, the West Indies, etc. It has a milky juice. Its seeds, sometimes called *Barbadoes nuts*, are cathartic, and yield a fixed oil, which is used in medicine.

Cur-cu'ma.* A Linnæan genus of the class *Monandria*, natural order *Zingiberaceæ.* The root is a stimulant aromatic, somewhat resembling ginger. It is much used in India as a condiment, and is one of the ingredients in curry. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the rhizome of the *Curcu'ma lon'ga.*

Curcu'ma Lon'ga.* The turmeric-plant. It is a native of India and Anam.

Curcu'ma Pa'per. Paper stained with a decoction of TURMERIC, which see.

Cur-cu'min. [From *Curcu'ma lon'ga*, the "turmeric-plant."] The coloring-matter of turmeric obtained in a state of purity by separating it from its combination with oxide of lead.

Curd. The coagulum which separates from milk upon the addition of acid, rennet, or wine.

Cur'rant. The popular name of several species of *Ribes.* The dried currants of the shops are the dried berries of the Corinthian grape.

Cur'sor,* plural **Cur-so'rēs.** [From the Lat. *cur'ro, cur'sum*, to "run."] A term applied to a family of birds which run along the ground and cannot fly, as the ostrich.

Cur-so'rĭ-us.* [From the same.] A term applied in the plural neuter (*Curso'ria*) to a family of orthopterous insects with legs solely adapted for running.

Cur'va-ture. The continuous flexure or bending of a line from a rectilinear direction:—applied to a deformity or contortion of the spine.

Cur'vĭ-nerved. [Lat. **Curviner'vis;** from *cur'vus*, "curved," and *ner'vus*, a "nerve."] A term applied to a leaf when the veins are curved and converge towards the apex.

Cus-cu'ta.* "Dodder." A genus of annual, leafless, parasitic plants of the order *Convolvulaceæ*, with thread-like stems, comprising many species, natives of Europe and the United States. In England the dodders injure the crops of flax, clover, etc., by twining round the stems of the cultivated plants. The *Cuscuta Europæa* has been used in medicine as aperient and diuretic.

Cuscutaceæ,* kŭs-ku-ta'she-ē. A natural order of exogenous parasitical plants, consisting of one genus, *Cuscu'ta*, the Dodder. Gray and others refer the *Cuscuta* to the order *Convolvulaceæ.*

Cusp. [From the Lat. *cus'pis*, a "point."] A stiffish, tapering, sharp point. In Astronomy, a point or horn of the new moon.

Cus-pa'rĭ-a.* A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Rutaceæ.* Also a Pharmacopœial name of the bark of the *Galipea cusparia*, or *G. officinalis.* See GALIPEA.

Cuspa'ria Fe-brif'u-ga.* The tree supposed by some to yield Angustura bark:—also called *Bonplandia trifoliata.* Some refer it to the *Galipea cusparia*, or *G. officinalis.*

Cus-pĭ-da'tus.* [From the Lat. *cus'pis, cus'pidis*, a "point."] Cus'pidate; having a pointed extremity. In Botany, having a sharp, stiff point (cusp), or tapering to a slender, sharp point. Applied in the plural masculine (*Cuspida'ti*) to certain teeth (see DENTES CUSPIDATI).

Cut. In Botany, incised:—applied to any sharp and deep division.

Cu-ta'ne-ous. [Lat. **Cuta'neus;** from *cu'tis*, the "skin."] Belonging to the skin.

Cuta'neous Ab-sorp'tion. A function of the skin by which certain preparations rubbed into the skin have the same action as when given internally, only in a less degree. Thus, mercury, applied in this manner, cures syphilis and excites salivation, tartrate of antimony is said to occasion vomiting, and arsenic produces poisonous effects.

Cu-ta'ne-us Mus'cu-lus.* "Cutaneous Muscle." The *platysma myodes*, a muscle of the neck having the appearance of a very thin fleshy membrane.

Cu'tĭ-cle. [Lat. **Cutic'ula;** diminutive of *cu'tis*, the "skin."] The *epidermis*, or scarf-skin. In Botany, the outer skin or pellicle of a plant.

Cu-tic'u-la Den'tis.* "Cuticle of the Tooth." A term applied to a thin membrane found on the surface of the enamel of an *unworn*

tooth. It is sometimes called *Nasmyth's membrane.*

Cu'tis.* [Allied to the Gr. *κύτος*, *σκυτίς*, or *σκῦτος*, a "skin" or "hide."] The skin, consisting of the *cutis vera*, *rete mucosum*, and *cuticula.*

Cu'tis An-ser-i'na.* "Goose-skin." That condition of the skin, produced by cold and other causes, in which the papillæ become rigid and erect, resembling the skin of a plucked goose.

Cuttle-Fish. See SEPIA.

Cy'a-nāte. [Lat. **Cy'anas, a'tis.**] A combination of cyanic acid with a base.

Cy-a'ne-us,* or **Cy-a-li'nus.*** [From the Gr. *κύανος*, "blue."] Clear bright blue.

Cy-an-hy'dric Ac'id. Another name for HYDROCYANIC ACID, which see.

Cy-an'ic. [Lat. **Cyan'icus.**] A term applied to an acid composed of cyanogen and oxygen.

Cy'a-nide. A compound of cyanogen with a metal.

Cyanide of Mercury. See HYDRARGYRI CYANIDUM.

Cyanide of Potassium. See POTASSII CYANIDUM.

Cy'anide of Zinc. [Lat. **Zin'ci Cyan'idum.**] A white insoluble salt, prepared by adding cautiously a recently filtered solution of cyanide of potassium to a solution of sulphate of zinc. It is employed in chorea and epilepsy, and is said to be anthelmintic.

Cy'a-nite, or **Ky'a-nite.** [From the Gr. *κύανος*, "blue," and *λίθος*, a "stone."] A species of mineral which occurs crystallized in flattened prisms of the triclinic system. It is a silicate of alumina. It usually occurs in blue thin-bladed crystals aggregated together.

Cy-an'o-gen. [From the Gr. *κύανος*, "blue," and *γεννάω*, to "generate."] A colorless, inflammable, permanent gas, composed of nitrogen and carbon. Combined with hydrogen, it forms hydrocyanic acid. It unites with metals, etc., to form an important class of compounds called *cyanides.* The cyanides of mercury and silver are officinal. It is sometimes called *Prussin*, or *Prussine.*

Cy'a-no-pa-thi'a.* [From the Gr. *κύανος*, "blue," and *παθός*, "affection," "disease."] "Blue disease:"—another term for CYANOSIS.

Cy-a-no'sis.* [From the Gr. *κύανος*, "blue."] (Fr. *Cyanose*, sē'ă'nōz'.) A blue color of the skin, resulting from congenital malformation of the heart, by which venous and arterial blood are mixed so as to be not wholly oxygenated; the *morbus cæruleus.*

Cy-an'ū-ret. [Lat. **Cyanure'tum.**] A combination of cyanogen with a base:—the same as CYANIDE.

Cy-a-nū'ric. [Lat. **Cyanu'ricus.**] Belonging to cyanogen and urine:—applied to an acid.

Cy-an'u-rin. [Lat. **Cyanuri'na**; from the Gr. *κύανος*, "blue," and *οὖρον*, the "urine."] A very rare substance deposited as a blue powder by the urine.

Cy-ath'i-form. [Lat. **Cyathifor'mis**; from *cy'athus*, a "cup," and *for'ma*, a "form."] Shaped like a cup:—applied to flowers.

Cy'a-thus.* [From the Gr. *κύαθος*, a "drinking-cup."] In prescriptions, a wineglass.

Cycadaceæ,* sik-a-da'she-ē, or **Cy-ca'de-æ.*** [From *Cy'cas*, *Cyc'adis*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of exogenous trees and shrubs, found in the tropics. Several plants of this order furnish starch and sago which are used for food. The Cycads were formerly classed with the Palms.

Cy'cas Cir-cĭ-na'lis.* An East Indian palm-tree, the central portion of which yields a kind of sago.

Cyc'la-men.* A genus of perennial plants of the natural order *Primulaceæ*, natives of Europe. Several species of it are cultivated for the beauty of the flowers. The root of the *Cyc'lamen Europæ'um* (common cyclamen) is acrid, and is used as a drastic cathartic.

Cyc'la-min, or **Cyc'la-mine.** An active principle obtained from the *Cyclamen Europæum.* It is a glucoside and an amorphous white substance, soluble in water and in hot alcohol. It is poisonous, and resembles curare in its action, but is less violent.

Cy'cle. [Lat. **Cy'clus**; from the Gr. *κύκλος*, a "circle."] A revolution of the sun of twenty-eight years, and of the moon of nineteen years. A continual revolution of numbers which go on without interruption to the last and then return to the first. In Phyllotaxy, one complete turn of a spire.

Cyc'lĭ-cus.* [From the Gr. *κύκλος*, a "circle."] Belonging to a cycle or circle; cyc'lic:—applied in the plural neuter (*Cyc'lica*) to a family of coleopterous insects in which the body is generally orbicular or oval. In Botany, *cyclical* signifies rolled up circularly or coiled into a complete circle.

Cyc-li'tis.* [From the Gr. *κύκλος*, a "circle" or "ring."] Inflammation of the ciliary circle and the adjoining parts of the eye.

Cyc-lo-branch-ĭ-a'tus,* **Cyc-lo-branch'ĭ-us.*** [From the Lat. *cy'clus*, and *branchia'tus*, "having *branchiæ*."] A term applied in the plural neuter (*Cyclobranchia'ta*) to an order of *Mollusca Gasteropoda* in which the *branchiæ* form a circle; cyclobranch'iate; cyclobranch'ious.

Cyc-lo-gan-glĭ-a'ta.* [From the Gr. *κύκλος*, a "circle," and *ganglia'tus*, "furnished with ganglia," or "having ganglia."] A term applied by some naturalists to the fourth sub-kingdom of animals, or *Mollusca*, comprising animals mostly aquatic, slow-moving or fixed, without internal skeleton, covered with a permanent calcareous or cartilaginous shell, and distinguished by the high development of the cerebral ganglia and their circular distribution around the œsophagus. The classes are the *Tunicata, Conchifera, Gasteropoda, Pteropoda*, and *Cephalopoda.* See MOLLUSCA.

Cy'cloid. [Lat. **Cycloi'des**; from the Gr. *κύκλος*, a "circle," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a circle. A plane curve generated by a point in the plane of a circle

when the latter is rolled along a straight line. If the generating point is on the circumference of the rolling circle, the curve is a *common cycloid*. This is the *curve of quickest descent*.

Çȳ'clōne. A rotatory storm, resulting from a disturbance of the equilibrium of the atmosphere considered horizontally. It is not the same as tornado or whirlwind, which has its origin in a vertical disturbance of atmospheric equilibrium. The central space of a cyclone is occupied by a vast ascending current, which rises to a considerable height. The diameter of cyclones is seldom less than six hundred miles. The average rate at which they advance over the earth's surface in America is said to be twenty-four miles in an hour, but the air within moves one hundred miles or more in an hour. They occur in areas of low pressure in many parts of the world, and cause great devastation.

Çȳc-lo-neū'ra.* [From the Gr. *κύκλος*, a "circle," and *νεῦρον*, a "nerve."] A term applied by some writers to the first sub-kingdom of animals, or *Radiata*, on account of the circular form of the nervous axis in this division.

Çȳc-lo-neū'rus.* [From the same.] Having a circular nervous arrangement. See preceding article.

Çȳ-clo'sis.* [Gr. *κύκλωσις*.] The circulation of sap in the closed cells or vessels of plants. Each living cell carries on a circulation of its own, at least when young and active.

Çȳc-los'to-mus.* [From the Gr. *κύκλος*, a "circle," and *στόμα*, a "mouth."] "Round-mouthed." A term applied in the plural masculine (*Cyclos'tomi*) to a family of fishes; also named *Suctorii*.

Çȳ-do'nĭ-a.* [From *Cy'don*, in Crete, where it is said to be native.] A Linnæan genus of the class *Icosandria*, natural order *Rosaceæ*.

Çydo'nia Vul-ga'ris.* Another name for the *Pyrus Cydonia*, or quince-tree.

Çȳ-do'nĭ-um.* The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the seeds of *Cydonia vulgaris* (or Quince), which are sometimes used in medicine for their mucilage.

Çydo'nium Ma'lum.* "Cydonian Apple." The quince; the fruit of the *Pyrus Cydonia*.

Çȳl-e-cot'o-mȳ. [From the Gr. *κύλιξ*, a "cup," and *τομή*, a "cutting."] The division of the cup-shaped or ciliary muscle of the eye.

Cȳl-in-dra'ceous. Approaching to the cylindrical form:—applied to parts of plants.

Cȳ-lin'drĭ-cal. [Lat. **Cylin'dricus.**] Shaped like a cylinder. In Botany, the term is applied to stems, etc., that are round and not tapering.

Cȳ-lin-drĭ-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *cylin'drus*, a "cylinder," and *for'ma*, a "form."] Shaped like a cylinder.

Cȳl'in-droid. [Lat. **Cylindroi'des**; from *cylin'drus*, a "cylinder," and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a cylinder.

Cȳm'bĭ-form. [Lat. **Cymbifor'mis**; from *cym'ba*, a "boat," and *for'ma*, a "form."] Shaped like a boat. See NAVICULARIS, and SCAPHOID.

Çȳme, or Çȳ'ma.* [Gr. *κῦμα*, a "stem of colewort."] A cluster of definite centrifugal inflorescence where the flowers are all from terminal buds, and where the primary axis before terminating in a flower gives off one or more lateral unifloral axes which repeat the process. The elder and viburnum are examples of the compound cyme. The most simple cyme is a cluster of three flowers.

Çȳ-mi'num.* A name for the fruit of the *Cuminum Cyminum*.

Çȳ'mose. Furnished with cymes, or like a cyme:—applied to plants.

Çȳ-nan'che.* [From the Gr. *κύον*, a "dog," and *ἄγχω*, to "strangle."] (Fr. *Angine*, ŏN'zhēn'.) Inflammation of the throat; sore throat. A genus of the order *Phlegmasiæ*, class *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology.

Cynanche Laryngea.* See CROUP.

Çynan'che Mą-lig'ną.* Putrid sore throat,—often an attendant on scarlatina.

Çynan'che Păr-o-tid'e-ą.* The same as PAROTITIS.

Cynanche Pharyngea.* See PHARYNGITIS.

Çynan'che Strep-ĭ-to'rĭ-ą,* Cynan'che Strid'u-lą,* Cynan'che Suf-fo-ca-tĭ'vą.* Names for croup.

Çynan'che Ton-sil-la'ris.* *Tonsilli'tis phlegmono'des*, or quinsy.

Çynan'che Tra-che-a'lis.* The croup; otherwise called *Cynanche laryngea*. See CROUP.

Cynanche Ulcerosa.* See TONSILLITIS MALIGNA.

Çȳ-nan'chum.* A genus of plants of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*, comprising several species, which are used in medicine. The *Cynanchum Monspeliacum*, a native of Europe, yields a gum-resin which is purgative. The *Cynanchum oleæfolium*, or *Solenostemma Argel*, is a native of Egypt and Nubia. Its leaves are mixed with senna.

Çȳn-an-thro'pĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *κύων*, a "dog," and *ἄνθρωπος*, a "man."] A kind of *melancholia* in which the patient fancies himself changed into a dog and imitates its bark and actions.

Çȳn'ą-rą Scol'ȳ-mus.* The botanical name of the garden artichoke, a thistle-like plant growing in the south of Europe and cultivated for the fleshy sweet receptacle of its flowers. It belongs to the Linnæan class *Syngenesia*, natural order *Compositæ*. The juice of the leaves mixed with wine is sometimes given in dropsies.

Çȳn'ĭ-cus.* [From the Gr. *κύων*, a "dog."] Like a dog; cyn'ic. See CANINE.

Çȳ'nips Quer-çĭ-fo'lĭ-i.* A hymenopterous insect found in the gall of the oak. The gall itself is called *Cyni'phis ni'dus*, or the "nest of the cynips."

Çȳ-no-glos'sum.* Hound's Tongue. A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Boraginaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Europe and the United States. The root of *Cynoglossum officinale*, a native of Europe, is reputed to be antispasmodic and narcotic. Some persons consider it a dangerous poison.

Çÿn-o-lis'sa.* [From the Gr. *κύων*, a "dog," and *λύσσα*, "madness."] Canine madness. See HYDROPHOBIA.

Çÿn-o-rex'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *κύων*, a "dog," and *ὄρεξις*, "appetite."] Canine appetite.

Cyperaceæ,* sip-er-a'she-ē, or **Çyp'er-o-ĭ'de-æ.*** [From *Cype'rus*, one of the genera.] The Sedges. A natural order of endogenous grass-like plants, found in marshes, ditches, meadows, heaths, etc., from the Arctic to the Antarctic Circle. Some species of it are used as food. The Egyptian *Papyrus* belongs to this order.

Çÿp-er-o-ĭ'de-æ.* The Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See CYPERACEÆ.

Cypress. See CUPRESSUS.

Çÿp-rĭ-pe'dĭ-um.* [From the Gr. Κύπρις, a name of Venus, and *πέδιον* or *πόδιον*, a "slipper."] "Venus's Slipper," popularly called "Lady's Slipper." A beautiful genus of plants of the order *Orchidaceæ*, comprising numerous species, natives of India, Europe, Siberia, Mexico, the United States, etc. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the rhizome and rootlets of the *Cypripe'dium pubes'cens* and of the *Cypripe'dium parviflo'rum*, both indigenous plants of the order *Orchidaceæ*. It is a gentle nervous stimulant, and antispasmodic.

Çypripe'dium A-cau'le.* The Moccason-Flower, a beautiful orchid, a native of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, etc. Its root is said to be narcotic.

Çypripe'dium Spec-tab'ĭ-le.* An orchidaceous plant, a native of many parts of the United States. It is considered by some persons the most beautiful of the genus. Its root is reputed to be antispasmodic.

Cyprus Powder. See ABELMOSCHUS.

Cȳ'prus Tur'pen-tīne. A limpid, fragrant substance obtained from the *Pistacia terebinthinus*.

Cyrillaceæ,* sĭr-il-la'she-ē. A natural order of evergreen shrubs, natives of North America, including the *Cyrilla* and two other genera.

Çyr-to'sis.* [From the Gr. *κυρτός*, "curved."] A term denoting among the ancients a recurvation of the spine, or posterior crookedness. It has more recently been termed *Cyrton'osus* or *Mor'bus incur'vus*.

Cyst. See CYSTIS.

Çÿs-tăl'ġĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *κύστις*, the "bladder," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Painful spasmodic affection of the bladder.

Cystectasy. See LITHECTASY.

Çys'tic. [Lat. **Cys'ticus**; from the Gr. *κύστις*, the "bladder."] Belonging to the urinary or gall bladder.

Çys'tic Duct. [Lat. **Duc'tus Cys'ticus.**] The duct which proceeds from the gall-bladder and, uniting with the hepatic duct, forms the *ductus communis choledochus*.

Cystic Oxide. See CYSTIN.

Çÿs-tĭ-çer'cus.* [From the Gr. *κύστις*, a "bladder," and *κέρκος*, a "tail."] The tailed bladder-worm:—applied to a genus of *Entozoa Parenchymata*, otherwise termed *Hydatids*. See HYDATID.

Cystidoparalysis.* See CYSTOPARALYSIS.

Çÿs-tĭ-fel-le-ot'o-mȳ. [Lat. **Cystifelleoto'mia**; from the Gr. *κύστις*, a "bladder," *τέμνω*, to "cut," and the Lat. *fel*, the "gall."] The operation by which a gall-stone is extracted from the gall-bladder.

Çÿs'tin. [Lat. **Cysti'na**; from the Gr. *κύστις*, the "bladder."] A peculiar substance, very rare, in a urinary calculus:—also termed *Cystic Oxide*.

Çÿs-tir-rha'ġĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *κύστις*, the "bladder," and *ῥήγνυμι*, to "burst forth."] A discharge from the bladder, whether of blood or of mucus.

Çÿs-tir-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. *κύστις*, the "bladder," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] A mucous discharge from the bladder; vesical catarrh:—also spelled *Cystorrhœa*.

Çÿs'tis,* gen. **Cys'tĭ-dis.** [Gr. *κύστις*, the "bladder."] A bladder, or sac; specially, the *Vesi'ca urina'ria*. The membranous bag in which any morbid substance is contained; a cyst.

Çÿs-ti'tis, *i'dis.* [From the Gr. *κύστις*, the "bladder."] Inflammation of the bladder. A genus of the order *Phlegmasiæ*, class *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology.

Çÿs'tĭ-tōme. [Lat. **Cystit'omus**; from the Gr. *κύστις*, a "bladder," or "sac," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] An instrument for opening the capsule or sac of the crystalline lens.

Çys'to-blast. [From the Gr. *κύστις*, a "bladder," or "cyst," and *βλαστός*, a "bud," or "germ."] The same as CYTOBLAST, which see.

Çÿs'to-bu-bon'o-çēle.* [From the Gr. *κύστις*, the "bladder," *βουβών*, the "groin," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] A rare kind of hernia, in which the urinary bladder protrudes through the inguinal opening.

Çÿs'to-çēle.* [From the Gr. *κύστις*, the "bladder," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] Hernia in which the urinary bladder is protruded; *hernia vesicalis*.

Çÿs-to-dÿn'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *κύστις*, the "bladder," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Pain in the bladder.

Çÿs'toid. [Lat. **Cystoi'des**; from the Gr. *κύστις*, the "bladder," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a cyst or bladder:—applied to tumors and to certain worms.

Çÿs-to-lĭ-thi'a-sis.* [From the Gr. *κύστις*, the "bladder," and *λίθος*, a "stone."] Urinary calculous disease.

Çÿs-tol'ĭ-thus.* [From the same.] A urinary calculus; a cys'tolith.

Çys'to-pa-răl'ÿ-sis,* or **Çys'tĭ-do-pa-răl'ÿ-sis.*** Paralysis of the urinary bladder. See CYSTIS.

Çÿs-to-plas'tic. [Lat. **Cystoplas'ticus.**] Belonging to cystoplasty.

Çÿs'to-plas-tÿ. [Lat. **Cystoplas'tia**; from the Gr. *κύστις*, the "bladder," and *πλάσσω*, to "fabricate."] Operation for vesico-vaginal fistula, consisting in uniting a flap taken from the external labium, by suture, to the newly-pared edges of the sore.

Çÿs-to-ple'ğĭ-a.* **Cÿs-to-plex'ĭ-a.*** [From the Gr. *κύστις*, the "bladder," and *πλήσσω*, to "strike."] Paralysis of the bladder.

Çÿs-top-to'sis.* [From the Gr. *κύστις*, the "bladder," and *πίπτω*, to "fall."] Relaxation of the internal coat of the bladder, which protrudes into the urethra.

Çÿs-tor-rha'ğĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *κύστις*, the "bladder," and *ῥήγνυμι*, to "break" or "burst forth."] Hemorrhage from the bladder.

Çÿs-tor-rhœ'a.* The same as CYSTIRRHŒA.

Çÿs-to-spas'tic. [Lat. **Cystospas'ticus**; from the Gr. *κύστις*, the "bladder," and *σπάω*, to "draw."] Belonging to spasm of the bladder.

Çÿs'to-tōme. [Lat. **Cystot'omus**; from the Gr. *κύστις*, the "bladder," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] A knife or instrument employed in cystotomy.

Çÿs-tot'o-mÿ. [Lat. **Cystoto'mia**; from the Gr. *κύστις*, the "bladder," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] The operation of cutting into the bladder. See LITHOTOMY.

Çytinaceæ,* sit-e-na'she-ē. [From *Cyt'inus*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of parasitical plants found in Southern Europe and at the Cape of Good Hope.

Çÿt'ĭ-nus Hy-po-çys'tis.* A parasitic plant, a native of France, having astringent properties.

Çÿt'ĭ-sin. [Lat. **Cytisi'na.**] A bitter principle found in the seeds of the *Cytisus Laburnum*. It is poisonous, and resembles emetin in its action.

Çÿt'ĭ-sus.* [Gr. *κύτισος*.] A Linnæan genus of the class *Diadelphia*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. It comprises many species of shrubs or trees, natives of Europe, etc. Some of them are cultivated for ornament.

Çyt'isus Sco-pa'rĭ-us.* One of the names of the broom-plant, a native of Europe, cultivated in American gardens for its showy yellow flowers. It is diuretic and cathartic.

Cytitis.* See DERMATITIS.

Çÿt'o-blast. [Lat. **Cytoblas'ta**; from the Gr. *κυτος*, a "cavity," a "cell," and *βλαστός*, a "bud," or "germ" (from *βλαστάνω*, to "bud" or "burst forth").] The nucleus of cellular or elementary corpuscles in all vegetable and animal tissues; the *areola*, or cell-nucleus. Also the nucleus of those cells, growing within cells by a generative power of their own, which constitute the parenchyma or substance of morbid growths.

Çÿt-o-blas-te'ma, a'tis.* The fluid or mother-liquid in which the cells containing the nucleus, or *cytoblast*, originate.

Çÿt-o-ğen'e-sis.* [From the Gr. *κύτος*, a "cavity," or "cell," and *γίνομαι*, to "be produced."] The generation of cavities or cells; cell-development.

D.

D. = *Do'sis.** A "dose."

Dac'rÿ-ad-en-ăl'ğĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *δάκρυ* or *δάκρυον*, a "tear," *ἀδήν*, a "gland," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the lachrymal gland.

Dac'rÿ-ad-en-i'tis,* or **Dac'rÿ-o-ad'en-i'tis, i*dis.*** [From the Lat. *dac'ryo*, and *adeni'tis*, "inflammation of a gland."] Inflammation of the lachrymal gland.

Dac'rÿ-çÿs-tăl'ğĭ-a,* **Dac'rÿ-o-çÿs-tăl'ğĭ-a.*** [From the Gr. *δάκρυον*, a "tear," *κύστις*, a "sac," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the lachrymal sac.

Dac-rÿ-ğe-lo'sis.* [From the Gr. *δακρύω*, to "weep," and *γελάω*, to "laugh."] A form of insanity in which the patient weeps and laughs at the same time.

Dac'rÿ-o-çÿst. [Lat. **Dacryocys'tis**; from the Gr. *δάκρυον*, a "tear," and *κύστις*, a "bag," or "sac."] The lachrymal sac.

Dac'rÿ-o-çÿs-ti'tis, i*dis.* [From the same.] Inflammation of the lachrymal sac.

Dac'rÿ-o-çÿs'to-blen-nor-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. *δάκρυον*, a "tear," and the Lat. *blennorrhœ'a*, a "flow of mucus."] A discharge of mucus from the lachrymal sac.

Dac-rÿ-o'dēs.* [From the Gr. *δάκρυον*, a "tear."] Tearful, or weeping:—applied to a sore.

Dac'rÿ-o-hæm-or-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. *δάκρυον*, a "tear," and the Lat. *hæmorrhœ'a*, a "flow of blood."] Sanguineous lachrymation, or a flow of tears mingled with blood.

Dac'rÿ-o-līte. [Lat. **Dacryoli'tes**; from the Gr. *δάκρυον*, a "tear," and *λίθος*, a "stone."] A calculous secretion in the lachrymal passage.

Dac-rÿ-o'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *δακρύω*, to "weep."] An obstruction in one or both of the *puncta lachrymalia*, causing an overflow of tears.

Dac'rÿ-o-pœ'us.* [From the Gr. *δάκρυον*, a "tear," and *ποιέω*, to "make" or "cause."] Causing tears, as horseradish, etc.

Dac'rÿ-or-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. *δάκρυον*, a "tear," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] A morbid flow of tears.

Dac'rÿ-o-so'len.* [From the Gr. *δάκρυον*, a "tear," and *σωλήν*, a "canal" or "duct."] The lachrymal canal or duct.

Dac'rÿ-o-so-len-i'tis.* [See preceding article.] Inflammation of the lachrymal duct.

Dac-tÿ-lif'er-us.* Bearing dates. See DACTYLUS.

Dac-tÿl'ĭ-on,* or **Dac-tÿl'ĭ-um.*** [From the Gr. *δάκτυλος*, a "finger."] Union of the fingers with each other, called "webbed fingers."

Dac-tў-lol'o-ġў. [From the Gr. *δάκτυλος*, a "finger," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] Discourse carried on by means of the fingers.

Dac'tў-lus.* [From the Gr. *δάκτυλος*, a "finger;" a "date," from its resemblance to a small finger.] The same as DIGITUS. Also the date, or fruit of the *Phœnix dactylifera*.

Dæ'mo-no-ma'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *δαίμων*, the "devil," and *μανία*, "madness."] A variety of *melancholia* in which the patient fancies himself possessed by devils.

Dăf'fo-dil. The popular name of the *Narcissus pseudo-Narcissus*.

Daguerreotype, dą-ġĕr'ro-tīp. [From M. *Daguerre*, dă'gair', the discoverer, and the Lat. *ty'pus*, a "likeness" or "figure" of anything.] The system or process of producing pictures by the action of light on certain prepared metallic plates, introduced into France by M. Daguerre. Also applied to a picture made by this process. See PHOTOGRAPHY.

Dah'lĭne. A vegetable principle discovered in the dahlia, similar to starch.

Dāi'sў. The *Bel'lis peren'nis*, a plant of the order *Compositæ*, a native of Europe, remarkable for its modest and simple beauty.

Dăl-ber'ġĭ-ą.* A genus of forest trees and shrubs of the order *Leguminosæ*, comprising many species, natives of tropical Asia.

Dalber'gia La-tĭ-fo'lĭ-ą.* The East Indian Rosewood, a large and magnificent tree, a native of India. Its wood is of a dark purplish color, heavy, close-grained, and susceptible of a fine polish: it is used for furniture.

Dâl'bў's Car-min'ą-tĭve. A popular empirical carminative for children, composed of the carbonate of magnesia, with a small quantity of the tincture of assafœtida, tincture of opium, oil of peppermint, aniseed, and other aromatic oils.

Dâl'ton-ĭsm. [Lat. **Daltonis'mus.**] Inability to distinguish colors, which Dalton, the celebrated chemist, labored under.

Dam'ask Rose. The *Rosa Damascena*.

Da-mĭ-a'ną. A remedy recently introduced from Mexico, and stated to be a powerful aphrodisiac, useful in cases of sexual atony. There are two sorts of damiana in the market, one of which is the product of *Bigelovia veneta*, or *Aplopappus discoideus*, a plant of the order *Compositæ*. The other is supposed to be the leaves of a species of *Turnera*.

Dam'mar, or **Dam'mą-rĭne.** A fine transparent resin and varnish obtained from the *Dammara orientalis*, a native of the Moluccas.

Dam'mą-rą.* A genus of large trees of the order *Coniferæ*, comprising several species, natives of the East Indian islands, etc. The *Dam'mara australis* (kauri pine), a native of New Zealand, yields a hard resin or gum like copal. See DAMMAR.

Damp. [Ger. *Dampf*, "vapor."] A term applied to noxious gases found in mines. See CHOKE-DAMP, and FIRE-DAMP.

Dam'son. [A corruption of the Lat. *Damasce'num*, "belonging to Damascus."] The fruit of a variety of the *Prunus domestica*.

Dan-de-lī'on. [Fr. *Dent-de-lion*, dŏN'-dęh'lĕ'ŏN', like *Leontodon*, signifying "Lion's Tooth."] The *Tarax'acum dens-leo'nis*. See TARAXACUM.

Dan'driff. [Lat. **Fur'fur, ur'is.**] The disease *pityriasis capitis*.

Danse de Saint-Guy, dŏNs dęh sĂN ġĕ. The French name for chorea.

Daph'ne.* [Gr. Δάφνη.] A Linnæan genus of the class *Octandria*, natural order *Thymeleaceæ*. Several species of it bear beautiful and fragrant flowers. The species are widely distributed, being found in Europe and the tropical and temperate parts of Asia, America, and Australia.

Daph'ne Al-pi'ną.* A dwarf species of *Daphne*, from which has been obtained an acrid alkaline principle called DAPHNIN, which see.

Daph'ne Can-nab'ĭ-ną.* A shrub, a native of India or Nepaul, which has a tough fibrous inner bark which is used in India for the manufacture of paper. This paper is durable, and is used for deeds and records.

Daph'ne Gnid'ium* (nid'e-ŭm). The bark of this tree is employed in France as a vesicatory, under the name of *Daphné Garou* (dăf'nā' gă'roo').

Daphne Mezereon.* See next article.

Daph'ne Me-ze're-um (or **Mez-e-re'um**).* The plant which affords mezereon bark. See MEZEREON.

Daph'ne Thy-me'le-ą.* A plant, the leaves of which are purgative.

Daph'nin, or **Daph'nĭne.** [Lat. **Daphni'na.**] An acrid, volatile, alkaline principle obtained from the bark of the *Daph'ne Alpi'na*. It is this principle (as is supposed) to which the different species of *Daphne* owe their vesicating power.

Dar-ling-to'nĭ-ą.* [Named in honor of William *Darlington*, an eminent botanist.] A genus of plants of the order *Sarraceniaceæ*, consisting of a single species, *Darlingtonia Californica*, a curious perennial herb found only in California. It is one of the carnivorous plants called Pitcher-Plants. It has handsome purple flowers and pitcher-shaped leaves, which are adapted for catching and drowning insects.

Darnel. See LOLIUM TEMULENTUM.

Dar'tos.* [Gr. *δαρτός*, "skinned," or, perhaps, "made like skin," "resembling skin;" from *δέρας*, a "skin."] The cellular tissue subjacent to the skin of the scrotum, by the contractility of which, during life, the latter is corrugated.

Dartre, dĂRtr. (Fr.) Often indefinitely applied by French authors to different cutaneous diseases: it seems, however, to agree pretty nearly with *herpes*.

Das'ў-mą, or **Dą-sў'mą.*** [From the Gr. *δασύς*, "rough," "shaggy."] Roughness on the internal surface of the eyelid. See TRACHOMA.

Dāte. [Lat. **Dac'tylus**; Fr. *Datte*, dăt.] The fruit of the date palm, or *Phœ'nix dactylif'era*, a native of Northern Africa, etc. It is well adapted to grow in arid regions, where other trees will not thrive. The fruit is an important article

of food for large populations in Asia and Africa. It contains about 50 per cent. of sugar. The unripe date is astringent. The date-tree grows to the height of seventy feet or more. Its wood is employed for building houses, and its sap is used as a stimulating beverage.

Datiscaceæ,* dat-is-ka'she-ē. A small natural order of exogenous plants, found in Europe, India, and Asia Minor. It includes the *Datis'ca*, which is used as a purgative in fevers, and two other genera.

Datte. See DATE.

Da-tu'ra.* A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Solanaceæ*.

Datu'ra Stra-mo'nĭ-um.* The thorn-apple, or Jamestown weed. See STRAMONIUM.

Da-tu'rin. [Lat. **Datu'ria.**] An alkaline principle discovered in the *Datura Stramonium*. It is poisonous.

Dau'çi Ra'dix.* "Root of the Carrot." See DAUCUS CAROTA.

Dau'cus.* [Gr. *δαῦκος*.] A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Umbelliferæ*.

Dau'cus Ca-ro'ta.* The systematic name of the common garden-carrot (variety *sati'vus*).

Da'vў-um.* A new metal, of a silver-white color, malleable when hot, and easily dissolved by *aqua regia*. Density, 9.388.

Day-Blindness. See NYCTALOPIA.

Day'-Flŏw'er. A popular name for the *Commelyna*.

Day'-Mare. [Lat. **In'cubus Vigilan'tium.**] A species of incubus occurring during wakefulness, and attended with that distressing pressure on the chest which characterizes nightmare.

Day-Sight. See HEMERALOPIA.

D. D. = *De'tur ad.** "Let it be given to."

De. A Latin particle usually signifying "down" or "from;" frequently it is *intensive*, and occasionally *privative*, or *negative*, having sometimes nearly the force of the English particle *un*: e.g., *decoquo*, to "boil down," to "boil thoroughly;" *deform* [from *for'ma*, "form," "grace," "beauty"], to "deprive of grace or beauty;" *decompose*, to "*un*compound."

Dead'ly Night'shade. The *At'ropa Belladon'na*.

Deaf. See SURDUS.

Deaf-Dumb'ness, or **Deaf-Mu'tĭsm.** Dumbness arising from congenital or early deafness. See MUTITAS SURDORUM.

Dēal. The wood of various species of fir and pine.

De-ăl'bate. [From the Lat. *de*, intensive, and *al'bo*, *alba'tum*, to "whiten."] Bleached; whitened. In Botany, covered with a very opaque white powder.

Dealbatio,* or **Dealbation.** See BLEACHING.

Death. [Lat. **Mors**; Fr. *Mort*, MOR.] Extinction of life; cessation of all the vital functions. The proximate cause of death, whether resulting from old age, disease, or violence, is either cessation of the circulation or cessation of respiration.

Death-Rate. See MORTALITY.

Deaur. pil. = *Deaur'etur pil'ula.** "Let the pill be gilded."

De-bil'ĭ-tant. [From the Lat. *deb'ilis*, "weak."] Inducing debility; tending to diminish the energy of organs.

De-bil'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Debil'itas**; from *deb'ilis*, "weak."] (Fr. *Faiblesse*, fā'blĕss'.) Weakness, or feebleness; decay of strength, either of mind or body.

Débris, dā'brē'. A French word signifying "ruins," "rubbish." In Geology, fragments of rocks, boulders, gravel, etc., detached from the summit and sides of a mountain and piled at the base.

Deb. Spiss. = *Deb'ita spissitu'do*,* "a due thickness or consistence," or *Deb'itæ spissitu'dinis*, "of a due consistence."

Dec. = *Decan'ta.** "Pour off."

Decafid. See DECEMFIDUS.

Dec'a-gon. [Lat. **Decago'num**; from the Gr. *δέκα*, "ten," and *γωνία*, an "angle."] A figure having ten equal angles and sides.

Dec-ag'o-nal. [Lat. **Decago'nus.**] Belonging to a decagon; having the form of a decagon.

Decagramme, dek'a-grăm. [Lat. **Decagram'ma, a***tis*; Fr. *Décagramme*, dā'kā'grăm'; from the Gr. *δέκα*, "ten," and the Fr. *gramme*.] Ten grammes, equal to 154.34 grains troy.

Decagynia.* See DECAGYNIUS.

Dec-a-ġўn'ĭ-us.* [From the Gr. *δέκα*, "ten," and *γυνή*, a "woman" or "female."] Having ten pistils:—applied to a Linnæan order comprising plants with ten pistils.

Decalitre, dek'a-lē'tr. [Fr. *Décalitre*, dā'kā'lĕtr'; from the Gr. *δέκα*, "ten," and the Fr. *litre*.] Ten litres, equal to 610.28 English cubic inches.

Decametre, dek'a-mē't'r. [Fr. *Décamètre*, dā'kā'mătr'; from the Gr. *δέκα*, "ten," and the Fr. *mètre*.] Ten metres, equal to 393.71 English inches, or about thirty-two and three-quarters English feet.

De-can'drĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *δέκα*, "ten," and *ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός*, a "man" or "male."] A class of plants in the Linnæan system, characterized by having ten stamens.

De-can'drĭ-ous, or **De-can'drous.** [Lat. **Decan'drius.**] Having ten stamens. See DECANDRIA.

De-can-tā'tion. [Lat. **Decanta'tio.**] The pouring off of clear fluid from sediments. An operation by which a liquid is poured gently from a vessel which is gradually inclined more and more.

Dec-a-pet'a-lous. [Lat. **Decapet'alus**; from the Gr. *δέκα*, "ten," and *πέταλον*, a "petal."] Having ten petals:—applied to flowers.

Dec-a-phўl'lous. [Lat. **Decaphyl'lus**; from the Gr. *δέκα*, "ten," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] Having ten leaves:—applied to an organ or leaf composed of ten leaflets.

Decapitation. See DECOLLATION.

De-cap'o-da,* or **Dec'a-pods.** [From the Gr. *δέκα*, "ten," and *πούς, ποδός*, a "foot."] A

name given by Cuvier to an order of Crustaceans having ten thoracic feet:—also applied to a tribe of Cephalopods having ten locomotive and prehensile appendages proceeding from the head, two of which, called *tentacles*, are always longer than the rest.

De-cap'o-dous. [Lat. **Decap'odus**; from the Gr. *δέκα*, "ten," and *πούς, ποδός*, a "foot."] Literally, "having ten feet." See DECAPODA.

De-cem'fĭ-dus.* [From the Lat. *de'cem*, "ten," and *fin'do*, to "cleave."] Cleft into ten parts; decem'fidous:—applied to a calyx or corolla.

De-cem-loc'u-lar. [Lat. **Decemlocula'ris**; from *de'cem*, "ten," and *loc'ulus*, a "little pocket."] Having ten cells or little compartments.

De-cid'u-a.* [See DECIDUUS.] A spongy membrane, or *chorion*, produced at the period of conception, and thrown off from the uterus after parturition.

Decid'ua Mem-bra'na (or **Tu'nĭ-ca**) **Re-flex'a.*** The same as DECIDUA REFLEXA, which see.

Decid'ua Membra'na (or **Tu'nica**) **U'te-ri.*** "Deciduous Membrane of the Uterus." The same as DECIDUA VERA.

Decid'ua Re-flex'a.* That portion of the decidua which is reflected over, and surrounds, the ovum.

Decid'ua Ve'ra.* That portion of the decidua which lines the interior of the uterus.

De-cid'u-us.* [From the Lat. *dec'ido*, to "fall down," to "fall off."] Falling off; decid'uous:—applied to a calyx and corolla that fall before the fruit forms; also to leaves that fall in autumn. Trees that are not evergreen are also called deciduous.

Decigramme, des'se-grăm. [Fr. *Décigramme*, dă'sĕ'grăm'; from the Lat. *dec'imus*, "tenth," and the Fr. *gramme*.] The tenth part of a gramme, equal to 1.544 grains avoirdupois, or one and a half grains troy.

Decilitre, dess'e-lē't'r. [Fr. *Décilitre*, dă'sĕ'lĕtr'; from the Lat. *dec'imus*, "tenth," and the Fr. *litre*.] The tenth part of a litre, equal to 6.1028 English cubic inches.

Decimetre, dess'e-mē't'r. [Fr. *Décimètre*, dă'sĕ'mătr'; from the Lat. *dec'imus*, "tenth," and the Fr. *mètre*.] The tenth part of a metre, equal to 3.937, or nearly four, English inches.

De-clī'nal. [From the Lat. *decli'no*, to "bend downwards."] A term applied to the slope of strata from an axis.

Dec'lĭ-nate, or **De-clīned'.** [Lat. **Declina'tus**; from the same.] Bending down; turned or curved downwards, or turned to one side:—applied to the stamens and stems of certain plants.

Dec-lĭ-nā'tion. [Lat. **Declina'tio**; from the same.] In Astronomy, the angular distance of a heavenly body from the equinoctial or celestial equator; the distance of a star north or south of the equator.

Declina'tion of the Needle. The deviation of the axis of the magnetic needle from the astronomical meridian. This is greater at some places than at others, and is variable at different times in the same locality.

De-clīne'. [From the same.] That period or stage of a disease or paroxysm in which the symptoms begin to abate in violence. *Decline* is also a popular term for a wasting disease, especially pulmonary consumption.

Declined. See DECLINATE.

De-cli'vis.* [From the Lat. *de*, "down," and *cli'vus*, the "descent of a hill."] Descending.

Decoct. = *Decoc'tum.** A "decoction."

De-coc'ta,* the plural of DECOCTUM.

Décocté, dă'kok'tă'. The French for DECOCTUM, which see.

De-coc'tion. [Lat. **Decoc'tum**, or **Decoc'tio**, *o'nis*; from *de*, "down," and *co'quo*, *coc'tum*, to "boil."] A continued ebullition with water, to separate such parts of bodies as are soluble only at that degree of heat. A medicine made by boiling some medicinal substance in a watery fluid. In this latter signification it corresponds to DECOCTUM, which see.

Decoc'tum,* plural **De-coc'ta.** [From the same.] A "decoction." The Pharmacopœial term for a medicinal preparation made by boiling a drug in water for the purpose of extracting the soluble ingredients, then straining and cooling.

Decoc'tum Ce-tra'rĭ-æ.* "Decoction of Cetraria." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an aqueous preparation made by boiling Cetraria with water, straining, and cooling. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of Iceland moss half a troyounce; water, a sufficient quantity. Boil the Iceland moss in a pint of water for fifteen minutes, strain with compression, and add sufficient water through the strainer to make the decoction measure a pint.

Decoc'tum Ehĭ-maph'ĭ-læ.* "Decoction of Pipsissewa." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a decoction made as follows: Take of pipsissewa, bruised, a troyounce; water, a sufficient quantity. Boil the pipsissewa in a pint of water for fifteen minutes, strain, and add sufficient water through the strainer to make the decoction measure a pint.

Decoc'tum Cin-eho'næ Fla'væ.* "Decoction of Yellow Cinchona." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a decoction made as follows: Take of yellow cinchona, bruised, a troyounce; water, a sufficient quantity. Boil the yellow cinchona in a pint of water for fifteen minutes, strain, and add sufficient water through the strainer to make the decoction measure a pint.

Decoc'tum Cin-eho'næ Ru'bræ.* "Decoction of Red Cinchona." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a decoction made as follows: Take of red cinchona, bruised, a troyounce; water, a sufficient quantity. Boil the red cinchona in a pint of water for fifteen minutes, strain, and add sufficient water through the strainer to make the decoction measure a pint.

Decoc'tum Cor'nûs Flor'ĭ-dæ.* "Decoction of Dog-wood." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a decoction made as follows: Take of dog-wood, bruised, a troyounce; water, a sufficient quantity. Boil the dog-wood in a pint

of water for fifteen minutes, strain, and add sufficient water through the strainer to make the decoction measure a pint.

Decoc'tum Dul-ca-ma'ræ.* "Decoction of Bittersweet." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a decoction made as follows: Take of bittersweet, bruised, a troyounce; water, a sufficient quantity. Boil the bittersweet in a pint of water for fifteen minutes, strain, and add sufficient water through the strainer to make the decoction measure a pint.

Decoc'tum Hæm-a-tox'y-li.* "Decoction of Logwood." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a decoction made as follows: Take of logwood, rasped, a troyounce; water, two pints. Boil down to a pint, and strain.

Decoc'tum Hor'de-i.* "Decoction of Barley." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a decoction made as follows: Take of barley two troyounces; water, a sufficient quantity. Having washed away the extraneous matters which adhere to the barley, boil it with half a pint of water for a short time, and throw away the resulting liquid. Then, having poured on it four pints of boiling water, boil down to two pints, and strain.

Decoc'tum Quer'cûs Al'bæ.* "Decoction of White-Oak Bark." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a decoction made as follows: Take of white-oak bark, bruised, a troyounce; water, a sufficient quantity. Boil the white-oak bark in a pint of water for half an hour, strain, and add sufficient water through the strainer to make the decoction measure a pint.

Decoc'tum Sar-sa-pa-ril'læ Com-pos'i-tum.* "Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made by boiling sarsaparilla and guaiacum-wood in water for half an hour, then adding sassafras, glycyrrhiza, and mezereum, and macerating for two hours. It is used as a gentle diaphoretic and alterative in secondary syphilis, in chronic rheumatism, etc. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows; Take of sarsaparilla, sliced and bruised, six troyounces; bark of sassafras-root, sliced, guaiacum-wood, rasped, liquorice-root, bruised, each a troyounce; mezereon, sliced, one hundred and eighty grains; water, a sufficient quantity. Boil in four pints of water for fifteen minutes, then digest for two hours in a covered vessel at about 200°, strain, and add sufficient water through the strainer to make the decoction measure four pints.

Decoc'tum Sen'e-gæ.* "Decoction of Seneka." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a decoction made as follows: Take of seneka, bruised, a troyounce; water, a sufficient quantity. Boil the seneka in a pint of water for fifteen minutes, strain, and add sufficient water through the strainer to make the decoction measure a pint.

Decoc'tum U'væ Ur'si.* "Decoction of Uva Ursi." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a decoction made as follows: Take of uva ursi a troyounce; water, a sufficient quantity. Boil the uva ursi in a pint of water for fifteen minutes, strain, and add sufficient water through the strainer to make the decoction measure a pint.

Dec'o-don Ver-ti-cil-la'tum,* or **Ne-sæ'a Ver-ti-cil-la'ta.*** A plant of the order *Lythraceæ*, a native of New York, New Jersey, etc. It is said to be emmenagogue.

De-col-lā'tion. [From the Lat. *de*, priv., and *col'lum*, the "neck."] A term applied to the removal of the head of the child in cases of difficult parturition.

De-com-pos'ite. The same as DECOMPOUND.

De-com-po-si'tion. [Lat. **Decomposi'tio, o'nis;** from *de*, negative, or "from," and *compo'no, compos'itum*, to "put together."] The separation of compound bodies into their constituent parts or principles; analysis. Many organized bodies, when deprived of life, undergo spontaneous decomposition.

De-com-pound'. [Lat. **Decompos'itus;** from the same.] In Botany, several times compounded; having various compound divisions or ramifications. If a palmately compound leaf has twenty-seven leaflets, it is *tri-ternate;* if it has more, it is *ternately decompound*, as the meadow-rue, which has eighty-one leaflets to each leaf.

De-cor-ti-cā'tion. [Lat. **Decortica'tio, o'nis;** from *de*, priv., or "from," and *cor'tex, cor'ticis*, "bark."] The removal of bark, husk, or shell from plants, fruits, etc.

Dec're-ment. [Lat. **Decremen'tum;** from *decres'co*, to "grow less."] Decrease; the proportion in which anything is lessened. The quantity lost by gradual diminution. In Crystallography, a successive diminution of the laminæ of molecules.

De-crep'it. [Lat. **Decrep'itus;** see DECREPITUDE.] Broken down with age.

De-crep-i-tā'tion. [Lat. **Decrepita'tio, o'nis;** from *decrep'ito, decrepita'tum*, to "crackle" or "explode."] The crackling noise produced by certain bodies, as common salt, etc., when heated or thrown on the fire.

De-crep'i-tude. [Lat. **Decrepitu'do;** etymology uncertain, perhaps from *de*, "down," and *crep'itus*, "broken:" compare Virgil's Æneid, Book V., line 206.] The feebleness and imbecility of old age; the last stage of old age and of human life.

Decub. = *Decu'bitus,** or *Decu'bitu.** "Lying down," or "On lying down" (*i.e.*, on going to bed).

De-cu'bi-tus.* [From the Lat. *decum'bo, decu'bitum*, to "lie down."] A lying down, or reclining in the horizontal position. An important symptom in certain diseases is to be observed from the manner of lying in bed.

De-cum'bent. [Lat. **Decum'bens;** from the same.] Lying down; reclining:—applied to stems (of plants) that are reclined on the ground, but the base is erect and the summit tends to rise.

De-cur'rent. [Lat. **Decur'rens;** from *decur'ro, decur'sum*, to "run down."] A term applied to leaves which run down the stem, or are prolonged down the stem below the insertion.

De-cur'sive. [Lat. **Decursi'vus;** from the same.] A term applied to leaves that run down the stem, attached by their middle nerve only.

De-cus'sate. [From the Lat. *decus'so, decussa'tum*, to "cross" (from *decus'sis*, the number "ten," represented by a cross, X).] To cross

each other. As an adjective, leaves are *decussate* when they are arranged in pairs which successively cross each other.

Dec-us-sā'tion. [Lat. **Decussa'tio, o'nis;** from the same.] The crossing or running of one portion athwart another, as in the case of the optic nerves, which cross each other within the cranium.

De-cus-so'rĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *decu'tio, decus'sum*, to "strike or put down."] An instrument for depressing the dura mater after trephining.

De D. in D. = *De di'e in di'em.** "From day to day."

De-duc'tion. [Lat. **Deduc'tio;** from *de-du'co, deduc'tum*, to "draw out," to "lead out."] The act of drawing inferences; a process by which we pursue laws into their remote consequences:—the reverse of *induction*. It is a process by which, without resorting to observation or experiment, we draw from axioms a series of propositions which are dependent on each other and connected like links of a chain.

Défaillance, dā'fā'yŏnss'. The French term for "fainting." Like the Latin *defectio*, its primary signification is a "failing" of the strength.

Def-e-cā'tion. [Lat. **Defæca'tio, o'nis;** from *defæ'co, defæca'tum*, to "deprive of the dregs" (fæces), to "strain through a sieve."] A series of vital operations by which the residue of aliments, composed of substances not susceptible of assimilation, and accumulated in the rectum, is rejected out of the economy. Also the removal of fæces, lees, or sediment from anything; clarification. The act of discharging the fæces.

Defectio,* de-fek'she-o. [From the Lat. *defi'cio, defec'tum*, to "lack" or "fail."] A failing; a failing of heart, strength, or courage.

Defec'tio An'ĭ-mi.* Literally, the "failing of the mind;" hence, fainting. The same as DELIQUIUM ANIMI.

Def'er-ens,* plural neuter **Deferen'tia,** def-er-en'she-a. [From the Lat. *def'ero*, to "carry down," to "convey."] Conveying; def'erent. See VAS DEFERENS.

Def'er-ent. [Lat. **Def'erens.**] In Botany, conveying anything downwards.

De-fer-vĕs'çence. [Lat. **Defervescen'tia;** from *de*, "down," or negative, and *ferves'co*, to "be hot."] The period during which the morbid heat of fever is cooling down to the healthy standard.

De-fib'rĭ-na-ted, or **De-fib'rĭ-nized.** [From the Lat. *de*, priv., and the Eng. *fi'brin.*] Deprived of fibrin.

De-fib-rĭ-nā'tion. The act of depriving of fibrin.

Def'ĭ-nĭte. In Botany, a term applied to stamens, etc., when the number is uniform or constant and not much above twelve.

Defla-grā'tion. [Lat. **Deflagra'tio, o'nis;** from *defla'gro, deflagra'tum*, to be "set on fire," to "be utterly consumed."] Rapid combustion, with flame and violent motion or explosion. The burning of an inflammable substance or metal with nitre, chlorate of potash, etc.

De-flect'ed, or **De-flexed'.** [From the Lat. *deflec'to, deflex'um*, to "bend down."] Bent downwards:—applied to parts of plants.

De'flex. [Lat. **Deflex'us;** from the same.] Bending a little downwards; deflected.

De-flo'rate. [Lat. **Deflora'tus;** from *deflo'ro, deflora'tum*, to "deflower."] A term applied to anthers that have shed their pollen, and plants, their flowers.

Def-lo-rā'tion. [Lat. **Deflora'tio, o'nis;** from the same.] In Medical Jurisprudence, connection without violence, in contradistinction from rape. Loss of the marks of virginity by connection with a male.

Defluxion, de-flŭk'shŭn. [Lat. **Deflux'io, o'nis;** from *de*, "down," and *flu'o, flux'um* or *fluc'tum*, to "flow."] A flowing of humors downwards.

De-fo-lĭ-ā'tion. [Lat. **Defolia'tio, o'nis;** from *de*, priv., and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] The fall of leaves, as contradistinguished from frondescence, or their renovation.

De-for-mā'tion. [Lat. **Deforma'tio, o'nis;** from *defor'mo, deforma'tum*, to "mar" or "disfigure."] Distortion of any part, or general deformity of the body. In Botany, an alteration in the usual form of an organ, by accident or otherwise.

De-ġen-er-ā'tion. [Lat. **Degenera'tio, o'nis;** from *degen'ero, degenera'tum*, to be "worse than one's ancestors."] (Fr. *Dégénérescence*, dā'zhā'nā'rĕs'sŏnss'.) Deterioration:—applied in Pathology to a morbid change in the structure of parts, such as LARDACEOUS DEGENERATION.

Deg-lu-tĭ'tion. [Lat. **Degluti'tio, o'nis;** from *deglu'tio, degluti'tum*, to "swallow down."] The act of swallowing.

Deg-ra-dā'tion. [From the Lat. *de*, "down," and *gra'dus*, a "step."] The state of being degraded or degenerate; loss of dignity. In Botany, a change consisting in the abstraction, loss, abortion, or non-development of the usual organs.

De-gree'. [Lat. **Gra'dus,** a "step," or "rank."] The three-hundred-and-sixtieth part of a circle. Also the rank or title of Bachelor, Master, or Doctor, conferred by the faculty of a university or college. (See DOCTOR.) *Degree* in general signifies quantity of quality, or of measure or extent, determined by given relations; proportions.

De-gus-tā'tion. [From the Lat. *de*, intensive, and the Eng. *gusta'tion.*] The act of tasting; the perception of sapid qualities by the organs of taste.

De-his'çence. [Lat. **Dehiscen'tia;** from *dehis'co*, to "gape" or "burst open."] A bursting open. The mode in which a pod or pericarp opens regularly at maturity; or the act of splitting into regular parts.

De-his'çent. [From the same.] Opening or splitting by regular dehiscence, as the capsules of certain plants.

De-hȳ-drā'tion. [From the Lat. *de*, "from," and the Gr. *ὑδωρ*, "water."] The removal of water from any compound which contains it.

Del'hi (dĕl'le) **Sore** or **Boil.** An indurated, indolent, and very intractable sore, papular in the early stages, encrusted or fungating in the advanced stages, and spreading by ulceration of the skin. It occurs in India, Arabia, etc.

Del-ĭ-quĕs'çent. In Chemistry, having a tendency to become liquid. In Botany, applied to stems (of trees) which are branched so that the main axis or trunk is lost in ramifications, being *dissolved*, as it were, into the successively divided branches, as in the elm and the oak.

Dej. Alv. = *Dejectio'nes alvi'næ.** "Alvine dejections."

De-jec'tion. [Lat. **Dejec'tio, o'nis;** from *deji'cio, dejec'tum*, to "throw down."] The discharge of any excrementitious matter; also the matter discharged; a stool, or evacuation of the bowels. Also mental depression, exhaustion, or prostration.

Délayant, dā'lā'yŏN'. The French term for DILUENT, which see.

Del-e-te'rĭ-ous. [Lat. **Delete'rius;** from *de'leo, dele'tum*, to "destroy."] Literally, "destroying."] Injurious; poisonous.

Del-ĭ-gā'tion. [Lat. **Deliga'tio, o'nis;** from *del'igo, deliga'tum*, to "bind up."] The act of applying a bandage.

Del-ĭ-quĕs'çence. [From the Lat. *deliques'co*, to "grow moist or liquid."] The liquescent state assumed by certain saline bodies in consequence of their attracting water from the air.

Deliquium,* de-lik'we-ŭm. [From the Lat. *delin'quo*, to "fail."] A failing; a fainting or swooning.

Deliq'uium An'ĭ-mi.* "Failing of the Mind." Swooning or fainting; syn'cope:—also called *Defectio Animi.*

De-lĭr'ĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *deli'ro*, to "rave."] (Fr. *Délire*, dā'lēR'.) A symptom consisting in fitful and wandering talk. A derangement of mind or of consciousness characterized by incoherent speech.

Delir'ium Tre'mens.* "Trembling Delirium." (Fr. *Délire tremblant*, dā'lēR' trŏM'blŏN'.) An affection resulting from an excessive indulgence in strong liquors, or opium. See MANIA A POTU.

Del-ĭ-tĕs'çence. [From the Lat. *delites'co*, to "lie hidden."] A term used principally by the French physiologists to express a more sudden disappearance of the symptoms of inflammation than occurs in resolution.

De-liv'er-y. [From the Fr. *délivrer*, dā'lē'vRĀ', to "free," to "deliver."] The expulsion of a child by the mother, or its extraction by the obstetrical practitioner. The expulsion of the placenta and membranes, however, is necessary to complete the delivery.

Del-phin'ic Aç'id. An acid procured from the oil of the *Delphi'nus del'phis*, or dolphin.

Del-phĭn'ĭne, or **Del-phin'ĭ-a.*** A peculiar alkaloid found in the seeds of the *Delphinium staphisagria*, of which it is the active principle. It is white, pulverulent, and soluble in alcohol and ether, but sparingly soluble in water. It is a violent poison. Externally, it acts like veratrine, and is employed in neuralgia, rheumatism, and paralysis.

Del-phin'ĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *δελφίν*, the "dolphin."] Larkspur. A Linnæan genus of the class *Polyandria*, natural order *Ranunculaceæ*. It comprises many species of herbs, natives of Europe, China, and the United States. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the seed of the *Delphinium consolida*. As a diuretic, it is sometimes given in dropsy.

Delphin'ium Con-sol'ĭ-da.* The Larkspur, an herbaceous plant which is a native of Europe, and is naturalized in the United States, where it has been cultivated for its showy flowers. Its seeds are diuretic, and in large doses emetic and cathartic.

Delphin'ium Staph-ĭ-sa'grĭ-a.* The systematic name of the Stavesacre, a native of Europe. Its seeds are cathartic and vermifuge. An alkaloid (*delphinia*) obtained from this plant is very acrid, and is used in paralysis, neuralgia, and rheumatism.

Del'ta. [Applied to other rivers from the example of the Nile, whose delta is nearly triangular, like the fourth Greek letter, Δ.] A tract of alluvial formation at the mouths of certain rivers, as the Ganges and the Nile. It is intersected by a net-work of water-channels.

Del'toid. [Lat. **Deltoi'des;** from the Greek triangular letter Δ, and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Shaped like the Greek letter Δ (*delta*). The name of a large triangular muscle covering the shoulder-joint. In Botany, triangular in outline. Also a solid the transverse section of which has a triangular outline.

Del-to-i'de-us.* [From the Lat. *deltoi'des.*] Belonging to the deltoid muscle.

De-lu'sion. [From the Lat. *delu'do, delu'sum*, to "deceive."] A hallucination; an erroneous belief, of the falsity of which the patient cannot be persuaded, either by his own experience, by the evidence of his senses, or by the declarations of others.

De-mag'net-ĭ-zā'tion. [From the Lat. *de*, priv., and the Eng. *mag'netize.*] Depriving of magnetism.

Dementia,* de-men'she-a. [From the Lat. *de*, priv., and *mens*, the "mind."] (Fr. *Démence*, dā'mŏNss'; Ger. *Blödsin*, blöt'sin.) A weakness or want of intellect. Acute dementia is usually limited to *young* persons of both sexes. It may come on without any apparent cause. Under proper treatment it can generally be completely cured. Chronic dementia may occur at various times of life. A prominent symptom of this affection is weakness or loss of memory. This form of dementia is a very common attendant of extreme old age. Dementia differs from ordinary insanity in being a weakness or deficiency rather than an aberration of the intellect. Dotage is the dementia caused by senile decay. See IDIOCY.

Demersed. See DEMERSUS.

De-mer'sus.* [From the Lat. *demer'go, demer'sum*, to "dip in water."] Demersed; buried beneath water; growing beneath the surface of water:—applied to leaves naturally so situated.

Demi-Bain, dmē bȧN. "Half-Bath." The French term for a hip-bath.

Dem'o-dex.* [From the Gr. *δέμας*, "body," and *δῆξ*, a sort of worm.] The name applied to a kind of *acarus* found in the follicles of the hair: hence it is sometimes ca led *Ac'arus follico'rum* ("Acarus of the Follicles").

De-mog'ra-phy. [From the Gr. *δῆμος*, the "people," and *γράφω*, to "write."] That department of anthropology which treats of the statistics of health and disease, of the physical, intellectual, and economical aspects of births, marriages, and mortality. It has intimate relations with the medical sciences, especially hygiene and mesology. It aims to estimate the force of the principal social and physiological phenomena which are presented by nations and populations.

De-mo-no-ma'nĭ-a.* [From the Latinized Greek *dæ'mon* and *ma'nia*.] A form of insanity in which the patient imagines himself possessed of demons or devils.

Dem-on-strā'tor [from the Lat. *demon'stro, demonstra'tum*, to "show" or "exhibit"] **of A-nat'o-mȳ.** A teacher of practical anatomy.

Demours (dẹh-moor'), **Mem'brane of.** The delicate membrane which envelops the aqueous humor of the eye.

De-mul'çents. [Lat. **Demulcentia,** de-mŭlsen'she-ạ; from *demul'ceo*, to "soothe."] (Fr. *Adoucissants*, ȧ'doo'sĕ'sȯN'.) "Soothing [medicines]." Medicines of a mucilaginous or oily consistence.

Den'drĭ-form. [Lat. **Dendrifor'mis;** from the Gr. *δένδρον*, a "tree," and the Lat. *for'ma*, a "form."] Formed like a tree.

Den'drīte. [Lat. **Dendri'tes;** from the Gr. *δένδρον*, a "tree."] Any figure of a tree (or portion of a tree) or shrub observed in fossils and minerals.

Den-drit'ic. [Lat. **Dendrit'icus;** from the Gr. *δένδρον*, a "tree."] Belonging to a tree, or tree-like in form or appearance. The same as DENDROID. The term is also applied to a form of cancer.

Den-drog'ra-phy. [Lat. **Dendrogra'phia;** from the Gr. *δένδρον*, a "tree," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A history of trees and shrubs.

Den'droid. [Lat. **Dendroi'des;** from the Gr. *δένδρον*, a "tree," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a tree or shrub:—applied to mosses and other small plants divided at the top into branches.

Den'dro-līte. [Lat. **Dendroli'tes;** from the Gr. *δένδρον*, a "tree," and *λίθος*, a "stone."] A petrified tree or shrub.

Den-drol'o-gy. [Lat. **Dendrolo'gia;** from the Gr. *δένδρον*, a "tree," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on trees; the science of trees.

Den-drom'e-ter. [Lat. **Dendrom'etrum;** from the Gr. *δένδρον*, a "tree," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for measuring trees.

Dengue, dĕn'gā. (Sp.) An infectious eruptive fever, commencing suddenly, and characterized by severe pain in the head and eyeballs, swelling and pain in the muscles and joints, catarrhal symptoms, and sore throat. It occurs epidemically and sporadically in India, Egypt, Persia, the West Indies, etc.

Den-ĭ-grā'tion. [Lat. **Denigra'tio;** from the Lat. *deni'gro, denigra'tum*, to "blacken."] Another term for *melanosis*, derived from its black appearance. See MELANOSIS.

Dens,* gen. **Den'tis.** [Sanscrit, *dântă*; Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*.] A tooth. See TOOTH.

Dens Le-o'nis.* "Lion's Tooth." The same as Dandelion, the *Tarax'acum dens-leo'nis*.

Dense. [Lat. **Den'sus.**] Close; compact; crowded.

Den'sĭ-tȳ. [Lat. **Den'sitas;** from *den'sus*, "thick," "crowded."] The state of being dense or compact:—a term used to denote the quantity of matter in a given bulk or space. It is the reverse of *rarity*, and is used as synonymous with *specific gravity*.

Dent, dȯN. The French for "tooth." See DENS.

Den'ta-gra.* [From the Lat. *dens*, and the Gr. *ἀγρα*, a "seizure."] The same as ODONTALGIA. Also a kind of forceps, or tooth-key, for extracting teeth.

Dentaire. See DENTAL.

Den'tal. [Lat. **Denta'lis;** from *dens, den'tis*, a "tooth."] (Fr. *Dentaire*, dȯN'tair'.) Pertaining to teeth.

Den-ta'rĭ-a.* A genus of plants of the order *Cruciferæ*, comprising many species, natives of Europe and the United States. *Dentaria bulbifera* and *Dentaria pinnata* are said to be carminative.

Den-ta'ta.* The name of the second vertebra:—so called from its projecting tooth-like process.

Den'tate. [Lat. **Denta'tus;** from *dens*, a "tooth."] Toothed; edged with projections like saw-teeth:—applied to leaves when such teeth point outward, not forward.

Dentato-Crenate. The same as CRENATO-DENTATE.

Den'tēs,* gen. **Dentium,** den'she-ŭm, the plural of the Lat. DENS, a "tooth." See TEETH.

Den'tes Cus-pĭ-da'ti,* or simply **Cuspida'ti.*** Four pointed teeth, two in each jaw, situated adjoining and posterior to the lateral incisors. The two cuspidati of the upper jaw are in popular language called *eye-teeth*.

Den'tes Sapien'tiæ,* sap-e-en'she-ē. The "Teeth of Wisdom," or wisdom-teeth. A name given to the last grinder teeth, because they come in mature years.

Den-tic'u-late, or **Den-tic'u-lāt-ed.** [Lat. **Denticula'tus;** from *dentic'ulus*, diminutive of *dens*, a "tooth."] Having little teeth; having very fine marginal teeth:—applied to leaves.

Den'tĭ-frĭce. [Lat. **Dentifri'cium;** from *dens*, a "tooth," and *fri'co*, to "rub."] A medicinal powder for the teeth; tooth-powder.

Den-tĭg'er-ous. [Lat. **Den'tiger;** from *dens*, a "tooth," and *ge'ro*, to "carry," to "bear."] A term applied to the cysts in which the teeth are formed or developed.

Den'tĭ-nal. Relating to DENTINE, which see.

Den'tĭne, or **Den'tin.** [Lat. **Denti'na**; from *dens*, a "tooth."] The bone-like substance forming the inner part of the body, neck, and roots of the teeth.

Den-tĭ-ros'tris,* plural **Den-tĭ-ros'trēs.** [From the Lat. *dens*, a "tooth," and *ros'trum*, a "beak."] Dentiros'trate :—a term applied in the plural to a family of birds having a tooth-like beak.

Den-tĭ-scăl'pĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *dens*, a "tooth," and *scal'po*, to "scrape."] An instrument for scaling teeth.

Dentist. See SURGEON DENTIST.

Den-tĭ'tion. [Lat. **Denti'tio, o'nis;** from *den'tio, denti'tum*, to "breed or produce teeth."] The first appearing of the teeth in infancy; teething. The first dentition, or the appearance of the first *milk-tooth*, often occurs about seven months after birth, sometimes earlier.

Dentium.* See DENTES.

Den'tĭ-um Cor'tex.* "Bark or Rind of the Teeth." A name applied to the enamel which forms the most important part of the covering of the teeth. See ENAMEL.

Den'tium Do'lor.* "Pain of the Teeth." See ODONTALGIA.

Den'toid. [Lat. **Dentoi'des**; from *dens*, a "tooth," and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a tooth.

De-nu'date. [Lat. **Denuda'tus**; from *denu'do, denuda'tum*, to "make bare."] Made bare; deprived of hair, etc.

Den-u-dā'tion. [Lat. **Denuda'tio, o'nis;** from the same.] The laying bare of any part of an animal or plant. In Geology, *denudation* and *erosion* are synonymous, and are applied to the action of running water and glaciers, which remove strata and lay bare the subjacent rocks, or to the removal of portions of land or rock by such agencies. The deep channels excavated by many rivers, and the deep valleys occupied by many lakes, are called *valleys of denudation.*

De-nu-trĭ'tion. [From the Lat. *de*, negative, and *nutritio*, "nourishment."] The opposite of nutrition.

De-ob'stru-ent. [Lat. **Deob'struens**; from *de*, "from," and *ob'struo*, to "obstruct."] A medicine for removing obstructions.

De-o-dar'. [Lat. **Ce'drus deoda'ra**; probably from the Sanscrit *dâ'va*,* a "god," and *dâ'ru*, a "tree,"—*i.e.*, the "tree of the gods;" so called on account of its beauty and grandeur.] The Indian Cedar, an ornamental tree of the order *Coniferæ*, a native of Nepaul and the Himâlayas. It affords durable and valuable timber; also a turpentine which is used in medicine. It is sometimes found fourteen or fifteen feet in diameter, and nearly one hundred and fifty feet high.

De-o'do-rant. [From the Lat. *de*, "from," and *o'dor*, "smell."] Literally, "that which takes from a substance its odor :"—a term applied to a substance that destroys offensive odors. Deodorants are classified as *volatile* and *non-volatile.* Among the former are chlorine, ozone, nitrous, acid, sulphurous acid, and peroxide of hydrogen. Among the latter are charcoal, lime, earth, etc.

De-o-do-rĭ-zā'tion. [Lat. **Deodoriza'tio, o'nis;** from *de*, priv., and *o'dor*, a "smell."] The correcting of any foul or unwholesome effluvia by means of chemical substances.

De-on-tol'o-ġў. [From the Gr. *δέοντα*, "things needing to be done," "requisite," the plural participle from the verb *δέω*, to "need," to "require," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The science of things requisite, or of duties.

MEDICAL DEONTOLOGY treats of the duties and rights of physicians, including medical etiquette.

De-ox-ĭ-dā'tion. [Lat. **Deoxida'tio, o'nis;** from *de*, priv., and *ox'ygen.*] The driving off or removal of oxygen from any substance.

Dep. = *Depura'tus.** "Purified."

De-pau'per-āt-ed, or **De-pau'per-ate.** [From the Lat. *de*, intensive, and *pau'per*, "poor."] In Botany, imperfectly developed; impoverished or stunted, as from scanty nutriment.

De-phleg-mā'tion. [Lat **Dephlegma'tio, o'nis;** from *de*, priv., and *phleg'ma*, "phlegm" or "humor."] The separating of the water from chemical liquors.

Deph-lo-ġis'tĭ-cāt-ed. [From the Lat. *de*, priv., and *phlogis'ton.*] Deprived of phlogiston, —in other words, oxidized. See PHLOGISTON.

Dephlogis'ticated Air. Oxygen gas.

Dephlogis'ticated Ma-rine' Aç'id. The name given by Scheele to chlorine.

De-pil'a-to-rў. [Lat. **Depilato'rius**; from *de*, priv., and *pi'lus*, the "hair."] Removing hair from any part.

Déplétif. See DEPLETORY.

De-ple'tion. [Lat. **Deple'tio, o'nis;** from *dep'leo, deple'tum*, to "empty."] The act of emptying or lightening the blood-vessels by means of venesection, cathartics, abstinence, etc. :—also applied to excessive evacuation, causing exhaustion, as in severe diarrhœa.

Dep'le-to-rў. [From the same.] (Fr. *Déplétif*, dă'plă'tĭf'.) Causing or promoting depletion.

Dep-lu-mā'tion. [From the Lat. *deplu'mis*, "without feathers," "callow;" from *de*, priv., and *plu'ma*, a "feather."] Literally, "plucking of the feathers." A term applied to a disease of the eyelids in which the eyelashes fall off.

De-poś'it. [Lat. **Depos'itum**; from *de*, "down," and *po'no, pos'itum*, to "put," "place," or "throw."] The substance thrown down from a liquid in which it has been suspended. In Pathology, the term is applied to inorganic material which is different from the elements of a tissue in which it is found, when there is reason to believe that this material has been brought to the tissue by the circulating fluid and there deposited. Such are the *calcareous* deposits which occur in several parts of the body, as in the walls of arteries, in tendons, and in the valves of the heart. In Geology, *deposit* is a bed or stratum of sedimentary rock formed in a sea or lake.

Dep-ra-vā'tion. [Lat. **Deprava'tio, o'nis;** from *depra'vo, deprava'tum*, to "vitiate" or "deprave."] Deterioration, or change for the worse; morbid perversion.

* *Deva* becomes *deo* in modern Hindostanee.

De-pressed'. [Lat. **Depres'sus**; see DEPRESSION.] A botanical term signifying "pressed down, flattened, or as if pressed down." *Depressed globose* denotes a body like an oblate spheroid flattened at base and apex, or at each pole.

De-pres'sion. [Lat. **Depres'sio, o'nis;** from *dep'rimo, depres'sum*, to "press down."] Lowness of spirits; diminution of vital activity in part or all of the economy. The state of a part which is pressed down. Also a term for couching, one of the operations for cataract.

De-pres'sor, o'ris.* [From the same.] A term applied to a muscle which draws or presses down.

De-pres'sor An'gu-li O'ris.* "Depressor of the Corner of the Mouth." A muscle whose office is indicated by its name.

Dep'rĭ-mens.* [See DEPRESSION.] Pressing down.

Dep'rimens Oc'u-li.* The "Depressing [Muscle] of the Eye." A name given to the *rectus inferior*, from the action of this muscle in drawing down the eyeball.

De-pu'rans.* [From the Lat. *depu'ro, depura'tum*, to "purify."] Purifying.

Depurantia,* de-pu-ran'she-ạ (the neuter plural of DEPURANS, which see). A term applied to medicines supposed to have the power of purifying the blood.

Dep'u-rants, or **De-pu'ra-tives.** [Lat. **Depuran'tia**; Fr. *Dépuratifs*, dā'pü'rā'tēf'.] Medicines employed to purify the blood. They are purgatives, diaphoretics, and diuretics.

Dep-u-rā'tion. [Lat. **Depura'tio, o'nis;** see DEPURANS.] The clarifying of a liquid; defecation. The removal of impurities from the fluids of the body.

Dĕr-ad-en-i'tis.* [From the Gr. *δερή*, or *δειρή*, the "neck," and *ἀδήν*, a "gland."] Inflammation of a gland of the neck.

Der'bў-shĭre Neck. Another name for BRONCHOCELE.

Derbyshire Spar. See FLUOR SPAR.

De-riv'a-tĭve. [Lat. **Derivati'vus**; from *de*, "from," and *ri'vus*, a "stream;" *deri'vo, deriva'tum*, to "draw off water," as from a stream or river.] Diverting from one part to another:—applied to blisters, rubefacients, epispastics, etc., appliances or remedies which lessen a morbid process in one part of the body by producing a flow of blood or lymph to another part.

Der'ma, a*tis.* [Gr. *δέρμα.*] The skin, or *cu'tis ve'ra.*

Der'mad. A term applied the same as DERMAL used adverbially.

Der'mal. [From the Lat. *der'ma*, the "skin."] A term applied by Dr. Barclay as meaning "towards the skin."

Der-măl'ğĭ-a,* or **Der-ma-tăl'ğĭ-a.*** [From the Gr. *δέρμα, δέρματος*, the "skin," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Neuralgia of the skin; pain of the skin.

Der-ma-ti'tis,* or **Çў-ti'tis.*** [From the Gr. *δέρμα*, or *κύτος*, "skin."] Inflammation of the skin:—applied especially to acute inflammation, attended with exfoliation of the cuticle and copious desquamation.

Der-ma-tog'ra-phў. [Lat. **Dermatogra'phia**; from the Gr. *δέρμα, δέρματος*, the "skin," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of the skin.

Der'ma-toid, or **Der'moid.** [From the Gr. *δέρμα*, the "skin," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling skin:—often applied to morbid growths.

Der-ma-tol'o-ğў. [Lat. **Dermatolo'gia**; from the Gr. *δέρμα*, the "skin," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The consideration (or science) of the skin, its nature and qualities.

Der'ma-to'ma.* A morbid or perverted growth of the skin.

Der'ma-tor-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. *δέρμα*, the "skin," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] A morbid and excessive increase of perspiration.

Der'ma-to'sis.* A disease of the skin. In the plural, *Dermatoses* is a general term for cutaneous affections.

Der'ma-to-sўph'ĭ-lis.* [From the Gr. *δέρμα*, the "skin," and the Lat. *syph'ilis.*] A term for syphilitic exanthematous affections.

Der-ma-tot'o-mў. [Lat. **Dermatoto'mia**; from the Gr. *δέρμα*, the "skin," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] Dissection or cutting of the skin.

Der-ma-tro'phĭ-a.* Atrophy of the skin.

Dermography. See DERMATOGRAPHY.

Dermoid. See DERMATOID.

Dermology. See DERMATOLOGY.

Der-mo-skel'e-ton. [Lat. **Dermoscel'eton**; from the Gr. *δέρμα*, the "skin," and *σκελετόν*, a "skeleton."] The outward covering of many invertebrate animals, such as the lobster, the beetle, etc.; also of certain vertebrated animals, as the tortoise, the armadillo, etc.

Derosne's Salt. See NARCOTINE.

Descemet, Membrane of. See DEMOURS, MEMBRANE OF.

De-sçen'dens No'ni.* A branch of the hypoglossal nerve. See HYPOGLOSSUS.

De-sçend'ing. [From the Lat. *descen'do*, to "descend."] Tending gradually downwards:—applied to parts of plants.

De-sçen-so'rĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *descen'do, descen'sum*, to "move downwards."] The apparatus in which distillation by descent is performed.

De-sçen'sus,* accusative **De-sçen'sum.** [From the same.] Distillation *per descensum* is performed by placing the fire upon and around the vessel or apparatus (*descensorium*), the orifice of which is at the bottom.

Descriptive Anatomy. See ANATOMY, DESCRIPTIVE.

Descriptive Botany. See PHYTOGRAPHY.

Des-ic-cā'tion. [Lat. **Desicca'tio, o'nis;** from *de*, intensive, and *sic'co, sicca'tum*, to "dry."] The act of drying.

De-sic'ca-tĭve. [Lat. **Desiccati'vus**; from the same.] A term applied to substances that dry or lessen the moisture of a wound or sore.

Des-mid-ĭ-a'ce-æ.* The Des'mids, a natural order of green-spored *Algæ* or Protophytes, occurring in pools and streams of fresh water. The typical species consist of a chain of connected joints, and are increased by the addition of two half-joints in the middle. Many microscopic fossil desmids are found in the flint of the chalk.

Des-mi'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *δεσμός*, a "ligament."] Inflammation of a ligament.

Des-mo'dĭ-um.* A genus of perennial herbs or shrubs of the order *Leguminosæ*, comprising more than one hundred species, natives of India, South America, the United States, etc. *Desmo'dium gy'rans*, a native of India, is remarkable for the rotatory motion of its leaflets, which move in nearly all conceivable ways. More commonly the lateral leaflets move up or down, either steadily or by jerks. It is described by Dr. Gray as "one of the most extraordinary plants known."

Des-mo-dўn'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *δεσμός*, a "ligament," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Pain in a ligament, or in the ligaments; desmod'yny.

Des-mog'ra-phў. [Lat. **Desmogra'phia**; from the Gr. *δεσμός*, a "ligament," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A history or description of the ligaments.

Des'moid. [Lat. **Desmoi'des**; from the Gr. *δέσμη*, a "bundle," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] A term applied to certain fibrous tumors which on section present numerous white fibres arranged in bundles. Also resembling a ligament [from the Gr. *δεσμός*, a "ligament"].

Des-mol'o-gў. [Lat. **Desmolo'gia**; from the Gr. *δεσμός*, a "ligament," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on the ligaments; the science of the ligaments.

Des-mot'o-mў. [Lat. **Desmoto'mia**; from the Gr. *δεσμός*, a "ligament," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] The part of anatomy which teaches the dissection of ligaments.

Des-pu-mā'tion. [Lat. **Despuma'tio, o'*nis*;** from *despu'mo*, *despuma'tum*, to "clarify."] The process of clarifying any fluid; defecation; depuration.

Des-pu-ma'tus.* [From the same.] Freed from impurities:—applied to liquids.

Des-quą-mā'tion. [Lat. **Desquama'tio, o'*nis*;** from *desqua'mo*, to "remove scales," to "scale fishes."] The separation of *laminæ* or scales from the skin or bones; exfoliation.

Desquamative Nephritis. See NEPHRITIS.

Dest. = *Destil'la.** "Distil."

Destillatio.* See DISTILLATION.

Desudatio (de-su-da'she-o), **o'*nis.*** [From the Lat. *de*, intensive, and *su'do*, *suda'tum*, to "sweat."] Excessive sweating; also an eruption in children. See SUDAMEN.

Desvauxiaceæ,* dă-vo-ze-a'she-ē. A small natural order of endogenous herbaceous plants, found in Australia and the Pacific islands.

Det. = *De'tur.** "Let it be given."

De-ter'gent. [Lat. **Deter'gens**; from *de*, intensive, and *ter'geo*, *ter'sum*, to "wipe," to "cleanse."] A term applied to medicines which cleanse wounds and ulcers; also to substances which cleanse the skin, as warm water, soap, and alkalies.

De-ter'mĭ-nate. [Lat. **Determina'tus**; from *deter'mino*, *determina'tum*, to "terminate," to "limit."] Definite:—applied to an inflorescence in which the flowers are from terminal buds, as the cyme. See CYME.

De-ter-mĭ-nā'tion. [Lat. **Determina'tio, o'*nis*;** from the same.] A flowing or rushing to a particular part, as blood to the head. In Botany, Zoology, and Anatomy, the diagnosis or precise exposition of the characters proper to each species of plant, animal, or anatomical element or tissue.

Det-o-nā'tion. [Lat. **Detona'tio, o'*nis*;** from *det'ono*, *detona'tum*, to "thunder."] Instantaneous combustion with loud explosion; the noise produced in very rapid chemical combinations or decompositions, or when a body suddenly changes its state or volume without a change of chemical properties. See FULMINATION.

Det'ra-hens.* [From the Lat. *det'raho*, to "draw away," to "draw from."] Drawing away.

De-tri'tal. [Lat. **Detri'tus**; from *det'ero*, *detri'tum*, to "wear down," or "wear away."] Relating to DETRITUS.

De-tri'tus.* [From the same.] The waste substance formed by the action of rivers on their banks. It is a general term for earth, sand, mud, alluvium, etc., which rivers carry down. "All the rivers entering an ocean bring in more or less detritus."—(DANA.)

De-tru'sor, o'*ris.* [From the Lat. *detru'do*, *detru'sum*, to "thrust down" or "force out."] A term applied to the muscular coat of the bladder, by the contractile power of which the urine is expelled.

Detru'sor U-ri'næ.* "Expeller of the Urine." The aggregate of the muscular fibres of the bladder which expel the urine.

Deū'ter-o-path'ic. [Lat. **Deuteropath'icus.**] Belonging to deuteropathy.

Deū-ter-op'a-thў. [Lat. **Deuteropathi'a**; from the Gr. *δεύτερος*, "second," and *πάθος*, "disease."] A sympathetic affection, or one consequent upon another.

Deū-tox'ide. [Lat. **Deutox'idum**; from the Gr. *δεύτερος*, "second," and the Lat. *ox'idum*, an "oxide."] A substance which is in the *second degree* of oxidation. This term is often used to denote a compound of three atoms of oxygen with two of metal, as in deutoxide of manganese, of lead, etc.

De-văl'gate. [Lat. **Devalga'tus**; from *de*, intensive, and *val'gus*, "bow-legged."] Having bowed legs; bandy-legged.

De-vel'op-ment. [From the Fr. *développer*, to "unfold."] Evolution; the organic change from the embryo state to maturity; growth; a progress from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous, from the simple to the complex. The progress of the earth from a state of chaos to its present state is the result of the universal law of development.

De-vel-op-men'tal. [Lat. **Metamor'phicus.**] Belonging to, or connected with, development:—applied to certain diseases connected with the growth or development of the individual.

De-vĭ-ā'tion. [From the Lat. *de'vius*, "erroneous," "out of the way."] Variation or departure from an established rule or standard; an improper direction of certain parts of the system.

Devil-Tree. See ALSTONIA SCHOLARIS.

De-vo'nĭ-an Age. In Geology, the age which came next after the Silurian and preceded the Carboniferous. The rocks formed in this age are called the *Devonian Formation*. Fishes were the dominant type of the Devonian Age.

Devonshire Colic. See COLICA PICTONUM.

Dew. [Lat. **Ros, Ro'ris**; Fr. *Rosée*, ro'zā'.] Moisture precipitated at night from the atmosphere upon the surface of bodies whose temperature has been diminished by the absence of the sun. Clouds prevent the fall of dew, because the radiation of heat, by which bodies become colder than the surrounding air, does not take place to any great extent unless the sky is clear. Though dew may fall on a windy night, it is soon absorbed by the fresh dry air continually coming in contact with the moist surface of bodies.

Dew'ber-rў. The common name of the *Rubus Canadensis*.

Dew'berry Plant. The common name of the RUBUS CÆSIUS, which see.

Dewlap. See PALEAR LAXUM.

Dew'-Point. The temperature of the atmosphere at which the moisture begins to condense and deposit itself as dew.

Dex'ĭ-o-car'dĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *δεξιός*, "right," and *καρδία*, the "heart."] A case in which the heart, either from disease or congenital malformation, beats on the right side.

Dex-tral'ĭ-tў. The state or circumstance of being on the right side, as opposed to the left; also of being right-handed.

Dex'trin. [Lat. **Dextri'na.**] Mucilaginous starch, prepared by boiling a solution of starch with a few drops of sulphuric acid. Its name is derived from its property of turning the plane of the polarization of light to the right hand. Dextrin resembles gum arabic in appearance and properties, but may be distinguished from that gum by the fact that it does not afford mucic acid by the action of nitric acid. It is soluble in water, and forms a mucilaginous solution which is extensively sold and used under the name of mucilage. Large quantities of dextrin are employed for various purposes in the arts, under the name of *artificial gum*.

Dex'tro-ġў'rate. [From the Lat. *dex'ter*, "right," and *gy'ro, gyra'tum*, to "turn about."] (Fr. *Dextrogyre*, dĕx'tro'zhĕR'.) A term applied to a substance which, in polarization, turns rays to the right.

Dex'trorse. Turned to the right hand.

Dex'trose. Another name for GLUCOSE, which see.

Dhak'-Tree. A native name of the *Butea frondosa*.

Di. The same as DIS, which see.

Dī'a (*διά*). A Greek particle signifying "through," "by means of," and sometimes "apart," "between." Words compounded with *διά* often imply separation.

Dī-a-be'tēs.* [From the Gr. *διά*, "through," and *βαίνω*, to "go."] An immoderate and morbid flow of urine. It is termed *insip'idus* ("tasteless") where the urine retains its usual taste, and *melli'tus* ("honeyed") where the saccharine state is the characteristic symptom. A genus of the order *Spasmi*, class *Neuroses*, of Cullen's nosology.

Dī-a-bet'ic. [Lat. **Diabet'icus.**] Belonging to diabetes.

Diabetic Sugar. See GLUCOSE.

Dī-a-caus'tic. [Lat. **Diacaus'ticus**; from *διακαίω*, to "burn."] A term applied to a double convex lens used to cauterize parts of the body.

Dī-aç'e-tate of Cop'per. *Ærugo*, or verdigris.

Dī-aeh'ў-lon. [From the Gr. *διά*, "by means of," and *χυλός*, "juice."] A name formerly given to plasters prepared from expressed *juices*:—now applied to the *Emplastrum Plumbi*, or *Emplastrum Lithargyri*.

Dī-a-co'dĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *κωδία*, a "poppy-head."] The old name of the *Syrupus Papaveris*, or syrup of poppies.

Di-ac'rĭ-sis.* [From the Gr. *διακρίνω*, to "distinguish."] The distinguishing of diseases by a consideration of their symptoms. See DIAGNOSIS.

Di-a-del'phĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *δίς*, "twice," and *ἀδέλφος*, a "brother."] The seventeenth class of plants in Linnæus's system, in which the filaments of the stamens are united in two parcels or brotherhoods. Such stamens are called *diadelphous*.

Diæresis,* dī-ĕr'e-sis. [Gr. *διαίρεσις*; from *διαιρέω*, to "take apart," to "divide."] A division of parts resulting from a wound, ulcer, or burn, or the like; a solution of continuity.

Diæretic, dī-ę-ret'ik. [Lat. **Diæret'icus**; from the same.] Having power to divide, dissolve, or corrode; escharotic; corrosive.

Diæta.* See DIET.

Dī-ag-no'sis.* [From the Gr. *διαγινώσκω*, to "discern."] The art or science of signs or symptoms, by which one disease is distinguished from another. Also the result obtained. *Diagnosis*, in Botany, is a short distinguishing character or descriptive phrase.

Diagno'sis, Dif-fer-en'tial. The determining of the distinguishing features of a malady when nearly the same symptoms belong to two different classes of disease, as rheumatism and gout, etc.

Dī-ag-nos'tĭ-cate, or **Dī'ag-noše.** To discriminate or recognize a disease.

Dī'a-grăm. [From the Gr. *διά*, "through, and *γράμμα*, a "letter" or "figure."] A figure drawn for the illustration or demonstration of a geometrical proposition. Also an outline or sketch drawn to explain or illustrate anything.

Dī-ag'o-nal. [Lat. **Diagona'lis**; from the Gr. *διά*, "through," and *γωνία*, an "angle."] A term applied to a right line drawn between any two opposite angles of a four-sided figure.

Diagrydium.* See SCAMMONY.

Di-a-grȳd'ĭ-um,* or **Diagryd'ium Çy-donĭ-a'tum.*** A medicine composed of one part of quince juice and two parts of scammony:—formerly used as a purgative.

Di-a'lĭ-um.* A genus of trees of the order *Leguminosæ*, comprising several species, natives of tropical India, Africa, and Brazil. They bear edible fruits. Among them are the *Dia'lium acutifo'lium*, the Velvet Tamarind of Sierra Leone; the *Dia'lium floribun'dum* of Brazil; and the *Dia'lium in'dum* (Tamarind Plum) of India, the fruit of which has a delicious pulp.

Di-al-ȳ-pet'a-lous. The same as POLYPETALOUS, which see.

Di-al-ȳ-phȳl'lous. [From the Gr. *διαλύω*, to "dissolve," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] The same as POLYSEPALOUS, which see.

Di-al'ȳ-sēs,* the plural of DIALYSIS. Solutions of continuity. An order of the class *Locales* of Cullen's nosology.

Di-al'ȳ-sis.* [From the Gr. *διαλύω*, to "dissolve."] Weakness of the limbs, as if from a dissolving of their firmer parts. The term is also applied to *analysis by liquid diffusion*, advantage being taken of the different degrees of diffusibility of different substances in solution to produce separation.

Dī-a-mag'net-ĭsm. [Lat. **Diamagnetis'mus**; from the Gr. *διά*, "through," or "across," and *μάγνης*, a "magnet."] A term employed by Faraday to denote a force or influence discovered by him in magnetic bodies, which tends to cause non-magnetic substances, such as bismuth, phosphorus, wood, etc., to arrange themselves *across* the *axial* line of a magnet, while small magnetic substances, as iron, nickel, etc., place their lengths *in* or parallel to the axial line.

Di-am'e-ter. [Lat. **Diam'etrus**, or **Diam'etros**; from the Gr. *διά*, "through," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] A right line drawn through the centre of a circle and terminated on both sides by the circumference. The central and shortest dimension of a sphere or cylinder.

Dī'a-mond. [Fr. *Diamant*, dē'ȧ'môN', a corruption of ADAMANT, which see.] A precious stone; the crystallized and pure state of carbon; the hardest and most brilliant of all substances. Specific gravity, 3.5. It is not soluble in any acid or liquid, but it is combustible. It scratches every body, and is not scratched by any. Its primary form is a regular octahedron. It has a perfect cleavage and an adamantine lustre. Many diamonds are colorless; others are red, blue, green, orange, black, etc.

Di-a-mo-to'sis.* [From the Gr. *διά*, "through," or "between," and *μοτός*, "lint."] Dressing a wound or an ulcer by the insertion of lint.

Di-an'drĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *δίς*, "twice" or "two," and *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός*, a "man" or "male."] The name of a Linnæan class having flowers with two stamens. Such flowers are called *dian'drous*.

Di-an'drous. [From the same.] Having two stamens.

Di-an'thus.* [Etymology doubtful.] The Pink. A Linnæan genus of the class *Decandria*, natural order *Caryophyllaceæ*. It comprises many species, natives of Europe and Asia. They are commonly cultivated for ornament.

Dian'thus Căr-ȳ-o-phȳl'lus.* The Clove-Pink, or Clove-Gilliflower. The flowers of this plant are used for flavoring syrup employed as a vehicle for other medicines.

Dī-a-pā'son. [From the Gr. *διά*, "through," and *πασῶν*, genitive plural of *πᾶς*, "all,"—*i.e.*, "all tones."] In Music, a chord which includes all tones. Also applied by some French writers to a tuning-fork, a steel instrument with two branches which vibrate when one of them is struck against a hard body. Vidal de Cassis has employed this instrument in the diagnosis of diseases of the ear.

Di-a-pe-de'sis.* [From the Gr. *διά*, "through," and *πηδάω*, to "leap," to "go."] The oozing of blood through the skin:—also applied to the passage of corpuscles through the walls of the blood-vessels. See HÆMIDROSIS.

Diapensiaceæ,* di-a-pen-she-a'she-ē. [From *Diapen'sia*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of exogenous under-shrubs, found in Europe and North America. It includes, besides *Diapensia*, *Galax* and *Pyxidanthera*.

Dī-a-pha-ne'ĭ-tȳ. [See next article.] The property which many bodies have of transmitting light, or permitting more or less light to pass through them. *Transparency* is the highest degree of diaphaneity. Other degrees are denoted by the terms *semi-transparent*, *translucent*, and *sub-translucent*.

Dī-aph'a-nous. [Gr. *διαφανής*; from *διά*, "through," and *φαίνω*, to "shine."] Transparent or translucent; shining through, or permitting light to shine through.

Dī-a-pho-rē'sis.* [From the Gr. *διαφορέω*, to "carry through," to "carry off."] Literally, a "carrying off through [the pores]," or by perspiration. A state of perspiration.

Dī-a-pho-ret'ic. [Lat. **Diaphoret'icus.**] A term applied to medicines having power to produce diaphoresis, or remedies which increase the secretion of sweat, as a vapor-bath, warm drinks, etc. When they are so powerful as to occasion sweating, they have been called *Sudorifics*.

Diaphragm, dī'a-frăm. [Lat. **Diaphrag'ma, atis**; from the Gr. *διαφράσσω*, to "divide in the middle by a partition."] A thin muscular and tendinous septum or partition found in all mammals, separating the thorax and abdomen; the midriff.

Dī-a-phrag-măl'ğȳ. [Lat. **Diaphragmal'gia**; from *diaphrag'ma*, the "diaphragm," and the Gr. *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the diaphragm.

Dī-a-phrag-mat'ic. [Lat. **Diaphragmat'icus.**] Belonging to the diaphragm. In Botany, having a transverse membrane.

Diaphragmat'ic Gout. A term applied to *angina pectoris*.

Di-ą-phrag-mą-ti'tis, i*dis*.* [From the Lat. *diaphrag'ma*, the "diaphragm."] Inflammation of the diaphragm:—a term sometimes applied to that variety of partial pleurisy in which the effused fluid exists between the base of the lung and the diaphragm.

Di-ą-phrag-mat'o-çēle.* [From the Lat. *diaphrag'ma*, the "diaphragm," and the Gr. *κήλη*, a "tumor."] Hernia, or tumor, from some portion of the viscera escaping through the diaphragm.

Di-ą-phrag'mo-dўn'ĭ-ą.* [From the Lat. *diaphrag'ma*, the "diaphragm," and the Gr. *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Pain in the diaphragm.

Di-aph'ў-sis,* plural **Di-aph'ў-sēs.** [From the Gr. *διαφύω*, to "be produced between."] The cylindrical or prismatic shaft of the long bones between the epiphyses. Also a fissure.

Di-ą-poph'ў-sis.* [From the Gr. *διά*, "between," and *ἀποφύω*, to "arise from."] A term applied by Owen to the homologue of the upper transverse process of a vertebra.

Di-a'rĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *di'es*, a "day."] Lasting one day; ephemeral:—applied to fevers.

Di-ar-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. *διά*, "through," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] A purging, looseness, or too frequent passing of the fæces. A frequent and profuse discharge of loose or fluid alvine evacuations, without tenesmus. It is divisible into two forms, the *acute*, or occasional, and the *chronic* diarrhœa. A genus of the order *Spasmi*, class *Neuroses*, of Cullen's nosology.

Diarrhœ'a Car-no'są.* Dysentery in which flesh-like portions are voided.

Diarrhœ'a Chy-lo'są.* A name sometimes applied to the ILIAC PASSION, which see.

Di-ar-thro'dĭ-al. [Lat. **Diarthrodia'lis.**] Belonging to *diarthrosis*.

Di-ar-thro'sis,* plural **Di-ar-thro'sēs.** [From the Gr. *διά*, "through," as implying no impediment, and *ἄρθρον*, a "joint."] An articulation permitting the bones to move freely on each other in every direction, like the shoulder- and hip-joints.

Diary Fever. [Lat. **Fe'bris Dia'ria.**] See EPHEMERA.

Di-as-cor'dĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *διά*, "by means of," and *σκόρδιον*, the "water germander."] An electuary so named because this plant forms one of the ingredients.

Di-ą-stăl'tic. [Lat. **Diastal'ticus**; from the Gr. *διά*, "apart," and *στέλλω*, to "contract" or "dispose."] A term applied by M. Hall to the reflex action of the excito-motory system of nerves, because performed through the spinal marrow.

Diastal'tic Arc. A term applied by M. Hall to the course of the *vis nervosa* in complete or uninterrupted reflex or diastaltic action:—also called *Reflex Arc*.

Diastal'tic Ner'vous Sўs'tem. A term substituted by M. Hall for his former one of the *Spinal System*.

Dĭ'ą-stāse. [From the Gr. *διίστημι*, to "set apart," to "cause division or separation."] Literally, that which produces separation or decomposition. A substance produced during the germinating of seeds, having the property of converting starch into dextrin and glucose. It may be extracted from malt. It is a white, insipid, amorphous solid, soluble in water. It performs an important part in the fermentation of barley, and in the germination of seeds. Its characteristic property is to cause a special modification of starch without suffering any appreciable change itself. One part of diastase suffices to transform one hundred parts of starch into dextrin.

Di-as'tą-sis.* [From the same.] A forcible separation of bones without fracture.

Di-ą-ste'mą, a*tis*.* [From the same.] A space or cleft:—used in many terms like the following.

Di-as-tem-ą-te-lўt'rĭ-ą.* [From the Lat. *diaste'ma*, and the Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, the "vagina."] A malformation consisting in a longitudinal fissure of the vagina.

Di-as'to-le.* [From the Gr. *διαστέλλω*, to "dilate."] The dilatation of the heart, by which, with its alternate contraction (*Systole*), the circulation of the blood is carried on.

Di-ą-ther'mą-nous. [From the Gr. *διαθερμαίνω*, to "warm through."] A term denoting free permeability to heat.

Di-ą-ther-man'sis.* [From the same.] The transit of the rays of heat.

Di-ath'e-sis.* [From the Gr. *διατίθημι*, to "arrange," to "dispose."] A particular habit or disposition of the body: thus, we say, "an inflammatory diathesis,"—*i.e.*, a habit of body peculiarly susceptible to inflammatory diseases.

Di-ą-thet'ic. [Lat. **Diathet'icus.**] Belonging to diathesis.

Diatomaceæ,* di-ą-to-ma'she-ē. [From *Diat'oma*, one of the genera.] A natural order of microscopic *Algæ* or Protophytes,—*i.e.*, cryptogamous plants,—which occur in all parts of the world and abound in the deep sea. Each diatom consists of a single cell, the walls of which are silicious shields or *frustules*. These present beautiful forms and markings, which can be seen only with a powerful microscope. Tripoli and bergmehl consist chiefly of fossil diatoms, which form extensive deposits in many places. A stratum of their frustules, about thirty feet thick, and several miles in extent, underlies Richmond, Virginia. See TRIPOLI.

Dī-ą-tom'ic. [From the Lat. *dī*, "two," and *at'omus*, an "atom."] In Chemistry, containing or composed of two atoms, as a molecule. Most of the elementary molecules are diatomic. The term is also applied to an element of which two atoms are required to saturate one of hydrogen.

Di-at'o-mous. [Lat. **Diat'omus**; from the Gr. *διά*, "through," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] Cleavable throughout:—applied to *cleavage*.

Di-cen'trą Can-ą-den'sis.* Squirrel Corn, an herbaceous plant of the order *Fumariaceæ*, a native of the United States.

Di-cęph'ą-lus.* [From the Gr. *δι* for *δίς*, "two," and *κεφαλή*, "head."] A fœtal monster having two heads.

Di-ehlam-ȳd'e-us.* [From the Gr. *δίς*, "twice" or "two," and *χλαμύς*, a "short cloak."] A term applied to plants the flowers of which have both calyx and corolla.

Di-eho-ga'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *δίχα*, "double," and *γάμος*, "marriage."] A mode of fecundation of unisexual plants of which the male and female flowers are not developed simultaneously. In some cases the fecundation requires the aid of insects.

Di-ehog'a-mous. [From the same.] A term applied to a plant when the florets of the inflorescence are of two separate sexes.

Di-ehot'o-mous. [Lat. **Dichot'omus**; from the Gr. *δίχα*, "double," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] Forked; regularly divided and subdivided into two equal branches:—applied to stems or veins which bifurcate, or are repeatedly divided into pairs.

Di-ehot'o-mȳ. [Lat. **Dichoto'mia**; from the same.] A classification which proceeds regularly by two branches. In Logic, the distribution of ideas by pairs. In Botany, a mode of division of certain stems which are dichotomously forked.

Dieh'ro-a Feb-rif'u-ga.* A plant of the order *Lythraceæ*, a native of Anam or Cochin China. It is used as a febrifuge.

Dī'ehro-izm. [Lat. **Dichrois'mus**; from the Gr. *δίς*, "twice" or "two," and *χρόα*, "color."] The property by which some minerals, when examined by transmitted light, exhibit different colors, according to the direction in which the rays of light pass through them.

Di-clī'nous. [From the Gr. *δίς*, "twice," and *κλίνη*, a "bed."] Having the stamens and pistils in distinct flowers:—applied to both monœcious and dicœcious plants or flowers.

Dī-coc'cous. [Lat. **Dicoc'cus**; from the Gr. *δίς*, "twice" or "two," and *κόκκος*, a "berry."] A term applied to a fruit that splits into two *cocci* or closed carpels.

Di-cot-ȳ-le'don,* plural **Di-cot-ȳ-led'o-nēs.** [From the Gr. *δίς*, "twice" or "two," and *κοτυληδών*, a "cotyledon."] One of a class of plants having two cotyledons, or seed-lobes:—applied to a Jussieuan division of plants.

Dī-cot-ȳ-led'o-nous. [Lat. **Dicotyle'donus, Dicotyledo'neus**; from the same.] Belonging to the division of plants termed *Dicotyledones*; also called *Exogenous*. See EXOGENOUS PLANTS.

Di-cræ'us.* [From the Gr. *δίς*, "twice" or "two," and *κεραία*, a "horn."] Having two horns; also bifid; cloven.

Dī-crot'ic. [Lat. **Dicrot'icus**; from the Gr. *δίς*, "twice," and *κροτέω*, to "strike."] A term applied to the pulse when there is a rebounding like a double pulsation.

Dicrotous. See DICROTIC.

Dic-tam'nus.* [From *Dic'te*, a mountain of Crete.] Dittany. A genus of the class *Decandria*, natural order *Rutaceæ*. It comprises the *Dictamnus fraxinella*, an attractive plant cultivated in gardens for its handsome flowers and fragrant leaves. It secretes an oil so volatile that the surrounding air becomes inflammable in hot weather.

Dic'tȳ-o-ġens. [Lat. **Dictyoġ'enæ**; from the Gr. *δίκτυον*, a "net," and *γένω*, to "be born."] A term applied by Lindley to a sub-class of endogens characterized by having net-veined leaves. This sub-class comprises the natural orders *Dioscoreaceæ*, *Smilaceæ*, *Philesiaceæ*, *Roxburghiaceæ*, and *Trilliaceæ*.

Di-del'phys.* [From the Gr. *δι*, "two," and *δελφύς*, "uterus."] The same as DIHYSTERIA, which see. *Didelphys* is also the generic name of the opossum. From the same word come *Didel'phidæ* and *Didel'phia*, terms used to denote the family or order of marsupial animals.

Did-ȳ-măl'ġĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *δίδυμος*, "testicle," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the testicles.

Did'ȳ-mi,* the plural of DIDYMUS:—applied to the testicles.

Di-dȳm'ĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *δίδυμος*, "twin."] The name of a rare metal discovered united with oxide of cerium, and so called from its being as it were the twin brother of lantanium, or lanthanum, which was previously found in the same substance. Specific gravity, 6.5.

Did'ȳ-mus.* [From the Gr. *δίδυμος*, "double," "twin."] By two and two; did'ymous. In Botany, twin. As a noun, the term in Physiology denotes the testis.

Did-ȳ-na'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *δίς*, "twice" or "twofold," probably meaning "of two kinds," and *δύναμις*, "power."] The fourteenth class of Linnæus's system of plants, characterized by the presence of four stamens, of which two are long and two short. Such plants and stamens are *didyn'amous*.

Di-dȳn'a-mous. [From the same.] Having two long and two short stamens.

Dieb. alt. = *Die'bus alter'nis.** "On alternate days."

Dieb. tert. = *Die'bus ter'tiis.** "Every third day."

Di-er-vil'la.* [Named in honor of M. *Dierville*.] A genus of shrubs of the order *Caprifoliaceæ*.

Diervil'la Trif'ĭ-da.* The Bush Honeysuckle, a low shrub, a native of the Northern United States. It is said to be diuretic, astringent, and antisyphilitic.

Di'ēs.* A Latin word signifying "day." It is often used in giving directions for taking medicines. The cases most used are the accusative singular, *Di'em*, ablative singular, *Di'e*, nominative plural, *Di'es*, ablative plural, *Die'bus*. See Appendix.

Di'et. [Lat. **Diæ'ta**; from the Gr. *διαιτάω*, to "feed in a certain manner," to "regulate."] The food proper for invalids. Also the regulation of food to the requirements of health and the cure of disease. Diet should consist of proper proportions of—1, *nitrogenous* principles; 2, *non-nitrogenous* principles, as fat, starch, sugar, and other carbo-hydrates; 3, *inorganic* matter, as water and salt. Milk and eggs contain all these principles, and are, so far, perfect foods. A mixed diet of animal and vegetable food appears to produce the greatest vigor of body and mind. Animal food is most easily assimilated, appeases

hunger more thoroughly, and satisfies longer. *La Diète*, lȧ dē'ȧt', as used by French physicians, signifies extreme abstinence.

Di'et Drink. A popular name for the *Decoctum Sarsaparillæ Compositum* ("Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla") of the Pharmacopœias.

Di'e-ta-rў. [Lat. **Vic'tûs Ra'tio**, or "plan of living."] A system or course of diet; a regulated allowance of food given to each person daily in the army, the navy, in hospitals, prisons, etc. An average man of active habits requires, daily, about three pounds of solid food, of which nearly one-fourth should be animal. The daily ration of a British soldier has been one and three-quarter pounds of bread and one pound of meat.

Di-e-tet'ic. [Lat. **Diætet'icus**; see DIET.] Belonging to the taking of proper food, or to diet.

Di-e-tet'ics. [Lat. **Diætet'ica**; from the same.] The consideration (or science) of regulating the food or diet.

Differential Diagnosis. See DIAGNOSIS, DIFFERENTIAL.

Differential Thermometer. See THERMOMETER, DIFFERENTIAL.

Difficulty of Breathing. See DYSPNŒA.

Dif-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *di* for *dis*, implying "difference," and *for'ma*, "shape."] Of different shapes; irregularly formed.

Dif-frac'tion. [Lat. **Diffrac'tio, o'nis**; from *dis*, "apart" or "aside," and *fran'go*, *frac'tum*, to "break."] The deflection which the rays of light undergo when they pass very near an opaque body. See REFRACTION.

Diffuse. See DIFFUSUS.

Dif-fu'si-ble. [Lat. **Diffusib'ilis**; from *diffun'do*, *diffu'sum*, to "pour about," to "spread."] Capable of being spread in all directions. Diffusible stimulants are those which have a transient effect, and one that is not followed by a prolonged or well-marked period of depression, such as ether and ammonia. Diffusible substances are odorous, inflammable, and volatile.

Dif-fu'sion. [From the same.] Dispersion; the act of spreading. A property which certain bodies possess of dispersing or mixing themselves with the medium which surrounds them. Gases and liquids are very diffusible.

Diffu'sion Tube. An instrument for determining the rate of diffusion for different gases. It is simply a graduated tube closed at one end by plaster of Paris, a substance, when moderately dry, possessed of the requisite porosity.

Diffu'sion Vol'ume. A term used to express the different dispositions or tendencies of gases to interchange particles: the diffusion volume of air being 1, that of hydrogen is 3.33.

Dif-fu'sus.* [From the Lat. *diffun'do*, *diffu'sum*, to "spread."] Widely spread; diffused. In Botany, *diffuse* signifies spreading widely and irregularly:—applied to stems or branches.

Dig. = *Digera'tur.** "Let it be digested."

Dī-gas'tric. [Lat. **Digas'tricus**; from the Gr. δίς, "twice" or "two," and γαστήρ, a "belly."] Having two bellies. The name of a muscle attached to the *os hyoïdes*: it is sometimes called *biven'ter maxil'læ inferio'ris*.

Digas'tric Groove. [See DIGASTRIC.] A longitudinal depression of the mastoid process, so called from its giving attachment to the muscle of that name.

Di-ġen'e-sis.* [From the Gr. δίς, "twice," and γένεσις, "generation."] The reproduction proper to certain animals and plants which have two modes of birth,—one by eggs and sperm, the other, without sexes, by germs or buds. The latter is subsequent to the first. In many species of parasites an embryo issues from an egg, and, before it has acquired sexual organs, generates one or many embryos, and dies without attaining the adult or sexual age.

Diġ'er-ens.* [From the Lat. *diġ'ero*, *diges'tum*, to "digest."] Digesting; digestive:—applied in the neuter plural (*Digerentia*, dij-ẹr-en'she-ạ) to medicines which, when applied to a sore, promote the secretion of healthy pus, such as basilicon ointment.

Dĭ-ġest'er. [From the same.] A strong iron or copper kettle, with a safety-valve, for subjecting bodies to vapor at a high temperature and under great pressure.

Dĭ-ġest'ĭ-ble. [From the same.] Easily digested.

Dĭ-ġes'tion. [Lat. **Diges'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] The slow action of matters on each other by subjection to heat. The conversion of food into chyle in the stomach, or the conversion of insoluble amyloids, fats, and proteids into soluble and diffusible substances. The principal agent in digestion is the gastric juice which the stomach secretes. The function of digestion is of a physico-chemical nature, being compounded of certain muscular acts and of certain chemical processes.

Dĭ-ġes'tĭve. [Lat. **Digesti'vus**; from the same.] Belonging to digestion:—also applied to substances which promote suppuration, as cerates, poultices, etc.

Diges'tive Salt of Sўl'vĭ-us. A salt discovered by Sylvius, since named muriate of potash, and now chloride of potassium.

Diġ'it. [From the Lat. *diġ'itus*, a "finger."] The twelfth part of the sun's or moon's diameter, employed to denote the extent of an eclipse. See DIGITUS.

Digital. See DIGITALIS.

Diġ'ĭ-tạ-lin, or **Diġ'ĭ-tạ-lĭne** (or dĭj-ĭ-tal'in). [Lat. **Digitali'na**; from *Digita'lis*, the "foxglove."] A substance supposed to be the active principle of the *Digitalis purpurea*. It is an active poison. Three varieties of digitalin are named:—1, the *amorphous* and *insoluble*, called *French digitalin*, which has therapeutic properties nearly identical with those of the plant itself; 2, *crystallized digitalin*, soluble in alcohol and chloroform, but insoluble in water; 3, the *amorphous* and *soluble* variety, called *German digitalin*. The amorphous digitalin is said to be one hundred times more powerful than digitalis.

Diġ-ĭ-tạ-li'num.* "Digitalin." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a preparation containing, of digitalis, in moderately fine powder, forty-eight troyounces; of stronger alcohol, six pints; of acetic acid, half a fluidounce; of

purified animal charcoal, one hundred and eighty grains; of tannic acid, two hundred grains, or a sufficient quantity; of oxide of lead, in fine powder, one hundred and twenty grains; of stronger ether, a fluidounce; of water of ammonia, diluted alcohol, and distilled water, each a sufficient quantity.

Dig-ĭ-ta'lis.* [From the Lat. *dig'itus*, a "finger."] Belonging to a finger; dig'ital.

Digita'lis.* [From the Lat. *digita'le*, the "finger of a glove."] "Foxglove." A Linnæan genus of the class *Didynamia*, natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) of the leaves of the *Digitalis purpurea*, collected from plants of the second year's growth.

Digitalis is narcotic, sedative, and diuretic. It has a remarkable sedative effect on the heart, reducing the force, and especially the frequency, of the pulse: hence it is frequently given to moderate the action of the heart and arteries in phthisis, and especially in cases of hemorrhage. As a diuretic, it is sometimes found very useful in dropsy. In large doses it is poisonous, producing vertigo, nausea and vomiting, syncope, convulsions, and death. For dose, see Appendix.

Digita'lis Pur-pu're-a.* The systematic name of the plant called foxglove, a native of Europe. It bears handsome flowers, and is cultivated in the United States for ornament and for medical use.

Dig'ĭ-ta-lose. A white crystalline substance contained in digitalis. It is inodorous, insipid, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

Dig'ĭ-tate. [Lat. **Digita'tus**; from *dig'itus*, a "finger."] Having fingers:—applied to the leaves of plants so divided as to have the appearance of fingers. When the leaflets of a compound leaf are connected with the apex of the petiole, the leaf is *digitate;* also called *palmate*, as the horse-chestnut. The term is not used when the number of leaflets is less than four.

Dig'ĭ-ti,* gen. **Dig-ĭ-to'rum.** The plural of DIGITUS, which see.

Dig'iti Pe'dis,* gen. **Digito'rum Pe'dis.** The plural of DIGITUS PEDIS, which see.

Dig'ĭ-tĭ-form. [Lat. **Digitifor'mis**; from *dig'itus*, a "finger," and *for'ma*, "likeness."] Formed like a finger:—applied to various objects.

Dig'ĭ-tĭ-grāde. [Lat. **Digitig'radus**; from *dig'itus*, a "finger" or "toe," and *gra'dus*, a "step."] A term applied to carnivorous mammals which when standing or walking have the heel elevated, as the lion, tiger, and cat.

Dig'ĭ-tĭ-nerved [Lat. **Digitiner'vus**; from *dig'itus*, a "finger," and *ner'vus*, a "nerve"], or **Dig'ĭ-tate-lў Veined.** The same as PALMATELY VEINED and RADIATE-VEINED.

Dig-ĭ-tox'in. A poisonous principle which is regarded by some as the most important and active principle of digitalis. It occurs in the form of yellowish crystals soluble in alcohol. In alcoholic solution it is decomposed by dilute acids, and then affords *toxiresin*, an uncrystallizable substance.

Dig'ĭ-tus,* plural **Dig'ĭ-ti.** (Fr. *Doigt*, dwȧ.) A finger (or a toe). The fingers of the hand are the *in'dex*, or fore-finger; the *me'dius*, or middle finger; the *annula'ris*, or ring-finger; and the *auricula'ris*, or little finger. The bones of the fingers are called *phalanges*. (See PHALANX, and FINGER.) In Botany, *digitus* denotes a linear measure equal to the index finger.

Dig'itus Ma'nûs.* "Finger of the Hand." A finger.

Dig'itus Pe'dis.* "Finger of the Foot." A toe.

Dī-ğўn'ĭ-a.* [See next article.] A Linnæan order of plants having two styles.

Dī-ğўn'ĭ-ous, or **Dig'ў-nous.** [Lat. **Digyn'ius**; from the Gr. *δίς*, "two," and *γυνή*, a "woman" or "female." Having two styles:—applied to a Linnæan order. See DIGYNIA.

Dī-hўs-te'rĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *δι* for *δίς*, "two," and *ὑστέρα*, the "uterus."] A malformation with a double uterus.

Dil. = *Dil'ue,** "dilute," or *Dilu'tus,** "diluted."

Dĭ-lā'tą-bil'ĭ-tў. The property which bodies have generally to augment their volume under the influence of heat.

Dil-a-tā'tion. [Lat. **Dilata'tio**, *o'nis;* from the Lat. *dila'to*, *dilata'tum*, to "enlarge."] An enlargement or expansion, as of the heart, etc. The increase of volume which heat causes in bodies without changing their constitution. Caloric, or heat, dilates bodies generally. In Surgery, the term is applied to an enlargement of any of the cavities, tubes, or orifices of the body.

Dilatation of any of the cavities, tubes, or orifices of the body may arise from two conditions or causes: either from increased pressure acting from within, or from a diminished power of resistance in the walls of those cavities, tubes, etc. The increased pressure may result from an accumulation of fluid in consequence of obstruction: thus, it sometimes happens that when an artery is stopped up by a clot of blood (embolus), the accumulation of blood above the obstruction presses with such force against the inside of the artery that an aneurism is gradually developed; and instances have occurred in which a ligature put upon a perfectly healthy artery has been followed by a similar result.

A diminished power of resistance in the walls of a vessel may arise from the deterioration or disintegration of the tissues composing those walls. This deterioration takes various forms, as, for example,—1. That of *fatty* or *atheromatous degeneration*, in which case the inner coats of the artery become irregularly thickened, and present in patches a *mealy* appearance (whence the term *atheroma*), with disintegration, so that the walls may give way under a very slight pressure. 2. That of *calcification*, in which there is a deposit of calcareous matter, mostly in the muscular fibre-cells of the middle coat. This not only impairs the elasticity and strength of the walls of the artery, but often causes them to crack in places, and thus leads to what is termed *dissecting aneurism*, in which the blood forces itself between the different coats, splitting them apart. 3. A softening of the arterial tunics sometimes results from acute

endarteritis, which may leave the tissues of the vessel in a diseased condition, with a tendency to disintegration.

A not uncommon cause of aneurism is a wound breaking one or more coats of the vessel, which is then unequal to resisting the internal pressure. Aneurisms resulting from a wound are said to be *traumatic* (from the Lat. *trau'ma*, a "wound"). (See TRAUMATIC.) Sometimes an artery and a vein are involved in one aneurismal swelling, which is then termed an *arterio-venous* aneurism.

What has been termed *compensating* (or *collateral*) *dilatation* sometimes takes place when a tube is required to transmit an increased quantity of fluid, in consequence of the stoppage of other passages. Thus, when one ureter is obstructed, the other, having to perform double duty, may become greatly enlarged.

DILATA'TION OF THE HEART (or widening or enlargement of the cavities of the organ) is to be carefully distinguished from *hypertrophy*, which, though occasionally attended with dilatation, is usually enlargement, with a thickening of the walls, sometimes attended with a diminution of the cavities. In simple hypertrophy, when this is excessive, the heart often beats with greatly increased force, or even with violence. In simple dilatation the walls are frequently much thinner than natural, and there is always a diminution of force in its beatings.

DILATA'TION OF THE VEINS. See VARIX.

Di-la-ta'tor, o'ris.* [From the same.] The same as DILATOR, which see.

Di-lāt'ed. [Lat. **Dilata'tus**; from the same.] Enlarged; expanded; made wider:—applied to parts of plants.

Di-la'tor.* [From the Lat. *di*, "apart," and *fe'ro, la'tum*, to "carry."] Literally, that "which carries or draws apart." A term applied to muscles whose office is to dilate certain parts, such as the inspiratory muscles, which dilate or expand the chest; also to instruments used for dilating wounds, canals, etc.

Dill. The English name of the *Ane'thum grav'eolens*.

Dil-le'nĭ-a.* [Named after *Dillen*, or *Dillenius*, a German botanist.] A genus of trees, natives of India and the Malay Peninsula.

Dille'nia Spe-cĭ-o'sa.* An ornamental tree, a native of India, is cultivated there for its beautiful flowers and edible fruit.

Dilleniaceæ,* dil-le-ne-a'she-ē. [From *Dille'nia*, one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous plants, mostly trees, found in hot climates, in India, Australia, and South America. Some species of this order are remarkable for the beauty of their flowers, and others afford excellent timber. Their properties are generally astringent.

Diluc. = *Dilu'culo.** "At daybreak."

Dil'u-ent. [Lat. **Dil'uens, en'tis**; from *dil'uo, dilu'tum*, to "dilute."] (Fr. *Délayant*, dā'lā'yŏN'.) A term applied to substances that increase the fluidity of the blood. Water, and liquids containing it, are the only real diluents.

Dĭ-lūt'ed, or **Dĭ-lute'.** [Lat. **Dilu'tus**; from the same.] Mixed; weak; reduced in strength; rendered weaker by the addition of water.

Dĭ-lu'vĭ-al. [Lat. **Diluvia'lis**; from *dilu'vium*, a "flood."] Belonging to a flood, or to the Deluge.

Dim. = *Dimid'ius.** "One-half."

Dim'er-ous. [From the Gr. *δίς*, "two," and *μέρος*, a "part."] Having two parts in each whorl:—a term used in Botany. See TRIMEROUS.

Dĭ-mid'ĭ-ate. [Lat. **Dimidia'tus**; from *dimid'ius*, the "half."] Halved, as if one-half had been cut off.

Dimness of Sight. See CALIGO.

Dī-mor'phism. [Lat. **Dimorphis'mus**; from the Gr. *δίς*, "twice" or "two," and *μορφή*, a "form."] The property of many solid bodies to assume two distinct crystalline forms, as sulphur, carbon, etc.

Dī-mor'phous. [From the same.] Having two forms. A mineral is called dimorphous when it forms crystals according to two distinct systems of crystallization. See DIMORPHISM.

Dim-ў-a'rĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *δίς*, "twice" or "two," and *μῦς, μυός*, a "muscle."] An order of bivalve mollusks having shells marked by two impressions or indentations for the attachment of muscles.

Din'ğў. Dusky; obscure; dirty; of a dull, soiled, or leaden-brown color.

Din'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Din'icus**; from the Gr. *δῖνος*, "giddiness."] Belonging to giddiness:—applied to medicines that remove giddiness.

Di'nus.* [Gr. *δῖνος*; from *δινέω*, to "whirl round."] Vertigo; dizziness; giddiness.

Di-o-don-çeph'a-lous. [Lat. **Diodonceph'alus**; from the Gr. *δίς*, "twice," "double," *ὀδούς*, a "tooth," and *κεφαλή*, a "head."] A monster with double rows of teeth.

Dicœcia,* di-ē'shę-a. The name of a Linnæan class of plants having dicœcious flowers. See DICŒCIOUS.

Dicœcious, di-e'shŭs, or **Di-oi'cous.** [Lat. **Dicœ'cius**; from the Gr. *δίς*, "twice" or "two," and *οἰκία*, a "house" or "habitation."] Literally, "having two houses," because the male and female, instead of forming one family, occupy separate habitations:—a term applied by Linnæus to plants having male flowers on one and female flowers on another plant.

Dī-oğ'en-ēs' Cup. A name applied to the cup-like cavity of the hand formed or occasioned by bending the metacarpal bone of the little finger:—so called because Diogenes is said to have thrown away his drinking-cup and used only his hand, for the sake of greater simplicity.

Di-oi'co-Po-lўg'a-mous, or **Di-oi'cous-lў Polyg'amous.** A term applied to a dicœcious plant which bears some perfect or hermaphrodite flowers, or to a species which has the perfect and imperfect flowers on different plants.

Dioicous. See DICŒCIOUS.

Di-o-næ'a Mus-çip'u-la.* [From the Lat. *mus'ca*, a "fly," and *ca'pio*, to "take" or "catch."] Venus's Fly-Trap, a unique and carnivorous plant of the order *Droseraceæ*, found only in the eastern parts of North and South Carolina. It is the only species of the genus, and is remarkable for its habit of catching insects and digesting them.

Prof. Gray considers it "the most extraordinary of all the plants of this country," and Linnæus called it *miraculum naturæ* (a "miracle of nature").

Di-op'tra.* [From the Gr. *διόπτομαι*, to "see through."] An instrument for measuring the height and distance of objects.

Di-op'tric, Di-op'trĭ-cal. [Lat. **Diop'tricus**; from the same.] Belonging to Dioptrics.

Di-op'trics. [Lat. **Diop'trica**; from the same.] The branch of Optics which treats of refracted light, as contradistinguished from Catoptrics, which treats of reflected light.

Di-or-tho'sis.* [From the Gr. *διορθόω*, to "regulate."] The restoration of parts to their proper situation:—one of the ancient divisions of Surgery.

Di-os-co-re'a.* [Named in honor of *Dioscorides*, an ancient Greek botanist.] A genus of perennial herbs or undershrubs, with twining stems, mostly natives of the tropics. It comprises about one hundred and fifty species. Several of the species are cultivated in tropical regions for their edible tuberous roots, called yams.

Dioscore'a Ba-ta'tas.* Chinese or Japanese Yam. This has been cultivated in England as a substitute for the potato, and succeeds well there when properly managed, but the roots penetrate the soil to a great depth, and it is difficult to extract them.

Dioscore'a Vil-lo'sa.* Wild Yam Root, a twining herb, a native of the United States. Its root is said to be diaphoretic, and in large doses emetic.

Dioscoreaceæ,* de-os-ko-re-a'she-ē, or **Di-osco're-æ.*** A natural order of endogenous plants, found in the tropics. It includes the *Dioscorea* (Yam), the farinaceous tuber of which forms an important article of food, and the *Tamus*.

Di-os'ma.* [From the Gr. Διός, "of Jove," and *ὀσμή*, an "odor," the compound signifying "divine odor or fragrance."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Rutaceæ*. The former Pharmacopœial name of *Buchu* leaves,—now said to be from the *Barosma crenulata* and *B. serratifolia*.

Dios'ma Cre-na'ta.* The plant the leaves of which were called buchu.

Di-os'me-æ.* The former name of a tribe of dicotyledonous plants. See RUTACEÆ.

Di-os'pў-ros.* [From the Gr. Διός, "of Jove," and the Lat. *pyrus*, a "pear-tree."] The Persimmon; the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) of the unripe fruit of the *Dios'pyros Virginia'na*. It is very astringent, and contains tannic acid.

Dios'pyros.* A genus of trees of the order *Ebenaceæ*, comprising over one hundred species, natives of Asia, Africa, and America, mostly tropical. Ebony-wood is obtained from several species of this genus. Among the other products of the genus are edible fruits.

Dios'pyros* Ka'ki. The Date Plum, or Persimmon, a tree, a native of China and Japan. It bears an excellent fruit.

Dios'pyros Quæ-si'ta.* A large tree, a native of Ceylon, which produces CALAMANDER WOOD, which see.

Dios'pyros Vir-ġin-ĭ-a'na.* The Persimmon, a small tree, a native of New Jersey, Virginia, etc. It bears an edible astringent fruit. Its bark is bitter, and is said to be febrifugal.

Dī-ox'ide. [From the Gr. *δίς*, "twice" or "two," and the Eng. *ox'ide*.] According to one theory, the electro-chemical, the elements of a compound may in relation to each other be considered oppositely electric; the equivalents of the *negative* element may then be distinguished by Latin numerals, those of the *positive* by Greek: thus, a *bin*oxide denotes a compound which contains two equivalents of the negative element oxygen, whereas a *di*oxide indicates that one equivalent of oxygen is combined with two of some *positive* body. And so of the *bi*chloride, *di*chloride, etc.

Dī-pet'a-lous. [Lat. **Dipet'alus**; from the Gr. *δίς*, "twice" or "two," and *πέταλον*, a "petal."] Having two petals, or consisting of two petals.

Diph-the'rĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *διφθέρα*, "skin," "leather," or "membrane."] A disease of the throat and glands, in which false membranes are formed. Great prostration of strength is an almost invariable attendant of this disease.

Diph-the-ri'tis, i*dis.* [From the same.] A supposed variety of pharyngitis, in which a false membrane is formed, and for which the word *Diphtheria* has of late been very generally substituted, it having been discovered that the disease is not inflammatory. See the affix ITIS.

Dī-phўl'lous. [Lat. **Diphyl'lus**; from the Gr. *δίς*, "twice" or "two," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] Having two leaves or leaflets.

Dip'lo-car'dĭ-ac. [From the Gr. *διπλόος*, "double," and *καρδία*, a "heart."] Having a double heart, pulmonic and systemic, like mammals and birds.

Dip'lo-e.* [From the Gr. *διπλόω*, to "double."] The cellular osseous tissue between the two tables of the skull.

Dip'lo-gang-lĭ-a'ta.* [From the Gr. *διπλόος*, "double," and *γάγγλιον*, a "nerve-knot."] A term applied by Dr. Grant to the third sub-kingdom of animals, consisting chiefly of articulated animals, the *Insects* of Linnæus, having their nervous columns arranged in the same relative position as the Diploneura, with the ganglia increased in size. See INSECTS.

Dĭ-plo'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *διπλόω*, to "fold," to "double."] Literally, a "folding" or "doubling," "something doubled." A double vessel; a water-bath. The charter (originally a folded letter) by which the physician or surgeon is declared qualified to practise his profession. Also a certificate of graduation given to every one who has successfully passed through a university or collegiate course.

Dip-lo-my-e'lĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *διπλόος*, "double," and *μυελός*, "marrow."] Congenital division of the spinal marrow lengthwise.

Dip'lo-neū'ra.* A term applied by Dr. Grant to the second sub-kingdom of animals, or *Helminthoïda*, comprising the various forms of worms in which the nervous columns have their ganglionic enlargements very slightly developed.

Dip-lo'pĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *διπλόος*, "double," and *ὄπτομαι*, to "see."] An affection in which objects appear double; dip'lopy.

Dip-lop'ter-ous. [Lat. **Diplop'terus**; from the Gr. *διπλόος*, "double," and *πτέρον*, a "wing."] A term applied to insects having doubled or folded wings.

Dip-lo-tax'is Mu-ra'lis.* A cruciferous plant, said to be antiscorbutic.

Dip'pel's Oil. An animal oil procured by the destructive distillation of animal matter, especially of albuminous and gelatinous substances.

Dipsacaceæ,* dip-sa-ka'she-ē, or **Dipsaceæ,*** dip-sa'she-ē. A natural order of herbaceous plants, including the *Dip'sacus* (Teasel), used by fullers.

Dip'sa-cus.* [From the Gr. *δίψα*, "thirst."] A name formerly given to diabetes, from the thirst accompanying that affection.

Dip'sacus Ful-lo'num.* "Fullers' Teasel." A prickly herbaceous plant, a native of Europe. Its flower-heads, furnished with hooked scales, are used by fullers to raise the nap on cloth.

Dip-so-ma'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *δίψα*, "thirst," and *μανία*, "madness."] An irritability of the nervous system, characterized by a craving, generally periodic, for alcoholic and other stimulants. This morbid condition may be caused by a course or habit of intemperate drinking, but it sometimes occurs in persons who have not previously been intemperate. It may be symptomatic of epilepsy, or it may be traced to an hereditary defect of constitution.

Dip-so'sis.* [From the Gr. *δίψα*, "thirst."] Morbid thirst; excessive or impaired desire to drink.

Dip'ter-a.* An order of insects. See DIPTERUS.

Dipteraceæ,* dip-tĕr-a'she-ē. [From *Dipterocar'pus*, one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous plants, consisting mostly of gigantic trees, found in India, and abounding in resinous juice. It includes the *Dryobalanops camphora*, which yields the hard camphor of Sumatra. A species of this order (the *Shorea robusta*) produces the *Saul*, or *Sal*, the best and most extensively used timber of India.

Dip'ter-ix O-do-ra'ta.* A tree of the order *Leguminosæ*, a native of Cayenne and Guiana. It produces the fragrant seed called *Tonga Bean*, which is used for scenting snuff.

Dipterocarpeæ.* See DIPTERACEÆ.

Dip-ter-o-car'pus.* [From the Lat. *dip'terus* (see below), and the Gr. *καρπός*, "fruit."] A genus of East Indian trees of the order *Dipteraceæ*, comprising several species of noble trees. The wood of *Dipterocar'pus turbina'tus* is hard and durable. It yields a fragrant oil or resin, which is used in medicine. The *Dipterocarpus alatus*, *Dipterocarpus incanus*, and *Dipterocarpus lævis* also furnish the balsam of *gurjun*, which is used as a substitute for copaiba.

Dipterocar'pus Læ'vis.* A tree, a native of Pegu and the Malay Islands, yields a thin liquid balsam, called *wood-oil* or *gurjun*, which is employed for painting ships and houses. It is exported to Europe, and is there used in medicine as a substitute for copaiba, to which it is nearly equal in virtue.

Dip'ter-us.* [From the Gr. *δίς*, "twice" or "two," and *πτέρον*, a "wing."] Having two wings; dipterous:—applied in the plural neuter (*Dip'tera*) to an order of two-winged insects, such as the common fly, mosquito, etc.

Dir'ca Pa-lus'tris.* Leatherwood, an American shrub of the order *Thymeleaceæ*. Its bark is emetic, and its fruit is said to be poisonous.

Di-rec'tor, o'ris.* [From the Lat. *dir'igo*, *direc'tum*, to "guide."] A grooved instrument for guiding a bistoury, etc., in certain surgical operations.

Dĭr'ĭ-gens.* [From the same.] An ancient constituent in a prescription, meaning that which directs the operation of the associated substances: thus, *nitre* in conjunction with *squill* is diuretic; with *guaiacum* it is diaphoretic.

Dir. Prop. = *Directio'ne pro'priâ.** "With a proper direction."

Dirt-Eating. See CHTHONOPHAGIA.

Dis, or **Di.** A Latin particle, usually signifying "apart," implying separation or division, as in *divellent*. It is sometimes negative or privative, as in *displease* (Lat. *displi'ceo*).

Dis (*δίς*), or **Di** (*δι*), is also a Greek particle signifying "two" or "twofold," "twice."

Dis'çĭ-form. [Lat. **Discifor'mis**; from *dis'cus*, a "disk."] Resembling a disk; discoid; flat and circular:—applied to parts of plants.

Dis'coid. [Lat. **Discoi'des**; from the Gr. *δίσκος*, a "quoit," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a quoit, or disk; quoit-shaped; disciform. The term *discoid* is applied to a head of composite flowers which has no ray florets, but has a disk without rays.

Dis-coid'al. Orbicular with perceptible thickness, slightly convex, and a rounded border:—applied to parts of plants.

Dis'co-lor.* A term applied to parts having one surface of one color and the other of another color, especially to leaves.

Dis-crete'. [Lat. **Discre'tus**; from *discer'no*, *discre'tum*, to "separate."] A term applied to pustules that are distinct from each other:—opposed to *confluent*; for example, *discrete* smallpox.

Discus.* See DISK.

Dis-cuss'. [From the Lat. *discu'tio*, *discus'sum*, literally, to "strike apart;" hence, to "scatter," to "dissipate."] To promote or effect the resolution of tumors, etc.

Discutient, dis-ku'shent. [Lat. **Discu'tiens**; from the same.] A term applied to substances having the property of promoting the resolution of tumors.

Dis-ease'. [From the French *dés*, negative, and *aise*, "ease." Lat. **Mor'bus**; Fr. *Maladie*, mă'lă'dē'.] Any departure from the state of health.

DISEASES OF PLANTS. Plants, like animals, are subject to diseases, both functional and organic. They arise from various causes, being often constitutional and hereditary, and frequently

induced by impure atmosphere, parasitic animals, fungi, etc.

Dis-in-fec'tants. [From the Lat. *dis*, negative, and *infi'cio*, *infec'tum*, to "corrupt," to "infect."] This term should not be confounded with *antiseptics* or *deodorizers*. It is properly applied to agents which destroy the causes of infection, acting on the specific poison of communicable diseases in such a way as to prevent their spreading; also which act on organic substances in such a manner as to render them less liable to undergo change and decomposition, or which destroy the noxious products of the metabolism of dead organic matter, which products consist chiefly of gases or vapors. (See Class XXIV. in Appendix.) Among these agents, heat, carbolic acid, chlorine, and cleanliness are the most efficient.

Dis-in-fect'ing. [Lat. **Disinfi'ciens**; from the same.] Purifying the atmosphere from contagious influences.

Dis-in-fec'tion. [Lat. **Disinfec'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] The act of purifying the atmosphere from contagious influences by renewing the air, or by chemical action.

Dis-in-te-grā'tion. [From the Lat. *dis*, "apart," and *in'teger*, "entire."] The separation of the integrant parts or particles of a body.

Disk. [Lat. **Dis'cus**; from the Gr. δίσκος, a "quoit."] The face of the sun or of any apparently flat body; the round, central part of a compound flower; also the whole surface of a leaf; also a part of the receptacle (or growth from it) which is under or around the ovary of plants.

Dis-lo-cā'tion. [Lat. **Disloca'tio, o'nis**; from *dis*, "division," and *lo'co*, *loca'tum*, to "place."] Displacement of a bone of a movable articulation from its natural situation; luxation.

Dis-or'der. A synonyme for disease.

Dis-or-gan-ĭ-zā'tion. (Fr. *Désorganisation*, dā'zor'gă'nĕ'zā'se-ôN'.) The act of disorganizing or destroying organic structure. A profound alteration in the texture of an organ, which causes the loss of most or all of its characters. Also the result or state induced by this alteration.

Dispensaire. See DISPENSARY, and DISPENSATORY.

Dis-pen'sa-rў. [Lat. **Dispensa'rium**; from *dispen'so*, *dispensa'tum*, to "dispense," to "distribute."] (Fr. *Dispensaire*, dè'spôN'sêR'.) A place where medicines are prepared and dispensed:—generally applied to a charitable institution for the sick poor of large communities.

Dis-pen'sa-to-rў. [Lat. **Dispensato'rium**; from the same.] (Fr. *Dispensaire*, dè'spôN'sêR'.) A book which describes the various articles of the Materia Medica and gives directions for preparing and compounding medicines.

Dī-sper'ma-tous, or **Dī-sper'mous.** [Lat. **Disper'matus**; from the Gr. δίς, "twice" or "two," and σπέρμα, a "seed."] Having two seeds.

Dis-per'sion. [From the Lat. *dis*, "apart," and *spar'go*, *spar'sum*, to "scatter."] Diffusion; the act of scattering. The angular separation of the rays of light when decomposed by the prism.

Dis-plāce'ment. A process applied to pharmaceutical preparations, and founded on the long-known fact that any quantity of liquid with which a powder may be saturated, when put into a proper apparatus, may be displaced by an additional quantity of that or of another liquid.

Dis-sect'ed. [Lat. **Dissec'tus**; see DISSECTION.] Incised; cut. In Botany, cut deeply into many lobes or segments.

Dis-sec'tion. [Lat. **Dissec'tio, o'nis**; from *dis*, "apart," and *se'co*, *sec'tum*, to "cut."] The cutting up of an animal or vegetable in order to ascertain its structure.

Dis-sem'ĭ-nāt-ed. In Mineralogy, scattered through a rock or gangue.

Dis-sem-ĭ-nā'tion. [Lat. **Dissemina'tio**; from *dis*, "apart," and *sem'ino*, *semina'tum*, to "sow."] The act of scattering; the natural dispersion of seeds on the surface of the ground.

Dis-sep'ĭ-ment. [Lat. **Dissepimen'tum**; from *disse'pio*, to "separate."] A partition that divides the cells of a capsule or fruit.

Dis-sil'ĭ-ent. [From the Lat. *dissil'io*, to "burst" or "shiver."] Bursting open with a spring:—applied to the capsules or pods of certain plants.

Dis-so-cĭ-ā'tion. The decomposition of chemical compounds by heat or mechanical pressure, without the agency of chemical reagents.

Dissoluble. The same as SOLUBLE.

Dis-so-lu'tion. [Lat. **Dissolu'tio**; from *dissol'vo*, *dissolu'tum*, to "dissolve."] The act of dissolving or liquefying; also decomposition; death. In French it signifies *solution*.

Dis'tant. [From the Lat. *dis'to*, to "differ."] Remote in place, time, or nature. In Botany, having a larger intervening space than usual.

Dis-tem'per. A synonyme for disease.

Dis-ten'tion. [Lat. **Disten'tio**; from *dis*, "apart," and *ten'do*, *ten'tum* or *ten'sum*, to "stretch."] The dilatation of a hollow viscus by too great accumulation of its contents.

Dis-tieh'ĭ-a,* **Dis-tĭ-ehi'a-sis.*** [From the Gr. δίς, "twice" or "two," and στίχος, a "row."] An affection in which the tarsus has a double row of eyelashes, one inwards against the eye, the other outwards.

Dis'tĭ-ehous. [Lat. **Dis'tichus**; from the same.] Double ranked; ranged in two opposite rows along a common axis and in the same plane, as the leaves of *Taxodium distichum* and the leaves of certain grasses.

Distillatio per Descensum.* See DESCENSUS.

Dis-til-lā'tion. [Lat. **Distilla'tio**, or, more correctly, **Destilla'tio**; from *distil'lo*, *distilla'tum*, to "drop by little and little," or *destil'lo*, *destilla'tum*, to "drop down" or "fall in drops."] The process of separating the volatile from the more fixed parts by heat.

Distilla'tion, De-struc'tive. The decomposition of bodies by strong heat in one vessel, and collection of the products in another.

Dis-tinct'. [From the Lat. *distin'guo*, *distinc'tum*, to "separate," to "distinguish."] In Botany, not united. The petals of a flower are

distinct when they are not connected or united with each other.

Dis-to'çĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *δίς*, "two," and *τόκος*, "birth."] Birth of twins.

Dis'to-ma.* [From the Gr. *δι* for *δίς*, "two," and *στόμα*, a "mouth."] An animal of the class *Entozoa*. See next article.

Dis'toma He-patĭ-cum.* [From the Gr. *δίς*, "twice" or "two," *στόμα*, a "mouth," and *ἡπατικός*, "belonging to the liver."] The fluke (Fr. *Douve*, doov), a worm sometimes found in the liver and gall-bladder of man, but more commonly in those of sheep, goats, etc. It is an obovate flat worm, nearly an inch in length and about one-third of an inch broad. From the gall-bladder it occasionally passes into the intestinal canal.

Dis-tor'tion. [Lat. **Distor'tio**, *o'nis*; from *dis*, "apart" or "awry," and *tor'queo*, *tor'tum*, to "twist."] Unnatural direction or disposition of parts, as curvature of the spine, etc.

Dis-tor'tor.* [From the same.] That which distorts. See next article.

Distor'tor O'ris.* "Distorter of the Mouth." A name given to one of the zygomatic muscles, from its action in distorting the mouth in rage, grinning, etc.

Dis-trich'ĭ-a.* The same as DISTICHIA.

Dis'trix.* [From the Gr. *δίς*, "twice" or "double," and *θρίξ*, the "hair."] Forky hair; a disease of the hair in which it splits at the end.

Dittany. See CUNILA, and DICTAMNUS.

Di-u-re'sĭ-æs-the'sis.* [From the Gr. *διούρησις*, the "passing of urine," and *αἴσθησις*, "perception," "feeling."] A badly-formed word used to signify the desire to pass urine.

Dī-u-re'sis.* [From the Gr. *διά*, "through," and *οὐρέω*, to "pass water."] Increased discharge of urine, from whatever cause.

Dī-u-ret'ic. [Lat. **Diuret'icus**; from the same.] Belonging to diuresis; causing diuresis.

Dī-ur'nal. [Lat. **Diur'nus**; from *dies*, a "day."] Belonging to the daytime:—applied to a family of rapacious birds which fly chiefly by day, to distinguish them from others, such as owls, that fly by night:—also applied to a family of insects. In Botany, applied to a flower that endures only a day, as the *Tigridia*.

Dī-ur-nā'tion. [From the Lat. *diur'nus*, "daily."] A term introduced by M. Hall to express the state of some animals—the bat, for example—during the day, contrasted with their activity at night.

Div. = *Div'ide.** "Divide."

Dī-văr'ĭ-cate. [Lat. **Divarica'tus**; from *divar'ico*, *divarica'tum*, to "stride" or "straddle."] Straddling; straggling; diverging at an obtuse angle. Branches are called divaricate when they form an obtuse angle with the stem above.

Dī-văr-ĭ-cā'tion. [From the same.] The bifurcation, or separating into two, of an artery, a nerve, etc.

Dĭ-vel'lent. [Lat. **Divel'lens**; from *dis*, "apart," and *vel'lo*, *vul'sum*, to "pluck," to "pull."] Pulling asunder, or separating.

Divellent Affinity. See AFFINITY, DIVELLENT.

Dĭ-ver'gent. [From the Lat. *di*, "apart," and *ver'go*, to "bend" or "incline."] Spreading widely:—applied to branches that make an angle nearly equal to a right angle with the stem. Also tending in various directions from one point or a common centre.

Di-ver-sĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *diver'sus*, "different," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having different flowers; diversiflo'rate:—applied to a plant which presents flowers of different forms on the same capitulum or on the same umbel.

Di-ver-tic'u-lum.* [From the Lat. *diver'to*, to "turn aside."] A variation or departure from the natural conditions; a malformation.

Di-vīd'ed. A term applied to leaves when the incisions extend to the midrib or to the base.

Dĭ-vis-ĭ-bil'ĭ-tў. [From the Lat. *div'ido*, *divi'sum*, to "divide."] The property of being divisible, of being separated into parts which can be reduced to smaller parts until the particles are so small that we have no instruments fine enough to divide them. It is one of the general properties of matter.

Dĭ-vul'sion, or **Divul'sio,*** di-vul'she-o. [See DIVELLENT.] In Surgery, the forcible separation or laceration of a part.

Dizziness. See DINUS, and VERTIGO.

Dobereiner's (do'be-rī'nĕrz) **Lamp.** A method of producing an instantaneous light by throwing a jet of hydrogen gas upon recently prepared spongy platinum; the metal instantly becomes red-hot, and then sets fire to the gas. This discovery was made by Professor Dobereiner, of Jena, in 1824.

Doç-ĭ-ma'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *δοκιμάζω*, to "test," to "examine," to "prove."] Doç'imacy; the art of examining or assaying minerals or metallic ores in order to ascertain the quantity of metal they contain.

Docima'sia Pul-mo'num,* or **Docima'sia Pul-mo-na'lis.*** "Testing of the Lungs." In Medical Jurisprudence, the testing of the lungs of a dead new-born child in order to ascertain whether it has ever respired,—in other words, whether it was born alive or dead.

Doç-ĭ-mas'tic. [Lat. **Docimas'ticus.**] Belonging to *docimasia*.

Docimas'tic Art. The art of assaying.

Dock. The popular name of several species of *Rumex*.

Dock, Sour. The common name for the *Ru'mex aceto'sa*.

Dock, Wâ'ter. The common name for the *Ru'mex hydrolap'athum*.

Doc'tor, o'ris.* [From the Lat. *do'ceo*, *doc'tum*, to "teach."] Literally, a "teacher" or "instructor." A degree or title conferred by the medical faculty of a university, or college, on "those who have *successfully undergone previous examination and trial*," constituting them physicians; also a title conferred on those who have received the highest degree in law or divinity. The appellation originally implied that he who bore it was so thoroughly conversant with his art or profession as to be qualified to teach it.

Dod'der. The popular name of several species of *Cuscuta*, natives of Europe and the United States. They are leafless, parasitic plants. See CUSCUTA.

Do-dec'a-gon. [Lat. **Dodecago'num**; from the Gr. *δώδεκα*, "twelve," and *γωνία*, an "angle."] A figure having twelve equal sides and angles.

Do-dec-ag'o-nal. [Lat. **Dodecago'nus.**] Belonging to a dodecagon.

Do-de-cag'y-nous. [From the Gr. *δώδεκα*, "twelve," and *γυνή*, a "woman" or "female."] Having twelve pistils or styles.

Do'dec-a-he'dral. [Lat. **Dodecahe'drus.**] Belonging to a dodecahedron.

Do'dec-a-he'dron. [From the Gr. *δώδεκα*, "twelve," and *ἕδρα*, a "base."] A solid figure of twelve equal faces or sides. It is one of the five regular solids.

Do-de-can'drĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *δώδεκα*, "twelve," and *ἀνήρ*, a "man" or "male."] The eleventh class of plants in the Linnæan system, characterized by the presence of from twelve to nineteen stamens.

Do-de-can'drĭ-ous. [Lat. **Dodecan'drius**; from the Gr. *δώδεκα*, "twelve," and *ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός*, a "man" or "male."] Dodecan'drous; having twelve stamens. See DODECANDRIA.

Do-do-næ'a Thun-ber-ğĭ-a'na.* A shrub of the order *Sapindaceæ*, a native of South Africa. It is purgative, and is used in fevers.

Dogbane. See APOCYNUM.

Dog-Rose. The *Rosa canina*, or hip-tree.

Dog-wood. See CORNUS FLORIDA.

Dog-wood, Jamaica. See PISCIDIA ERYTHRINA.

Do-lab'rĭ-form. [Lat. **Dolabrifor'mis**; from *dolab'ra*, a "hatchet" or "axe," and *for'ma*, a "form."] Having the form of a hatchet; axe-shaped:—applied to a fleshy leaf that is nearly straight, somewhat terete at base, compressed or flat towards the upper end, one border thick and straight, the other enlarged, convex, and thin.

Do'li Ca'pax.* "Capable of Deceit." A term applied in Medical Jurisprudence to a criminal for whom insanity is pleaded in excuse when inquiry is made as to his mental capacity when the crime was committed.

Dol'ĭ-ceho-çe-phal'ic. [From the Gr. *δολιχός*, "long," and *κεφαλή*, "head."] Having a long head, measuring from front backwards:—applied to certain races, as Germans, Celts, and others, whose cerebral lobes cover the cerebellum.

Dol'ĭ-ceho-çeph'a-lous. [Lat. **Dolicho-ceph'alus.**] The same as DOLICHOCEPHALIC, which see.

Dol'ĭ-chos.* [Gr. *δολιχός*, "long."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Diadelphia*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. It comprises about sixty species, natives of tropical and temperate parts of Asia, Africa, and America. Some of them have edible seeds or pods. They are mostly herbaceous.

Dol'ichos Pru'rĭ-ens.* "Itching Dolichos." The cowhage, or cow-itch, now called *Mucu'na pru'riens.*

Dol'o-mīte. [From *Dolomieu*, a French geologist.] The systematic name of magnesian limestone. It is a carbonate of magnesia and lime, and is a common rock in many parts of the United States. It occurs crystallized, and also massive, and is used for building and for making lime. Much of the white marble used in building is dolomite, which also comprises pearl-spar and Parian marble.

Do'lor,* plural **Do-lo'rēs.** [From the Lat. *do'leo*, to "be in pain," to "ache."] (Fr. *Douleur*, doo'lŭr'.) Pain.

Do'lor Cap'ĭ-tis.* "Pain of the Head." See CEPHALALGIA.

Do'lor Den'tium.* "Pain of the Teeth." See ODONTALGIA.

Do'lor Fa-cĭ-e'i.* "Pain of the Face." See NEURALGIA.

Dom-bey'a.* [Named in honor of *Dombey*, a French botanist.] A genus of ornamental shrubs or small trees of the order *Sterculiaceæ*. It comprises many species, natives of Africa, Madagascar, etc.

Dombey'a Ex-çel'sa.* A tree growing in South America, and yielding the glutinous, milk-like fluid known as *Dombeya turpentine.*

Do-mes-tĭ-cā'tion. [From the Lat. *domes'ticus*, "pertaining to the house or home," "familiar."] The act of taming animals or rendering them domestic. It is not an accidental fact, but is facilitated by the instinctive sociability of domestic animals. The transmission of hereditary characters is a constant sign of domesticity. The number of domesticated species is probably not more than forty.

Doo'ra, or **Dou'ra.** A synonyme of the *Sorghum vulgare.*

Do-re'ma, a*tis.** [Gr. *δόρημα*, a "gift."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Umbelliferæ.*

Dore'ma Am-mo-ni'a-cum.* The systematic name of the plant which produces *ammoniacum*, or gum-ammoniac. It is a native of Persia.

Dor'mant. [From the Lat. *dor'mio*, to "sleep."] Sleeping; inactive; quiescent; suspended; concealed.

Dor'mĭ-tĭve. [Fr. *Dormitif*, doR'mĕ'tĕf'; from the same.] A medicine that promotes sleep. The same as HYPNOTIC.

Do-ron'ĭ-cum Mon-ta'num.* Another name for ARNICA MONTANA.

Doron'icum Par-dal-ĭ-an'ehēs.* Leopard's Bane, a plant of the order *Compositæ*, a native of Europe. It is said to have medicinal virtue like that of *Arnica.*

Dor'sad. The same as DORSAL (used adverbially).

Dor'sal. [Lat. **Dorsa'lis**; from *dor'sum*, the "back."] Belonging to the back:—applied by Dr. Barclay as meaning "towards the back." In Botany, the outer suture (the suture farthest from the centre) of a pistil or carpel is the *dorsal* suture.

Dor'si,* the genitive of DORSUM, which see.

Dor'sĭ-branch-ĭ-a'tus.* [From the Lat. *dor'sum*, the "back," and *bran'chiæ*, "lungs."] Dorsibran'chiate:—applied in the plural neuter

(*Dorsibranchia'ta*) to an order of *Articulata* having branchiæ equally distributed along the body.

Dor-sĭf'er-ous. [From the Lat. *dor'sum*, the "back," and *fero*, to "bear."] Bearing something on the back:—applied to parts of plants.

Dor'so-. A prefix denoting connection with the back: as, *dor'so-cos'tal*, having connection with the back and ribs.

Dor-ste'nĭ-a.* A genus of herbaceous plants of the natural order *Urticaceæ*, natives of Mexico and South America. The root of *Dorstenia Contrayerva* is tonic and stimulant. The genus comprises thirty-six species.

Dorste'nia Bra-sĭl-ĭ-en'sis.* A native of Brazil, one of the plants from which contrayerva is obtained. The same drug is said to be obtained from *D. Houstonia*, which grows near Campeachy.

Dor'sum,* gen. **Dor'si.** [Gr. *νῶτος*; Fr. *Dos*, dō.] The back of man or beast; the superior surface of other parts, as of the foot, the hand, etc. In reference to the parts of a flower, it denotes that surface which looks towards the outside.

Dōse. [Lat. **Do'sis**; from the Gr. *δίδωμι*, to "give."] Literally, "anything given" or "administered." The determinate quantity of a medicine prescribed or given to patients at one time. It is obvious that the same quantity of any medicine should not be given to an infant as to an adult. The difference of sex, peculiarities of constitution, and the previous habits of the patient must also be taken into consideration by the judicious physician. It may be stated, in a general way, that the dose for an infant one year old should not be more than about one-twelfth part of a dose for a grown person; for a child three years of age, one-sixth; for one seven years old, one-third; and for one of twelve years, one-half as much as for an adult. Women usually require smaller doses of medicine than men. For a table of doses, see APPENDIX.

Dosologie. A French term equivalent to POSOLOGY.

Dos'sil. A small roll or pledget of lint for introduction into wounds, etc.

Doth-in-en-ter-i'tis,* or, more properly, **Do-thĭ-en-en-ter-i'tis.*** [From the Gr. *δοθιήν*, a "boil," and *ἔντερον*, an "intestine."] Enlargement and inflammation of the glandular follicles of the intestinal canal.

Dots. See DOTTED.

Dot'ted. Covered with dots or small elevated points, or furnished with transparent receptacles of oil looking like dots:—applied to leaves, etc.

Dot'ted Ducts. Tubes which are common in wood or vascular tissue, the walls of which are apparently riddled with holes. Their cut ends make the visible porosity of oak wood.

Doŭb'ler. An instrument used in electrical experiments, and so contrived that, by executing certain movements, very small quantities of electricity communicated to part of the apparatus may be continually doubled until it becomes perceptible by means of an electroscope.

Doŭb'le Flŏw'ers. A name of flowers which have been changed by cultivation so that the essential organs are transformed into petals.

Double Refraction. See REFRACTION.

Doŭb'lў. Having a form or structure repeated: for example, doubly toothed signifies that the teeth themselves are dentate, or toothed:—applied to leaves.

Douce-Amère, dooss ă'mair'. [From *doux*, "sweet," and *amer*, "bitter."] The French for DULCAMARA, which see.

Douche, doosh. (Fr.) Literally, a "pumping," as at the bath. The sudden descent of a stream or column of water, usually cold, on the head, or other part. A jet of water propelled against some part of the body through a pipe. The douche is often found to be an excellent means of taming a furious maniac. It is best adapted to cases of chronic disease.

Doŭg'las's Cul-de-Sac. The name of a cul-de-sac of the uterus.

Douleur. See DOLOR.

Dou'ra, or **Doo'ra.** A synonyme of the *Sorghum vulgare*.

Douve, doov. The French name for the fluke, an intestinal worm. See DISTOMA HEPATICUM.

Do'ver's Pŏw'der. The *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus*.

Dove'tail (dŭv'tāl) **Joint.** The suture of serrated articulation, as of the bones of the head.

Dŏwn. In Botany, soft pubescence.

Dŏwn'ў. Clothed with soft, short hairs.

Dra-çæ'na.* A genus of plants or trees of the order *Liliaceæ*, remarkable for the elegant palm-like character assumed by most of the species.

Dracæ'na Dra'co.* The Dragon-Tree, a native of Teneriffe. It has a tree-like stem which attains a gigantic size. Humboldt described one which had a diameter of sixteen feet. This species produces a resinous exudation called *dragon's blood*.

Drach. = *Drach'ma.** A "drachm."

Drachm, drăm. [Lat. **Drach'ma**; from the Gr. *δραχμή*, a Greek weight of about sixty-six grains avoirdupois.] In Pharmacy, a weight of sixty grains, or three scruples, or the eighth part of an ounce.

Draç'ine. [From the Lat. *dra'co*, a "dragon."] A precipitate formed by mixing cold water with a concentrated alcoholic solution of dragon's blood.

Dra-co-çeph'a-lum.* [From the Gr. *δράκων*, a "dragon," and *κεφαλή*, the "head."] A genus of herbs of the order *Labiatæ*.

Dracoceph'alum Ca-na-rĭ-en'se.* An aromatic plant, a native of the Canaries and America. It has been used as a tonic and antispasmodic.

Dracoceph'alum Mol-dav'ĭ-cum.* An annual herb, a native of Europe. It has been used as an antispasmodic.

Dracontium,* dra-kon'she-ŭm. A genus of plants of the Linnæan class *Tetrandria*, natural

order *Araceæ*. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U. S. 1870) of the root of the *Dracontium fœtidum*, *Ictodes fœtidus*, or *Symplocarpus fœtidus*. It is stimulant, antispasmodic, and narcotic; and it has been highly recommended in asthma.

Dracon'tium Fœt'idum* (fet'e-dŭm). A name of the *Symplocarpus fœtidus*, or skunk-cabbage, a plant growing abundantly in many parts of the Northern and Middle United States. See preceding article.

Drą-cunc'u-lus.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *dra'co*, a "dragon;" Gr. *δράκων*.] The Guinea-Worm, which breeds under the skin, and is common among the natives of Guinea. It is also termed the *Dracunculus gordius*. See GUINEA-WORM.

Drą-gan'tin, or **Drą-gan'tĭne.** A mucilage obtained from gum tragacanth.

Drag'on's Blood. [Lat. **San'guis Draco'nis.**] The dark, concrete, resinous substance obtained from the *Calamus Rotang*, or, according to some writers, the *Dracæna draco*, *Pterocarpus draco*, *Pterocarpus santalinus*, etc.

Dragon-Tree. See DRACÆNA DRACO.

Drain'ąge. The removal of an excess of water from soil; also the act of gradually drawing off purulent fluids from abscesses of the body. Drainage is one of the sanitary measures used to purify the atmosphere of marshy districts and to prevent malarial fever. It also renders the soil more fertile.

Dras'tic. [Lat. **Dras'ticus**; from the Gr. *δραστικός*, "working," "active," "efficacious."] A term applied to purgative medicines which are powerful or violent in their operation.

Draught, drâft. [Lat. **Haus'tus.**] A potion, or what a person drinks at once.

Drench. A form of medicine used in farriery, analogous to a draught.

Dress'ing. [Fr. *Pansement*, pŏNs'mŏN'; from *panser*, to "dress."] The methodical application of a remedy, or bandage or other appliance, to a wound or diseased part; also the remedy or thing applied.

Dri'mўs.* [From the Gr. *δριμύς*, "pungent."] A Linnæan genus of trees of the class *Dodecandria*, natural order *Magnoliaceæ*. They are natives of South America, Borneo, New Zealand, etc.

Dri'mys Win-te'ri,* called also **Dri'mys Ar-o-mat'ĭ-ca.*** The systematic name of the tree which produces the Winter's bark. It is a native of Chili. See WINTERA.

Drink. [Lat. **Po'tio**; Fr. *Boisson*, bwâ'sŏN'.] Any liquid introduced into the stomach to quench thirst.

Dri'pax,* or **Al-so-de'ĭ-a.*** A genus of woody plants of the order *Violaceæ*, natives of Madagascar and Timor. They are emetic.

Driv'el-ling. Involuntary flow of the saliva, as in old age, infancy, and idiocy; slavering.

Drogue. The French for DRUG.

Droguiste. The French for DRUGGIST.

Droit, drwâ. "Right," or "straight." The French term for *Rectus*, applied to various muscles of the body.

Drop. [Lat. **Gut'ta.**] The smallest quantity of a liquid. See MINIM.

Drop Serene. See GUTTA SERENA.

Drop'sy. [Lat. **Hy'drops**; Gr. *ὑδρωψ*, from *ὕδωρ*, "water."] The accumulation of serous fluid in the subcutaneous cellular tissue, or in a serous cavity,—that is, a cavity lined with a serous membrane, as the thorax or abdomen. The disease is variously distinguished according to the part affected.

Dropsy of the Belly. See ASCITES.

Dropsy of the Brain. See HYDROCEPHALUS.

Dropsy of the Chest. See HYDROTHORAX.

Dropsy of the Flesh. See ANASARCA.

Dropsy of the Joints. See HYDROPS ARTICULI.

Dropsy of the Spine. See HYDRORACHITIS.

Dropsy of the Testicle. See HYDROCELE.

Dropsy of the Uterus. See HYDROMETRA.

Drŏs'e-rą Ro-tun-dĭ-fo'lĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *δροσερός*, "dewy."] The Round-leaved Sundew, a native of the United States. From the glands of its leaves drops of clear viscid fluid exude, and are utilized in catching insects.

Droseraceæ,* drŏs-er-a'she-ē. [From *Dros'era*, one of the genera.] The Sundews. A natural order of exogenous herbaceous plants, found in nearly all parts of the world where there are marshes. It includes the *Dionæa* (Fly-Catcher), remarkable for the irritability of the hairs with which its leaves are bordered. The *Dionæa* and *Drosera* are insectivorous.

Drŏwn'ing. [Lat. **Submer'sio.**] Suffocation from immersion in water. When death has resulted from submersion in water, the face is either pale or more or less livid. If the body has lain in the water many hours, the face is often bloated. When the submersion is complete, death usually takes place within two minutes; but many cases have occurred of resuscitation after a much longer period. Hence, when any doubt, even the smallest, remains as to life being utterly extinct, efforts to resuscitate should be made. First of all, before any attempts at resuscitation are made by means of artificial respiration, the mouth and nostrils should be freed from water and froth, by holding for a short time the head somewhat low, with the face downwards. In addition to the employment of artificial respiration, it is of the utmost importance to apply, if practicable, even when the temperature of the air is comparatively high, artificial warmth by means of warm blankets, bottles of hot water, or hot bricks wrapped in flannel. See RESPIRATION, ARTIFICIAL.

Drowsiness. See LETHARGY, and SOMNOLENTIA.

Drug. [Probably from the Anglo-Saxon *drugan*, to "dry," or from essentially the same root in some cognate language, as a large majority of drugs are vegetable substances that have been dried in order to preserve them.] (Fr. *Drogue*, drog.) A term originally, and still most frequently, applied to medicines in their simple form, but also used to include all substances which are employed as medicines.

Drug'gist. A person who sells drugs and medicines.

Drum of the Ear. See TYMPANUM.

Drunkenness. See TEMULENTIA.

Drupaceæ,* dru-pa'she-ē. [See next article.] A natural order of exogenous trees and shrubs, found in cold and temperate climates, including the peach, plum, almond, and cherry. Many botanists include these under *Rosaceæ*. Prussic or hydrocyanic acid abounds in the leaves and kernels of the fruit.

Dru-pā'ceous. [Lat. **Drupa'ceus**; from *dru'pa*, a "drupe."] Having drupes; like or pertaining to a drupe. See DRUPACEÆ.

Drupe. [Lat. **Dru'pa**; from the Gr. *δρύππα*, a "ripe olive."] A fleshy fruit containing a stone or nut, as the cherry, etc.

Dru'pel, or **Dru'pe-ole.** A little drupe; a constituent portion of a compound berry, as that of *Rubus*.

Dru'sy. A term applied in Mineralogy to a surface coated with a number of minute crystals.

Dry Bel'ly-Ache. The *colica pictonum*.

Dry Cup'ping. The application of the cupping-glass *without scarification*, in order to produce revulsion of blood from any part of the body.

Dry Pile. The name of a galvanic apparatus, formed without any acid or liquid, usually constructed with pairs of metallic plates separated by layers of farinaceous paste mixed with common salt.

Dry Rot. A species of decay to which wood is subject. The wood loses all its cohesion, and becomes friable, and fungi generally appear on it. The first destructive change is probably of a chemical kind.

Dry-o-băl'a-nops Ar-o-mat'ĭ-ca.* A tree of the order *Dipteraceæ*, yielding a liquid called *camphor oil* and a crystalline solid termed *Sumatra* or *Borneo camphor*. It is a native of Sumatra and Borneo.

Dryobal'anops Cam'pho-ra.* Another name for the *Dryobalanops aromatica*. The tree which affords camphor in greatest quantity.

Du-al'ĭ-ty. [Lat. **Dual'itas, a'tis;** from *dua'lis*, "pertaining to two."] A term used in reference to a theory that the two hemispheres of the brain are capable of acting independently of each other.

Dualm, dwăm. A term used in Scotland for a sudden sickness or fainting-fit.

Du-boi'sĭ-a.* A genus of shrubs or trees of the order *Solanaceæ*, or *Scrophulariaceæ*, natives of Australia and New Caledonia.

Du-boi'sine, or **Du-boi'sĭ-a.*** The active principle of the *Duboi'sia myoporoi'des*, a shrub or small tree which is a native of Australia. Its medical properties in some respects bear a close resemblance to those of belladonna.

Duck-Bill. See ORNITHORHYNCHUS.

Duct. [Lat. **Duc'tus**; from *du'co, duc'tum*, to "lead" or "convey."] A tube or canal by which a fluid is conveyed:—applied in Botany to tubular vessels found in the tissue of wood. They generally contain air, but in spring they are often gorged with sap. Several varieties of these are called *annular, dotted,* and *spiral ducts*.

Duct of Ste'no. The excretory duct of the parotid gland.

Duct of Whar'ton. [Lat. **Duc'tus Whartonia'nus; Duc'tus Saliva'ris Infe'rior.**] The excretory duct of the submaxillary gland. These two last, with the sublingual, constitute the *salivary* ducts.

Duc-til'ĭ-ty. [Lat. **Ductil'itas, a'tis;** from *du'co, duc'tum*, to "draw."] A property by which bodies can be drawn out as into wire:—applied mostly to metals. Gold, platinum, and silver are the most ductile metals.

Ducts of Bellini (bel-lee'ne). [Lat. **Duc'tus Bellinia'ni.**] The orifices of the uriniferous canals of the kidneys.

Ducts of Cu'vier. The name of certain ducts found in the embryo of some animals.

Ducts of Mül'ler, or **Canals of Mül'ler.** Two canals found in the embryo, on the outer border of the Wolffian bodies.

Duc'tus,* plural **Duc'tus.** See DUCT.

Duc'tus ad Na'sum.* "Duct [leading] to the Nose." Otherwise called **Lach'rў-mal Duct.** A duct extending from the lachrymal sac and opening into the inferior meatus of the nose.

Duc'tus A-quo'sĭ.* "Watery Ducts." Lymphatic vessels; the aqueous ducts.

Duc'tus Ar-te-rĭ-o'sus.* "Arterial Duct." A blood-vessel peculiar to the fœtus, communicating directly between the pulmonary artery and the aorta.

Duc'tus Com-mu'nis Cho-led'o-chus.* "Common Bile-receiving Duct." The bile-duct formed by the junction of the cystic and hepatic ducts. It conveys the bile from the liver into the duodenum.

Duc'tus Cys'tĭ-cus.* "Cystic Duct." The excretory duct which leads from the neck of the gall-bladder to join the hepatic, forming with it the *ductus communis choledochus*.

Duc'tus Def'er-ens.* Another name for the VAS DEFERENS, which see.

Duc'tus E-jac-u-la-to'rĭ-us* (plural **Duc'tus E-jac-u-la-to'rĭ-i**). "Ejaculatory Duct." A duct within the prostate gland, opening into the urethra, into which it conveys the semen: it is about three-fourths of an inch long.

Duc'tus Gal-ac-tof'er-i or **Lac-tif'er-i.*** "Milk-bearing or Milk-conveying Ducts." Milk-ducts arising from the glandular grains of the mamma and terminating in sinuses near the base of the nipple.

Duc'tus He-pat'ĭ-cus.* "Hepatic Duct." The duct which is formed by the union of the proper ducts of the liver. See DUCTUS COMMUNIS CHOLEDOCHUS.

Duc'tus In-ci-so'rĭ-us.* A continuation of the *fora'men incisi'vum* between the palatine processes into the nose.

Ductus Lachrymalis.* See DUCTUS AD NASUM.

Duc'tus Lym-phat'ĭ-cus Dex'ter.* "Right Lymphatic Duct." A duct formed by the lymphatics of the right side of the thorax, etc., and opening into the junction of the right jugular and subclavian veins.

Duc'tus Pan-cre-at'ĭ-cus.* "Pancreatic Duct." The pancreatic duct, which joins the gall-duct at its entrance into the duodenum. Near the duodenum this duct is joined by a smaller one, called *ductus pancreaticus minor* ("lesser pancreatic duct").

Duc'tus Pro-stat'ĭ-çi.* "Prostatic Ducts." The ducts of the prostate gland, from twenty to twenty-five in number, opening into the prostatic urethra on each side of the *veru montanum.*

Duc'tus Sal-ĭ-va'ris In-fe'rĭ-or.* "Inferior Salivary Duct." See DUCT OF WHARTON.

Ductus Thoracicus.* See THORACIC DUCT.

Duc'tus Tho-raç'ĭ-cus Dex'ter.* "Right Thoracic Duct." A designation of the right great lymphatic vein, formed of lymphatic vessels arising from the axillary ganglia of the right side.

Duc'tus Ve-no'sus.* "Venous Duct." A blood-vessel peculiar to the fœtus, communicating from the *vena cava ascendens* to the *venæ portæ.*

Duelech, dü'lĕk. A term employed by Van Helmont to denote the state in which the spirit of urine is precipitated when it forms calculous concretions.

Du-gong'. A marine mammalian animal of the genus *Halicore,* allied to the *Cetacea.* It is referred by some writers to the order *Sirenia.* It lives in the shallow parts of the East Indian Sea, and feeds on herbs. The oil obtained from it is used as a substitute for cod-liver oil.

Dul-ca-ma'ra.* [From the Lat. *dul'cis,* "sweet," and *ama'rus,* "bitter."] (Fr. *Douce-Amère,* dooss ă'maiR'.) "Bitter-Sweet." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) of the young branches of the *Solanum dulcamara.* Dulcamara possesses narcotic, diuretic, and diaphoretic properties. It is chiefly employed as a remedy in diseases of the skin, such as psoriasis, lepra, etc.

Dul-çe'do.* [From the Lat. *dul'cis,* "sweet."] Sweetness. See next article.

Dulce'do Spu-to'rum.* [See SPUTA.] Literally, "sweetness of the sputa, or spittle." The name given by Frank to that form of ptyalism in which the saliva has a sweet or mawkish taste.

Dul'cis.* A Latin word signifying "sweet," "pleasant," "fresh" (applied to water). In Botany it is used to denote any taste which is not acrid or sour.

Dumb. See MUTE.

Dumb'ness. [Gr. *ἀφωνία*; Lat. **Mu'titas**; Fr. *Mutisme,* mü'tĕsm'; Ger. *Stummheit,* stōōm'hīt.] A word which, in its largest signification, denotes loss of speech, from whatever cause. Inability to speak may arise from congenital deafness, in which case, as the child hears no articulate or definite sound, he can utter no definite sound, speech in children being simply the imitation of the sounds they hear. Loss of speech may also arise from an organic defect in the vocal organs, or from some deficiency of nerve-power, resulting, perhaps, from paralysis or from some powerful emotion of the mind. In the latter case it usually ceases when the emotion which has caused it has passed away.

That form of speechlessness known as *aphasia* is usually limited to an inability to express one's thoughts, resulting from some mental defect or cerebral lesion. See APHASIA.

Du-me-ril'ĭ-a Al-a-ma'ni,* or **Pe-re'zĭ-a Fru-tĭ-co'sa.*** A perennial Mexican plant of the order *Compositæ.* From its root is prepared a curious chemical product called *Pipitzahuac,* which is said to be a powerful drastic and useful as a dye.

Du-me'tum.* A place overgrown with bushes or brambles.

Du-mōse'. [From the Lat. *du'mus,* a "bush."] Bushy or shrubby.

Du'mus.* A thorn-bush, a bramble, or a grove. In Botany, a low, branching shrub.

Du-o-de-ni'tis.* (Fr. *Duodénite,* dü'o'dă'nĕt'.) Acute inflammation of the DUODENUM, which see.

Du-o-de'num.* [From the Lat. *duode'ni,* "twelve."] The first portion of the small intestine, its length being about twelve fingers' breadth.

Du'plĭ-cate. [Lat. **Duplica'tus**; from *du'plico, duplica'tum,* to "double."] Doubled. In Botany, growing in pairs. As a noun it signifies a copy, a counterpart, an original instrument repeated.

Du'plĭ-ca-ture, or **Du-plĭ-cā'tion.** [From the same.] The act of folding or doubling:—applied to a malformation where a part is doubled or folded.

Du'plum.* [From the Lat. *du'o,* "two," and *plī'ca,* a "fold."] The double of anything. As a prefix, *duplo* signifies "twofold;" as, *duplo*carburet, twofold carburet.

Dupuytren (dü'pwĕ'trŏN'), **Com-pres'sor of.** An instrument invented by Dupuytren for compressing the femoral artery.

Du'ra Ma'ter.* The "Hard Mother." (Fr. *Dure Mère,* dür maiR.) The tough external membrane of the brain, once supposed to give origin to all the other membranes of the body.

Du-ra'men.* [From the Lat. *du'ro, dura'tum,* to "harden," or *du'rus,* "hard."] The interior, more deeply colored, and harder portion of the trunk and branches of trees, commonly called *heart-wood,* as distinguished from the exterior portion, alburnum or sap-wood.

Du'rĭ-an, or **Du'rĭ-on.** The fruit of the *Du'rio Zibethi'nus* [the specific name is from *zibe'thum,* the Latin of "civet," referring to the odor], a large tree of the order *Sterculiaccæ,* a native of the peninsula of Malacca. The fruit, which is ten inches in diameter, is an important article of food of the Malays. It has a creamy pulp, which is the edible part, and has a perfectly unique flavor, combined with an offensive odor.

Dust. [Lat. **Pul'vis**; Fr. *Poussière,* poo'se-aiR'.] A collective name for the solid corpuscles which are contained in the air. Their density, or weight, greater than that of the air, is diminished by a gaseous layer adhering by capil-

larity to their surface, so that they are easily raised by currents, and float in the air until they are deposited where the air is calm. Dust is composed of—1, particles of mineral matter, especially calcareous and siliceous; 2, of fragments of anatomical elements, vegetable tissues, fibres, and cellules, grains of pollen, and hairs of plants; 3, of fragments of animal tissues, such as scales of insects, hairs of insects, barbs of feathers, skeletons of infusoria, etc. Dust is important, in a hygienic and pathologic point of view, as a thing to be most carefully avoided in certain affections of the lungs.

Dutch Gold. An alloy of copper and zinc, in which the zinc is in greater proportion than it exists in brass. It is allied to *tombac* and *pinchbeck*.

Dutch Liq'uid. The chloride of olefiant gas:—also called *Dutch oil*.

Dutch Min'er-al. Metallic copper beaten out into very thin leaves.

Dutch Oil. See DUTCH LIQUID.

Dutch Pink. Chalk, or whiting, dyed yellow with a decoction of birch leaves, French berries, and alum.

Dwalm. See DUALM.

Dye. See DYES.

Dyers' Alkanet. See ANCHUSA TINCTORIA.

Dyers' Broom, or **Dyers' Weed.** See GENISTA TINCTORIA.

Dyers' Oak. See QUERCUS TINCTORIA.

Dyes, or **Dye'stuffs.** Coloring-matters, whether vegetable, animal, or mineral, used to impart to cloth, yarn, etc., a color different from that which they already possess.

Dȳ-na'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *δύναμις*, "power."] Vital power, or strength.

Dȳ-nam'ic. [Lat. **Dynam'icus**; from the same.] Belonging to the vital power, or strength.

Dȳ-nam'ĭ-cal Ge-ol'o-ġy. That part of geology which treats of the causes of events in the earth's geological progress. A treatise on the agencies or forces that have produced geological changes, and of the laws and methods of their action.—(DANA.)

Dȳ-nam'ics. [Lat. **Dynam'ica**; see DYNAMIC.] The science of the forces of bodies in relation to each other. The science of force and motion, or the science of motion as produced and modified by force. *Vital Dynamics* is the science which treats of vital forces.

Dȳn'a-mīte, or **Giant Powder.** An explosive compound used for the sudden development of immense force. It consists of nitro-glycerin, absorbed by some porous inert solid which renders it more manageable. One of the best absorbing materials is a silicious infusorial earth, composed of microscopic organisms called *diatoms*. Dynamite is less liable to spontaneous explosion and to detonation from moderate shocks than nitro-glycerin.

Dȳ-nam'o-graph. [From the Gr. *δύναμις*, "power," and *γράφω*, to "write."] An instrument devised for marking or registering the muscular power of an individual.

Dȳn-am-om'e-ter. [Lat. **Dynamom'etrum**; from the Gr. *δύναμις*, "power," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument by which to measure strength and power; to measure and accurately record the strength of the hand-grasp; and also to measure the traction-power capable of being exerted by other groups of muscles.

Dȳn-am-os'co-pȳ. [From the Gr. *δύναμις*, "power" or "force," and *σκοπέω*, to "examine."] (Fr. *Dynamoscopie*, dē'nă'mos'ko'pē'.) A system of auscultation applied to the prognostic and appreciation of forces. It is called *mediate* or *immediate*, according as it is practised with or without the dynamoscope.

Dys. [Gr. *δύς*.] A Greek particle signifying "difficult," or "with difficulty," "bad," or "badly," "painfully," etc.

Dȳs-æs-the'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *δύς*, "difficult," and *αἰσθάνομαι*, to "perceive."] Dulness of any of the senses, particularly touch:—applied to an order of the class *Locales* of Cullen's nosology.

Dȳs-cat-a-po'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *δύς*, "difficult," and *κατάποσις*, the "act of swallowing."] Difficulty of swallowing liquids:—a term applied by Dr. Mead to hydrophobia.

Dȳs-çĭ-ne'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *δύς*, "difficult," and *κινέω*, to "move."] Diminution of the power of motion:—applied in the plural (*Dyscine'sia*) to an order of the class *Locales* of Cullen's nosology.

Dȳs-cra'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *δύς*, "bad," and *κρᾶσις*, a "tempering" or "temperament."] Dys'crasy; a faulty state of the constitution; a morbid condition of blood. This term signifies more than a disposition to disease. It implies the presence of some general disease, exerting its pernicious effects upon the blood.

Dȳs-e-co'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *δύς*, "difficult," and *ἀκοή*, "hearing."] Diminished or impaired hearing; deafness. A genus of the order *Dysæsthesiæ*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Dȳs'en-tĕr-ȳ. [Lat. **Dysente'ria**; from the Gr. *δύς*, "difficult," or "painful," and *ἔντερον*, a "bowel."] A disease marked by much griping, tenesmus, and stools consisting chiefly of mucus, often mixed with blood. A specific febrile disease, characterized by considerable nervous prostration and inflammation of the glands of the large intestine, sometimes ending in resolution, but frequently terminating in ulceration, always accompanied by tormina and tenesmus; stools at first more or less feculent, afterwards yielding blood, mucus, slime, etc., with little if any feculence. Dysentery prevails in almost all places where malarious fevers abound, as in the vicinity of the swamps and sluggish rivers of tropical and subtropical countries. Where such fevers have been prevented by improved drainage, dysentery also ceases to be prevalent. There would therefore seem to be some intimate connection between the causation of dysentery and intermittent or remittent fevers. Unwholesome drinking-water is a prolific exciting cause of dysentery, which may also be produced by bad or indigestible food. This disease may be divided into two forms, *acute* and *chronic*, and is sometimes epidemic.

Dŷs-la'lĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *δύς*, "difficult," and *λαλέω*, to "talk."] Slow or difficult speech.

Dŷs-lo'ĕhĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *δύς*, "difficult," and the Lat. *lo'chia*.] Decrease or suppression of the LOCHIA, which see.

Dŷs'lŷs-in. [From the Gr. *δύς*, "difficult," and *λύσις*, "solution."] Literally, "difficult of solution." A term applied to an ingredient of bilin which remains undissolved as a resinous mass during the solution and digestion of bilin in dilute hydrochloric acid.

Dŷs-men-or-rhœ'ạ.* [From the Gr. *δύς*, "difficult," *μήν*, a "month," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] (Fr. *Dysménorrhée*, dès'mā'no'rā'.) Difficult menstruation.

Dysmnesia,* dis-nee'she-ạ. [From the Gr. *δύς*, "difficult," and *μνήσιος*, "relating to memory."] Defective memory.

Dŷs-o'dēs.* [From the Gr. *δύς*, "bad," and *ὄζω*, to "smell."] Having a bad smell:—a term applied by Hippocrates to a fetid disorder of the small intestines.

Dŷs-o-o-to'cĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *δύς*, "difficult," and *ᾠοτοκέω*, to "lay or produce eggs."] A term proposed to denote difficult ovulation.

Dŷs-op'sĭ-ạ,* or **Dŷs-o'pĭ-ạ.*** [From the Gr. *δύς*, "difficult," or "painful," and *ὄψις*, "vision."] Painful or defective vision. A genus of the order *Dysæsthesiæ*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Dysop'sia or **Dyso'pia Lat-er-a'lis.*** A term for a defect of vision in which an object can only be seen correctly when it is placed obliquely.

Dŷs-o-rex'ĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *δύς*, "bad," or "difficult," and *ὄρεξις*, "appetite."] Depraved appetite:—applied in the plural to an order of the class *Locales* of Cullen's nosology.

Dŷs-os'mĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *δύς*, "difficult," and *ὀσμή*, "smell."] Defective or imperfect sense of smell.

Dŷs-os-phre'sĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *δύς*, "difficult," and *ὀσφρησις*, "smell."] Impaired condition of the sense of smell.

Dŷs-par-eū'nĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *δύς*, and *πάρεννος*, a "bedfellow."] See DYSSYNODUS.

Dŷs-pep'sĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *δύς*, "difficult," and *πέπτω*, to "concoct."] Indigestion; dyspep'sy. A genus of the order *Adynamiæ*, class *Neuroses*, of Cullen's nosology.

Dŷs-pha'gĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *δύς*, "difficult," and *φάγω*, to "eat."] Dys'phagy; difficulty in swallowing. A genus of the order *Dyscinesiæ*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology. See ACATAPOSIS.

Dŷs-pho'nĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *δύς*, "difficult," and *φωνή*, "voice."] Difficulty of speaking:—also applied to a depraved voice, or one harsh from disease.

Dyspho'nia Cler-ĭ-co'rum.* "Dysphonia of Clergymen." A term used to denote a weakness or hoarseness of voice frequent in those who speak much in public, and especially in clergymen.

Dŷs-pho'rĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *δύς*, "difficult," and *φέρω*, to "bear."] Inquietude; a difficulty of enduring one's self. It embraces the affections of *anxiety* and *fidgets*.

Dyspnœa,* dĭsp-nē'ạ. [From the Gr. *δύς*, "difficult," and *πνέω*, to "breathe."] (Fr. *Dyspnée*, dès'pnā'.) Difficult or labored breathing. A genus of the order *Spasmi*, class *Neuroses*, of Cullen's nosology.

Dŷs-sper-ma'sĭ-ạ,* **Dŷs-sper-ma-tis'mus.*** [From the Gr. *δύς*, "difficult," and *σπέρμα*, "seed."] Difficult or imperfect discharge of semen; dyssper'matism. A genus of the order *Epischeses*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Dŷs-syn'o-dus.* [From the Gr. *δύς*, "difficult," and *σύνοδος*, "meeting," "union."] Difficult coition.

Dŷs-thet'ĭ-ca.* [From the Gr. *δύς*, "bad," and *τίθημι*, to "place," to "make," to "constitute."] The name of an order in Dr. Good's nosology, denoting diseases dependent upon a bad habit or constitution of the body.

Dŷs-u'rĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *δύς*, "difficult," and *οὖρον*, the "urine."] Difficult or painful and incomplete discharge of urine. A genus of the order *Epischeses*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Dŷs'u-rў. The same as DYSURIA.

E.

E, or Ex. A Latin particle signifying "out," "out of." It is sometimes privative. See Ex.

Ear. [Lat. **Au'ris**; Fr. *Oreille*, o'rĕ'.] The organ of hearing, comprehending the external, middle, and internal ear.

Ear, Inflammation of. See Otitis.

Ear-Ache. See Otalgia.

Ear-Wax. See Cerumen.

Eared. See Auriculate.

Earth [Lat. **Ter'ra**], in popular language denotes the friable matter or soil on the surface of the globe which we inhabit:—often applied to the globe itself.

In Chemistry, the *earths* are solid, incombustible substances, entering largely into the composition of the mineral strata, and not convertible into metals by any of the ordinary methods of reduction. Many of them, such as lime, magnesia, baryta, and strontia, like alkalies, combine with acids to form what in Chemistry are termed salts. The four here named are called alkaline earths, as they have an alkaline taste and change vegetable blues to green.

Earth, Japan. See Acacia Catechu.

Earth of Alum. A preparation used in making paints, and procured by precipitating the alumina from alum disolved in water, by adding ammonia or potassa.

Earth of Bone, or **Bone-Earth.** A phosphate of lime, sometimes called *bone phosphate*, existing in bones after calcination.

Earth-Bath. [Lat. **Arena'tio.**] A remedy consisting literally of a bath of earth or sand (usually hot) with which the patient is covered.

Earth-Clos'et. An arrangement for the same purpose as a water-closet, in which the excrementitious matter is received in earth, which has, it is affirmed, a great power of absorbing impurities and offensive gases.

Earth-Treat'ment. A name for a method of treating wounds with clay (or clayey earth) dried and finely powdered. It is applied to the wound as a deodorizing agent, tending at the same time to prevent or arrest putrefaction.

Earth'quāke. [Ger. *Erdbeben*, ĕRd'bā-bĕn. Neither the Latin nor the French has any single word to denote an earthquake: the former uses *ter'ræ mo'tus*, a "movement of the earth;" the latter has *tremblement de terre*, trŏm'bl-mŏn' dĕh tair, a "trembling of the earth."] A vibration of the solid crust of the earth, attended with appalling convulsions and phenomena. Among these are fractures of the earth, sometimes of great extent; subsidences or elevations of extensive tracts, and draining of lakes; destruction of cities and their populations. The vibration sometimes traverses a region several hundred miles in extent at the rate of thirty miles in a minute. "If the earth's crust suffer an abrupt fracture somewhere in its depths where tension has long been increasing and has finally forced a relief, the vibration may move on through a hemisphere, and will be almost regardless of the mountains on the surface."—(Dana.) A great earthquake which occurred at Lisbon, November 1, 1755, destroyed about sixty thousand inhabitants of that city. It shook all Western Europe and Northern Africa, and was even felt in the West Indies.

Eau, ō. The French term for "water." The name of a distilled water.

Eau de Babade, ō dĕh bă'băb'. A liquor manufactured in Barbadoes from lemon-peel.

Eau de Cologne, ō dĕh ko-lōn' (or ko'loñ'). [Lat. **A'qua Colonien'sis.**] Cologne-water; a perfume, and an evaporating lotion often used in headache, fever, etc. See Spiritus Odoratus.

Eau de Javelle, ō dĕh zhă'vĕl'. Bleaching liquid, or the *A'qua Alkali'na Oxymuriat'ica* of the Dublin Pharmacopœia.

Eau de Luce, ō dĕh lüss. The *Tinctura Ammoniæ Composita* of the Pharmacopœias. The French name is derived from that of an apothecary of Lille.

Eau de Naphre, ō dĕh năfr'. A bitter aromatic water, prepared by distilling the leaves of the Seville orange with water.

Eau de Rabel, ō dĕh ră'bĕl'. [Lat. **A'qua Rabellia'na.** So named from its inventor, the empiric *Rabel.*] A preparation consisting of one part of sulphuric acid and three parts of rectified spirit of wine, constituting a sort of sulphuric ether.

Eau de Vie. [Lat. **A'qua Vi'tæ.**] See Brandy.

Eau Médicinale d'Husson, ō mă'dĕ'sĕ'năl' düs'sŏn'. A celebrated remedy for gout, prepared as follows: Macerate two ounces of the root of colchicum, cut in slices, in four fluidounces of Spanish white wine, and filter.

Eau Sédative, ō să'dă'tĕv'. "Sedative Water." A lotion consisting of a solution of ammonia, spirits of camphor, chloride of sodium, and water.

Ebenaceæ,* eb-e-na'she-ē. [From the Lat. *eb'enum*, "ebony."] A natural order of exogenous trees and shrubs, mostly tropical, natives of India, China, Australia, Africa, and North America. Some species are remarkable for the hardness and blackness of the wood, as ebony. This order comprises the Persimmon (*Dios'pyros*). The Jussieuan name of this order is *Guaiacanæ.*

Eb'la-nin, or **Eb'la-nĭne.** Pyroxanthin, a substance obtained from raw pyroxylic spirit.

Eb'o-nў. [Lat. **Eb'enum.**] A hard, heavy, black wood, the heart-wood of several species of *Diospyros*, especially of *Dios'pyros Eb'enum*, which abounds in Ceylon, *Diospyros Ebenaster*, and *Diospyros melanoxylon*, a native of India.

E-brac'te-ate. [Lat. **Ebractea'tus**; from *e*, priv., and *brac'tea*, a "floral leaf."] Destitute of bracts; without a floral leaf.

E-brĭ'e-tў. [Lat. **Ebri'etas.**] Drunkenness:—sometimes used to denote a state of giddiness which precedes intoxication.

Eb-ul-lĭ'tion. [Lat. **Ebulli'tio, o'nis;** from *ebul'lio*, to "bubble up" or "boil up."] The act or state of boiling; a violent motion of a liquid subjected to the action of caloric. It is produced by bubbles formed in the lower strata of the liquid, which, exposed to the greatest heat, are reduced to the state of vapor. The levity of the bubbles causes them to rise to the surface, where they burst. In order that ebullition may take place in a liquid, it is necessary that air or gas should be present in its mass. During all the duration of the ebullition the temperature remains the same. A given liquid placed in the same conditions begins to boil at a constant temperature. Thus, pure water heated in an open vessel near the level of the sea boils at 212° F.

Eb-ur-nā'tion. [From the Lat. *e'bur*, "ivory."] A state of the osseous system in which there is an increased and morbid deposit of phosphate of lime, especially on the cartilages of the joints:—also applied to the incrustation of a tumor by phosphates and carbonates of lime.

E-bur'ne-us.* [From the Lat. *e'bur*, "ivory."] Of the color of ivory.

Eburnification. See EBURNATION.

E'bur Us'tum Ni'grum* ("Ivory Burnt Black"), called *Cologne-black*, or *Ivory-black.* Charcoal prepared from charred ivory shavings.

Ec (ἐκ), and **Ex** (ἐξ) before a vowel. A Greek preposition signifying "out," "out of," "from," etc.

Écaille, ā'kăl'. The French term for SCALE, and for SHELL, which see.

E-căl'ca-rate. [Lat. **Ecalcara'tus;** from *e*, priv., and *cal'car*, a spur."] Without a spur, or horn:—applied to plants.

E-cau'date. [Lat. **Ecauda'tus;** from *e*, priv., and *cau'da*, a "tail."] Without a tail:—applied to parts of plants.

Ec-băl'lĭ-um A-gres'tē,* or **Ecbal'lium El-a-te'rĭ-um.*** The Squirting Cucumber, a plant of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*, a native of Europe, bearing a prickly fruit, which, when ripe, forcibly ejects the seeds with a mucilaginous juice. This juice is the source of ELATERIUM, which see.

Ecbal'lium Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'le.* Another name for the *Momor'dica Elate'rium*, or wild cucumber.

Ec-bol'ic. [Lat. **Ecbol'icus;** from the Gr. ἐκβάλλω, to "cast out."] A term applied to medicines which induce abortion.

Ec-cen'tric. [Lat. **Eccen'tricus;** from *ex*, "out of," "from," and *cen'trum*, the "centre."] Deviating from the centre or from the true line of a circle. In Geometry, applied to circles that are not *concentric*, that have not a common centre.

Ec-cen-triç'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Eccentriç'itas, a'tis;** from the same.] In Astronomy, the distance between the centre of a planet's orbit and the centre of the sun.

Ec-çeph-a-lo'sis.* [From the Gr. ἐκ, "out of," "from," and κεφαλή, the "head."] The name of an operation in which the brain of the child is removed to facilitate delivery.

Ec-chў-mo'ma, a'tis.* [From the Gr. ἐκχυμόω, to "pour out."] A soft blue swelling from a bruise; extravasation of blood into the cellular tissue. A genus of the order *Tumores*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Ec-chў-mo'sis.* The same as ECCHYMOMA, which see.

Ec-co-prot'ic. [Lat. **Eccoprot'icus;** from the Gr. ἐκ, "out," and κόπρος, "dung."] Evacuating the contents of the bowels:—usually applied to mild purgatives or laxatives.

Ec-crĭ-nol'o-gў. [Lat. **Eccrinolo'gia;** from the Gr. ἐκκρίνω, to "secrete," and λόγος, a "discourse."] The doctrine or science of the secretions.

Ec-crit'ĭ-ca.* [From the Gr. ἐκκρίνω, to "strain off."] Diseases of the excernent function. The name of a class in Dr. Good's nosology.

Ec-çў-e'sis.* [From the Gr. ἐκ, "out" or "without," and κύησις, "gestation."] Extra-uterine fœtation.

Ec-çўl-ĭ-o'sis.* [From the Gr. ἐκ, "out," and κυλίω, to "roll," and the termination *osis.*] A disease of unfolding or development; that is, a disorder resulting from the process of development.

Ec'dў-sis.* [From the Gr. ἐκδύω, to "put off," to "unclothe."] Putting off the skin, as of serpents.

Échancrure, ā'shŏN'krŪR'. A French term denoting a depression or notch in the bones. See NOTCH.

Écharpe, ā'shārp'. The French for the surgical apparatus called a SLING, which see.

E-chĭ-na'ce-a Pur-pu're-a.* The Purple Cone-Flower, a plant of the order *Compositæ*, a native of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, etc. Its root is aromatic.

Ech'ĭ-nate, or **E-chī'nate.** [Lat. **Echina'tus;** from the Gr. ἐχῖνος, the "hedgehog."] Beset with prickles or rigid hairs, as the fruit or involucre of the chestnut.

Échine, ā'shēn'. See SPINE.

E-chin-o-coc'cus.* [From the Gr. ἐχῖνος, the "hedgehog," and κόκκος, a "berry."] A species of hydatid; a scolex or embryo of the *Tænia nana*, a parasite that infests the human body.

E-chin'o-der'ma-ta.* [See ECHINODERMATUS.] The fourth class of the *Cycloneura*, or *Radiata*, consisting of simple aquatic animals covered with a spiny shell or a coriaceous skin.

E-chin'o-der'ma-tus.* [From the Gr. ἐχῖνος, the "hedgehog," and δέρμα, the "skin."] Echinoder'matous. Having a skin like the *Echinus*:—applied to a class of *Radiata*. See ECHINODERMATA.

Ech'in-oph-thal'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. ἐχῖνος, the "hedgehog," and the Lat. *ophthal'mia.*] A form of ophthalmia in which the eyelashes project like the quills of a hedgehog.

E-chin-o-rhŷn'chus.* [From the Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, the "hedgehog," and *ῥύγχος*, a "beak."] The name for a genus of *Entozoa*, order *Acanthocephaliæ* of Rudolphi.

E-chi'nus.* [From the Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, the "hedgehog," also the "sea-urchin."] A sea-urchin:—also applied to petrifactions of the sea-urchin.

Éclair. The French for "lightning."

Ec-lamp'sy. [Lat. **Eclamp'sia, Eclamp'sis**; from the Gr. *ἐκλάμπω*, to "shine."] Literally, "flashing of light," "effulgence." A convulsive disease of infancy; also the appearance of flashes of light, forming one of its symptoms. The term is sometimes applied to a form of puerperal convulsions resembling epilepsy in severity.

Ec-lec'tic. [Lat. **Eclec'ticus**; from the Gr. *ἐκ*, "out," and *λέγω*, to "gather" or "choose."] Selected, or chosen from among others:—applied to an ancient sect of physicians (as well as to a school of philosophy), who held that we ought not to confine ourselves to one single system or school, but to select what is best from all the different systems. It was at its acme about the beginning of the second century. The name is also applied to a modern school of recent origin.

Ec-leg'ma,* or **Ec-leĭg'ma.*** [Gr. *ἐκλείγμα*; from *ἐκλείχω*, to "lick up."] (Fr. *Looch*, lōk.) A pharmaceutical preparation of a certain consistence and of a sweet flavor. See LINCTUS.

E-clĭpse'. [Lat. **Eclip'sis**; Gr. *ἔκλειψις*; from *ἐκλείπω*, to "fail."] In Astronomy, the obscuration of the light of one heavenly body by the intervention of another.

E-clip'tic. [Lat. **Eclip'ticus.**] Belonging to an eclipse:—applied to an imaginary circle in the heavens, which the sun appears to describe in the course of the year; so named because eclipses happen only when the moon is in the same plane or very near it. It crosses the equator at an angle of 23½°. This angle, which is termed the *obliquity of the ecliptic*, is the cause of the change of the seasons.

Éclisse, ā'klēss'. The French for SPLINT, which see.

E-con'o-mȳ. [Lat. **Œcono'mia**; from the Gr. *οἶκος*, a "house," and *νέμω*, to "distribute," to "arrange."] (Fr. *Économie*, ā'ko'no'mē'.) Literally, "household order or arrangement:"—applied to order or proper management in doing anything.

ANIMAL ECONOMY denotes collectively all the laws or arrangements which are necessary to the animal system, or the totality of the parts which constitute an organized being.

RURAL ECONOMY is nearly synonymous with agriculture.

Ecorce, ā'korss'. The French term for "bark." See CORTEX.

E-cos'tate. [From the Lat. *e*, priv., and *cos'ta*, a "rib."] Destitute of a central or strongly-marked rib:—applied to leaves.

Ec'phlȳ-sis.* [From the Gr. *ἐκφλύζω*, to "bubble up."] Vesicular eruption confined in its action to the surface. This term comprehends the several species of *pompholyx*, *herpes*, *rhypia*, and *eczema*. Compare EMPHLYSIS.

Ec-phro'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἔκφρων*, "out of one's mind."] Insanity; craziness; a term comprising melancholy and madness.

Ec-phy'ma.* [From the Gr. *ἐκφύω*, to "spring out."] A cutaneous excrescence, including the several species *verruca*, *caruncula*, *clavus*, *callus*.

Ec-pў-e'sis.* [From the Gr. *ἐκπυέω*, to "suppurate."] Humid scall, including the species *impetigo*, *porrigo*, *ecthyma*, and *scabies*. Compare EMPYESIS.

Écraseur, ā'krā'zur'. (Fr., from *écraser*, to "crush.") Literally, a "crusher." A kind of steel chain tightened by a screw, used for removing piles, polypi, or malignant growths.

Écrouelles, ā'kroo'ĕl'. The French term for SCROFULA, which see.

Ecstasis.* See ECSTASY.

Ec'sta-sȳ. [Lat. **Ec'stasis**; from the Gr. *ἐξίσταμαι*, "to be out of one's senses."] A total suspension of sensibility, voluntary motion, and for the most part of mental power,—the body erect and inflexible, the pulsation and breathing not affected. This term is applied to certain morbid states of the nervous system, in which the attention is absorbed exclusively by one idea, and the cerebral control is in part withdrawn from the lower cerebral and certain reflex functions.

Ec'ta-sis.* [From the Gr. *ἐκ*, "out," and *τείνω*, to "stretch."] Extension or expansion.

Ec-thy'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *ἐκθύω*, to "break out."] An eruption of phlyzacious pustules, without fever.

Ec-to-car'dĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἐκτός*, "out" or "without," and *καρδία*, the "heart."] A malformation in which the heart is out of its normal position.

Ec'to-derm. [From the Gr. *ἐκτός*, "without," "outer," and *δέρμα*, "skin."] The outer layer or coat of simple organisms.

Ec-to'pĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἔκτοπος*, "out of place."] Protrusion, or displacement:—applied in the plural to an order of the class *Locales* of Cullen's nosology.

Ecto'pia Cor'dis.* "Displacement of the Heart." A term applied to any case where the heart is out of its proper place or in an unnatural position.

Ec-top-tĕr'ў-goid. [Lat. **Ectopterygoi'des**; from the Gr. *ἐκτός*, "without," and *πτερυγοειδής*, "pterygoid."] A term proposed by Owen for Cuvier's *transverse* bone in reptiles.

Ec-to-zo'on,* plural **Ec-to-zo'a.** [From the Gr. *ἐκτός*, "without," and *ζῶον*, an "animal."] Those parasitic insects (such as lice) that infest the surface of the body, in contradistinction from the *Entozoa*, which are found within the body.

Ec-tro'pĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *ἐκ*, "out," and *τρέπω*, to "turn."] Eversion of the eyelid or eyelids.

Ec-trot'ic. [Lat. **Ectrot'icus**; from the Gr. *ἐκτιτρώσκω*, to "cause a miscarriage."] A term applied to the treatment by which the development of disease is hindered.

Ec'ze-ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *ἐκζέω*, to "boil up."] A smarting eruption of small pustules, generally crowded together, without fever,

and not contagious. According to Hebra and Erasmus Wilson, it is a superficial affection of the skin or mucous membrane, the commencement of which may be marked by various elementary lesions, in which the vesicles or pustules may not be present, and of which the principal characters are redness, a serous or sero-purulent secretion, and an exfoliation of the cuticle. There are seven varieties of eczema, according to some dermatologists.

Ec-zem′a-tous. [Lat. **Eczem′atus.**] Belonging to *eczema*.

E-den-ta′ta.* [See next article.] Toothless animals; quadrupeds without front teeth, as the armadillo, ant-eater, and sloth.

E-den′tate. [Lat. **Edenta′tus,** which see.] Destitute of teeth:—applied to parts of plants.

E-den-ta′tus.* [From the Lat. *e*, priv., and *dens*, a "tooth."] Without teeth; eden′tate:—applied to an order of *Mammalia*. See EDENTATA.

E-den′tu-lous. [Lat. **Eden′tulus**; from the same.] A term applied to one who has the congenital defect of being without teeth.

Edged. A term applied in Botany when one color is surrounded by a very narrow rim of another.

E-dul-co-rā′tion. [From the Lat. *dul′cis*, "sweet."] The sweetening of any medicinal preparation. Also the process of freeing an easily soluble substance from one that is soluble with difficulty, by means of distilled water.

E-dul-co-rā′tor. [From the same.] A dropping-bottle. An instrument for supplying small quantities of sweetened liquid, water, etc., to any mixture, or to test-tubes, watch-glasses, etc.

E-du′lis.* A Latin word signifying "edible," good for food:—applied as the specific name of certain plants.

Eel Oil. An oil procured from eels by roasting,—employed as an ointment for stiff joints, and by ironmongers for preserving steel from rust.

Ef′fer-ens, en′tis.* [From the Lat. *ef′fero*, to "carry out."] Ef′ferent; carrying or conveying out:—applied in the plural to certain vessels of the testis. See VASA EFFERENTIA.

Ef-fer-vĕs′çence. [Lat. **Effervescen′tia**; from *efferves′co*, to "boil over."] The agitation produced on mixing certain substances, caused by the sudden escape of a gas. Sometimes it is the result of a diminution of pressure, as when we uncork a bottle of beer or mineral water charged with carbonic acid. The gas dissolved in the liquid resumes its elastic state when the pressure is removed.

Ef-fer-vĕs′çing Draught. Dissolve a scruple of carbonate of soda or potassa in an ounce of water; mix two drachms of cinnamon-water with a drachm and a half of syrup of orange-peel; add to these a tablespoonful of fresh lemon-juice, and drink the mixture immediately. The *Mistura Potassii Citratis*, which is officinal, is also called *effervescing draught*. It is an excellent refrigerant diaphoretic.

Ef-fē′te′. Past bearing:—applied to anthers that have lost their pollen.

Ef-flo-rĕs′çence. [Lat. **Efflorescen′tia**; from *efflores′co*, to "flower," to "flourish."] The blooming of flowers; the time of flowering. In Chemistry, the spontaneous conversion of crystals to powder in consequence of the loss of their water of crystallization. Also a morbid redness of the skin.

Ef-flo-rĕs′çent. [From the same.] A term applied to a salt which loses its water of crystallization, becomes opaque, and falls to powder. In Botany, beginning to bloom.

Ef-flu′vĭ-a,* the plural of EFFLUVIUM, which see.

Ef-flu′vĭ-um,* plural **Ef-flu′vĭ-a.** [From the Lat. *ef′fluo*, to "flow out."] (Fr. *Effluve*, ā′flüv′.) A term applied to exhalations or vapors (especially those of a morbific character) proceeding from any body. It is also frequently applied to animal or vegetable odors. Some writers restrict the term to vapors which contain decomposed vegetable matter, emanating from places covered with stagnant water or from marshy soil.

Ef-fo-lĭ-ā′tion. The removal of leaves.

Ef′fort. [Lat. **Ni′sus**; Fr. *Effort*, ā′fɔr′, from *efforcer*, to "endeavor strongly," to "strive."] Intense muscular contraction, intended to resist an exterior power or to perform a natural function which has become accidentally difficult. In every effort there is an energetic contraction of certain muscles, and as these, directly or indirectly, are inserted on the trunk or on parts which are attached to it, they must find a fixed point on the bones of the trunk. For this purpose one makes a great inspiration which dilates the thorax, so that it is maintained immovable and serves as a fixed point for the muscles.

Ef-fu′sion. [Lat. **Effu′sio, o′nis**; from *ef-fun′do, effu′sum*, to "pour out."] The escape of any fluid out of its natural vessel, or viscus, into another cavity, or into the cellular texture or substance of parts.

Egesta.* See EGESTUS.

E-ġes′tus.* [From the Lat. *eg′ero, eges′tum*, to "carry out," or "cast out."] A term applied in the plural neuter (*Eges′ta*) to the natural excretions or evacuations of the body, such as the urine, fæces, etc.

Egg. See OVUM.

Egg′-Plant, or **Au′ber-ġĭne.** The popular name of *Solanum Melongena*, an annual herb, a native of India and Africa. It is cultivated for food in New Jersey, etc.

Egg-Shaped. See OVAL, OVATE, and OVOID.

E-glan′du-lous, or **E-glan′du-lose.** [Lat. **Eglandulo′sus**; from *e*, priv., and *glans*, a "gland."] Deprived or destitute of glands:—applied to parts of plants.

Eg′lan-tīne. A popular name of the *Rosa rubiginosa*, or sweet-brier.

Egophony. See ÆGOPHONY.

Ehretiaceæ,* ā-re-te-a′she-ē. [From *Ehre′tia*, one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous plants, mostly tropical trees or shrubs. It includes the Peruvian Heliotrope.

Ei′der-Down. [Fr. *Édredon*, ā′dr-dɔ̃n′; Ger. *Eiderdunen*, ī′dẹr′doo′nẹn.] The down of the

Eider Duck (*A'nas mollis'sima*), an important article of commerce. It is of the softest and lightest quality. Coverings made of it are especially valuable to patients requiring a warm and at the same time a very light covering.

Eighth Pair of Nerves. See PNEUMOGASTRIC.

E-jac'u-lans.* [From the Lat. *e*, "out," and *jac'ulor, jacula'tus*, to "throw" or "cast."] Throwing forth, or casting out. See EJACULATORY.

E-jac-u-la'tor, o'ris.* [From the same.] A term applied to a muscle of the penis. See ACCELERATOR.

E-jac'u-la-to-rỹ. [Lat. **Ejaculato'rius**; from the same.] Ejecting, or having power to eject.

Ejaculatory Ducts. See DUCTUS EJACULATORIUS.

E-jec'tion. [Lat. **Ejec'tio, o'nis**; from *eji'cio, ejec'tum*, to "throw or thrust out."] The act or process of discharging anything from the body.

Ek. See EC.

E-lab-o-rā'tion. [From the Lat. *elab'oro, elabora'tum*, to "work," to "labor."] The act of improving by labor or successive operations:—a term used to denote the various changes which substances undergo in the process of assimilation, in animals and plants. The crude sap of plants is *elaborated* in the leaves, and rendered more nutritious, for the leaves exhale water and inhale carbon.

Elæagnaceæ,* el-ē-ag-na'she-ē, or **El-æ-ag'ni.*** A small natural order of exogenous trees and shrubs, dispersed through the whole Northern hemisphere. It includes the *Elæagnus*, or Oleaster, and the *Shepherdia argentea*, a native of the United States, which bears an edible fruit called *buffalo berry*.

El-æ-ag'ni,* the plural of **El-æ-ag'nus** ("Oleaster"), forming the Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See ELÆAGNACEÆ.

El-æ-o-den'dron Rox-burgh'ĭ-i.* A tree or shrub of the order *Celastraceæ*, a native of India. Its root is said to be powerfully astringent. Its bark and root are used externally in cases of swelling.

El-æ-op'ten. [From the Gr. ἔλαιον, "oil," and πτηνός, "flying" or "fleeting," hence "volatile."] The liquid portion of a volatile oil. The concrete portion is called *stearopten*. The volatile oils when exposed to cold generally separate into a solid and a liquid portion, showing that they are mixtures of two oils differing in fluidity.

El-æ-o-sac'cha-ra.* [From the Gr. ἔλαιον, "oil," and *sac'charum*, "sugar."] The mixtures or compounds of volatile oils and sugar.

El'a-in. [Lat. **Elai'na**; from the Gr. ἔλαιον, "oil."] The oily principle of solid fats:—also called *Olein*.

El-ai-om'e-ter. [Lat. **Elaiom'etrum.**] An instrument for detecting the adulteration of olive oil.

El'a-is Guineen'sis* (gĭn-e-ĕn'sis). The Guinea palm-tree, which yields the palm oil, and, it is said, the best kind of palm wine. The oil is obtained from the outer coat or rind of the fruit, and is extensively used in making soap.

Elaopten. See ELÆOPTEN.

E-las'tic. [Lat. **Elas'ticus**; see ELASTICITY.] Having the property of elasticity, or springiness. The property of bodies which resume their original state or form when the mechanical cause which altered their form or volume has ceased to act.

Elastic Gum, or Indian Rubber. See CAOUTCHOUC.

E-las'tĭ-cin. [Lat. **Elastici'na**; from *elas'ticus*, "elastic."] The peculiar solid material of the elastic tissue. It is remarkable for its insolubility in all ordinary menstrua.

El-as-tiç'ĭ-tỹ. [From the Gr. ἐλαύνω, to "drive," to "strike" or "impel," as the string of a bow impels the arrow.] A property by which bodies return forcibly and of themselves to the same form or dimensions they possessed before their displacement or compression by external force. "Cohesion and elasticity appear to be *ultimate phenomena*, and referable to the direct action of causes,—viz., an attractive and a repulsive force."—(SIR J. HERSCHEL.)

El'a-ter.* [From the Gr. ἐλαύνω, to "drive," to "strike."] A genus of beetles of the order *Coleoptera* and the family *Elater'idæ*, often called snap-bugs. If one falls on its back, it throws itself into the air and recovers its feet, with a clicking sound. *Elater* is also a botanical term for threads mixed with the spores of liverworts.

E-lat'er-in. [Lat. **Elateri'na.**] A crystallizable matter found in the juice of *Elaterium*. It is the active principle of that drug. See ELATERINUM.

El-a-te-ri'num.* "Elaterin." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a neutral principle extracted from elaterium, a substance deposited by the juice of the fruit of the *Ecbal'lium Elate'rium*. It occurs in small, colorless, shining, hexagonal scales or prisms, permanent in the air, odorless, and having a bitter and somewhat acrid taste. See next article.

El-a-te'rĭ-um.* [From the Gr. ἐλαύνω, to "drive," to "drive through," referring to its violent action on the alimentary canal.] The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a substance deposited by the juice of the fruit of the *Momor'dica Elate'rium*, otherwise called the *Ecbal'lium officina'rum* (or *officina'le*), or *Ecballium agreste*. Elaterium is a powerful hydragogue cathartic. In over-doses it operates with extreme violence both on the stomach and bowels, and sometimes causes death.

Elatinaceæ,* el-a-tĭ-na'she-ē. A natural order of annual plants, found in marshes in the four quarters of the globe. It includes *Elati'ne* (Water-Pepper).

Elatio,* e-la'she-o. [From the Lat. *ef'fero, ela'tum*, to "carry out," to "carry beyond bounds," to "transport."] Excessive elation of spirits; quixotism; a species of mental extravagance.

El'a-ỹl. [From the Gr. ἔλαιον, "oil," and ὕλη, "material."] The name given by Berzelius

to hydruret of acetyl, otherwise called *olefiant gas* and *etherine*.

El'bōw. [Lat. **Cu'bitus**; Fr. *Coude*, kood.] Originally, the angle formed by the arm when bent on the forearm:—commonly applied to the articulation of the arm with the forearm. More particularly it denotes the projection of the olecranon. See ANCON, and OLECRANON.

Elcosis.* See HELCOSIS.

Elder. See SAMBUCUS.

Elecampane. See INULA HELENIUM.

Elect. = *Electua'rium.** An "electuary."

Elective Affinity. See AFFINITY.

E-lec-triç'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Electriç'itas, a'tis**; from the Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, "amber," in which it was first observed.] A subtile fluid or principle produced by the friction of certain substances, such as glass, amber, sealing-wax, etc. It is one of the fundamental forces of nature, and one of the universal powers which nature seems to employ in the most important and secret operations. There are three forms of it,—viz., *Frictional Electricity*, *Galvanism*, and *Magnetism*. Electricity has been highly recommended as a stimulant in cases of paralysis, rheumatism, amaurosis, etc., and has sometimes proved very useful in such affections.

Electricity, Galvanic or **Voltaic.** See GALVANISM.

E-lec'trĭ-fy. [From Eng. *electric*, and the Lat. *fa'cio*, to "make" or "render."] To render electric; to affect by an electric shock; to affect with thrilling emotions or sensations.

E-lec'tro-Ċhem'ĭ-cal Ac'tion. Chemical action induced by electrical arrangements.

E-lec'trode. [From the Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, "amber," and *ὁδός*, a "way."] In electro-chemical action the electrodes are the surfaces by which the electricity passes into or out from other media, they being regarded as the roads or ways along which the electric fluid travels. The poles of the voltaic battery are also termed electrodes.

E-lec'tro-Dў-nam'ics. The science which treats of the effects or phenomena of electricity in motion.

E-lec-tro-ġen'e-sis.* [From the Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, "amber," and *γένω*, to "be born."] The production of electricity.

E-lec-tro-ġen'ic. [Lat. **Electrogen'icus.**] Belonging to electrogenesis.

E-lec-tro-ġe'nĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, "amber," and *γεννάω*, to "produce."] The unknown cause of the phenomena of electricity; elec'trogen.

E-lec-trol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Electrolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, "amber," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on electricity; the science of electricity.

E-lec-trol'ў-sis.* [From the Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, "amber," and *λύω*, to "loosen," to "dissolve."] Chemical decomposition by electricity.

E-lec'tro-lўtes. [From the same.] A term applied to bodies which can be decomposed directly by electricity.

E-lec'tro-Mag'net-ism is, properly, magnetism produced or intensified by galvanic electricity. Thus, when a bar of non-magnetic iron is surrounded by an insulated coil of wire, and a galvanic current is passed through the wire, the enclosed bar becomes strongly magnetic, but loses its magnetism as soon as the current ceases.

E-lec-trom'e-ter. [Lat. **Electrom'etrum**; from the Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, "amber," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for ascertaining the quality and quantity of electricity in an electrified body.

E-lec'tro-Neg'a-tive. A term applied to a body which, in electrolysis, goes to the positive pole of the voltaic pile, as oxygen and acids.

E-lec-troph'o-rus.* [From the Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, "amber," and *φορέω*, to "bear."] An "electricity-bearer." An apparatus employed in electric experiments, or an instrument used to obtain electricity by means of induction.

E-lec'tro-Phўs-ĭ-ol'o-ġў. The physiology of the phenomena which have for cause or result the production of electricity in the body of a person or animal. The therapeutic effects obtained by the aid of electricity are caused by the commotion or contraction excited by a Leyden jar or a galvanic current.

E-lec'tro-Plāt'ing. The art of covering articles formed of German silver or other cheap metal with a thin plate or coat of gold, silver, etc., by means of the electric current.

E-lec'tro-Pos'ĭ-tive. A term applied to a body which, in electrolysis, goes to the negative pole of the voltaic pile, as hydrogen and the salifiable bases.

E-lec'tro-punc'ture. An operation that consists in inserting into the part affected two or more wires which are connected with the electrodes of an electric or galvanic apparatus.

E-lec'tro-scope. [Lat. **Electros'copus, or Electrosco'pium**; from the Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, "amber," and *σκοπέω*, to "inspect" or "examine."] An instrument for ascertaining the presence of electricity.

E-lec'tro-Thĕr-a-peu'tics. The employment of electricity as a therapeutic agent. It is founded on the principle that the application of electricity produced externally can either stimulate the action of our tissues when pathologically diminished, or cause the perturbation, diminution, or cessation of the same. Physicians employ, according to the necessity of the case,—first, either the *induction currents*, which excite the muscular contractility, and which cause an excitation, more or less vivid, of the nervous system. According to the case, the current of the first helix or the current of the second helix should be employed, for they have a different action on the tissues. The current of the second helix excites more vividly the cutaneous sensibility, and provokes more easily the contraction of the deep-seated muscles, while the current of the first helix excites more vividly the sensibility of the glandular organs situated under the skin. The number of interruptions should also be varied according to the pathological cases: it is only to produce a vivid excitation of the skin, or a tetanic contraction of the muscles, that we should employ quickly repeated shocks. Secondly, *continuous currents* (galvanic currents) may be employed so as to cause them to traverse a limb

or a particular part of the body. Exerting an influence on the walls of the capillaries, they modify the afflux of materials in the organs traversed, so as to produce physiological effects that are slow, but remarkable. These currents may even be called *sedative*, on account of the manner in which they allay neuralgic pains, those of lumbago, chronic rheumatism, etc.

By changing the direction of the current which traverses the organs, one can produce, on the contrary, congestive effects. They require the employment of piles composed of many elements, little active individually, but which by their great number develop a great electric *tension*, so that the currents can traverse the parts which are the worst conductors, as the epidermis and other tissues. This method is applicable to a greater number of affections than the preceding. Its effects are especially useful in treating internal affections, neuralgia, etc. The induction currents should be employed in affections of peripheric organs, and when it is desirable to provoke a localized excitation: the continuous currents can be used with great advantage in maladies of the central nervous system. The electric currents are very useful in cases of asphyxia, syncope, and chloroformic accidents. With the induction currents, artificial respiration is produced by electrifying the inspiratory muscles. The continuous currents have a more marked influence on the movements of the heart and the action of the nervous system, especially when the current is caused to ascend from the rectum to the mouth. In a general way, it may be stated that the induction currents, which physically may be defined as a molecular shock, should be preferred whenever one wishes to cause a powerful stimulation of the nerves or muscles, for they change abruptly and energetically the normal state of these tissues, while the continuous currents have an influence not of molecular shock, but of intimate chemical action. These last penetrate more deeply in the tissues, diffuse themselves with greater facility, and exert a more persistent influence; for after their cessation currents of polarization supervene. Their action on the nutrition of all the tissues is thus more energetic, and it may be affirmed that they constitute one of the most powerful means of modifying the nutritive conditions of the different tissues of the organism.

E-lec'tro-thĕr'a-pў. [From Eng. *electricity* and the Gr. *θεραπεία*, the "art or act of curing."] Treatment of diseases by means of electricity. See preceding article.

E-lec-trot'o-nus.* [From Eng. *electricity* and the Gr. *τόνος*, a "stretching."] A term applied to the condition of a motor nerve when a galvanic current is passed through it.

E-lec'tro-tўpe. [From the Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, "amber" or "electricity," and *τύπος*, a "model" or "mould."] The process by which fac-simile medals are executed in copper by means of electricity. It consists in preparing for a negative plate models or moulds of objects to be copied, and in so arranging a battery or apparatus which generates the voltaic current as to deposit the metals in a compact form on the surface of the mould. *Electrotype* is also used as a verb.

E-lec'tro-Vī'tal (or **Neū'ro E-lec'tric**) **Cur'rents.** The name of two electric currents supposed to exist in animals,—the one external and cutaneous, moving from the extremities to the cerebro-spinal axis, the other internal, going from the cerebro-spinal axis to the internal organs.

E-lec'trum.* [Gr. *ἤλεκτρον.*] A term used by the ancients for *amber;* also for a mixture of four parts of gold and one part of silver.

Electuarium Aromaticum.* See CONFECTIO AROMATICA.

Electuarium Opii.* See CONFECTIO OPII.

Electuarium Sennæ.* See CONFECTIO SENNÆ.

E-lec'tu-a-rў. [Lat. **Electua'rium**; from *el'igo, elec'tum*, to "choose" or "pick out," because some agreeable substance is chosen as a vehicle for the medicine.] (Fr. *Électuaire*, ā'lĕk'tü'ĕr'.) A confection, or conserve. See LINCTUS.

El-e-men'ta-rў. [From the Lat. *elemen'tum*, an "element" or "principle."] Simple; having only one principle; rudimental; primary; relating to an element; explaining elements or first principles.

El'e-ments. [Lat. **Elemen'ta.**] Rudiments, or first principles; simple substances; substances which cannot be further decomposed. The number of chemical elements is about sixty-four. They are divided into two classes, *metals* and *metalloids*. In Astronomy, *elements* are the data required in order to compute the place or orbit of a planet, comet, etc. The elements which are essential constituents of the human body are oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, sulphur, phosphorus, fluorine, chlorine, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, silicon, and iron.

El-e-men'tum,* plural **El-e-men'ta.** See ELEMENTS.

El'e-mi.* The name of a concrete resinous exudation from the *Canarium commune*,—chiefly imported from Manilla. Elemi has properties analogous to those of the turpentines, but is exclusively applied to external use. The Brazilian elemi is obtained from the *Icica Icicariba*.

El-e-phan-ti'a-sis.* [From the Gr. *ἐλέφας, ἐλέφαντος*, an "elephant."] A term applied to two distinct diseases of quite different character, now designated as *Elephantiasis Arabum* and *Elephantiasis Græcorum*.

ELEPHANTI'ASIS AR'ABUM,* the "Elephantiasis of the Arabians," otherwise called BUCNE'MIA, BARBA'DOES LEG, and EL'EPHANT-LEG. A disease characterized by the leg being much swollen and misshapen, and thus supposed to resemble that of an elephant.

ELEPHANTI'ASIS GRÆCO'RUM.* "Elephantiasis of the Greeks." An affection nearly allied to leprosy, if not the same disease. It is said to be characterized by shining tubercles on the face, ears, and extremities, with a thickened, rugous state of the skin, whence it has been termed *Elephant-skin;* also *Le'pra Ar'abum*.

El-et-ta'rĭ-a.* [From the Malay *Elettari*, the "lesser cardamom."] The name of a genus

of plants of the class *Monandria*, natural order *Zingiberaceæ*.

Eletta'ria Car-da-mo'mum.* The Lesser Cardamom-Plant, formerly referred to the genus *Alpinia*. It is a native of tropical India.

Élévateur, ā'lā'vā'tuR'. "Elevator." The French for LEVATOR, which see.

El-e-vā'tor,* or **El-e-va-to'rĭ-um.*** [From the Lat. *el'evo, eleva'tum*, to "lift or raise up."] (Fr. *Élévatoire*, ā'lā'vā'twāR'.) An instrument for raising depressed portions of bone.

E-lim'ĭ-nāte. [From the Lat. *e*, "out of" or "out from," and *li'men*, a "threshold."] Literally, to "put out" or "expel;" hence, to "send forth," to "throw off," to "set free." In Algebra, to cause a quantity or letter to disappear from an equation.

El-ĭ-quā'tion. [Lat. **Eliqua'tio, o'*nis*;** from *el'iquo, eliqua'tum*, to "melt down" or "melt out."] The process by which one substance more fusible than another is separated from it by applying heat in a sufficient degree.

E-lix'ir. [Said to be derived from the Arabic *El-ekser*, or *Al-eksir*, "quintessence."] A preparation similar to a compound tincture. Also an extract, or quintessence.

Elix'ir Auran'tii* (aw-ran'she-ī). "Elixir of Orange." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made of oil of orange, sugar, alcohol, and water. It is a very agreeable vehicle for the administration of other remedies.

Elix'ir Păr-e-gŏr'ic. The *Tinctu'ra Cam'phoræ Compos'ita*. See PAREGORIC.

El-lipse'. [Gr. *ἔλλειψις*.] One of the conic sections, made by cutting a cone by a plane passing obliquely through its opposite sides; an oblong curve so made that the sum of the distances from any point of it to two fixed points (called *foci*) is always the same.

El-lip'soid. [From the Gr. *ἔλλειψις*, an "ellipse," and *εἶδος*, "form" or "resemblance."] A solid body of which all the plane sections are ellipses. Resembling an ellipse. In Botany, approaching an elliptical figure.

El-lip-soid'al. [From the same.] Resembling an ellipse, or an ellipsoid.

El-lip'tic, or **El-lip'tĭ-cal.** [From the Gr. *ἔλλειψις*, an "ellipse."] Oval or oblong, with the ends regularly rounded; oblong, with a flowing outline and the two ends alike in width.

Elm. [Lat. **Ul'mus.**] A genus of ornamental trees of the order *Urticaceæ* or *Ulmaceæ*, comprising several species which are natives of the United States. The common or White Elm (*Ulmus Americana*) is a noble tree with drooping, pendulous boughs.

E-lon'gate, or **E-lon'gāt-ed.** Lengthened or stretched out; exceeding the usual or average length.

E-lon'gāt-ing. In Botany, becoming gradually and finally elongated.

E-lu-trĭ-ā'tion. [Lat. **Elutria'tio, o'*nis*;** from *elu'trio, elutria'tum*, to "wash out," to "pour off."] The process of pulverizing metallic ores or other substances and mixing them with water, so that the lighter parts are separated from the heavier.

Elytra.* See ELYTRON.

El'ў-tra-tre'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, the "vagina," and *ἄτρητος*, "imperforate."] Imperforation of the vagina.

El-ў-tri'tis, *i'dis.** [From the Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, the "vagina."] Inflammation of the vagina.

El'ў-trœ-de'ma.* [From the Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, the "vagina," and *οἴδημα*, a "swelling" or "tumor."] Œdema of the vagina.

El'ў-tron,* plural **El'ў-tra.** [Gr. *ἔλυτρον*; from *ἑλύω*, to "wrap up," to "cover" or "conceal."] A sheath; the hard case or shell which covers the wings of coleopterous insects. Also the vagina.

El'ў-tro-plas'tic. [Lat. **Elytroplas'ticus.**] Belonging to elytroplasty.

El'ў-tro-plas-tў. [Lat. **Elytroplas'tia**; from the Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, the "vagina," and *πλάσσω*, to "form."] The operation of closing a vesico-vaginal fistulous opening by borrowing a flap from the labia or nates.

El-ў-trop-to'sis.* [From the Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, the "vagina," and *πτῶσις*, a "falling down."] Inversion of the vagina.

El'ў-tror-rha'ġĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, the "vagina," and *ῥήγνυμι*, to "burst forth."] Hemorrhage from the vagina.

El-ў-tror'rha-phў. [Lat. **Elytrorrha'phia**; from the Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, the "vagina," and *ῥάφη*, a "seam" or "suture."] The operation of closing the vagina by a suture in a case of prolapsus uteri.

El'ў-trum,* plural **El'ў-tra.** The same as ELYTRON, which see.

Emaciation, e-mā-she-ā'shŭn. [Lat. **Emacia'tio, o'*nis*;** from *ema'cio, emacia'tum*, to "make lean."] The state of being or becoming lean. See ATROPHIA, and MARASMUS.

Email, ā'māl'. The French term for ENAMEL, which see.

Em-a-nā'tion. [Lat. **Emana'tio, o'*nis*;** from *e*, "out" or "from," and *ma'no, mana'tum*, to "flow."] That which flows or proceeds from any substance; effluvium.

Emansio,* e-man'she-o. [From the Lat. *ema'neo, eman'sum*, to "remain out" or "absent."] Literally, "absence," or "staying away." See next article.

Eman'sio Men'sium* (men'she-ŭm). Retention of the catamenia. See AMENORRHŒA.

E-mar'cid. [From the Lat. *emarces'co*, or *emar'ceo*, to "wither away."] In Botany, flaccid; wilted.

E-mar'ġĭ-nate. [Lat. **Emargina'tus**; from *emar'gino*, to "take away the edge."] Having a notch at the margin, or notched at the summit:—applied to leaves and other organs.

E-mas'cu-late. [Lat. **Emascula'tus**; from *emas'culo, emascula'tum*, to "make impotent." See MAS.] Deprived of virility; incapable of generating.

E-mas-cu-lā'tion. [Lat. **Emascula'tio, o'*nis*;** from the same.] The act of rendering im-

potent by injury or removal of the generative organs.

Em-balm'ing. [From the Fr. *en*, "in," and the Eng. *balm*, a word used somewhat vaguely for any "fragrant ointment" or "aromatic substance."] A process by which a dead body is preserved against putrefaction. This process originally consisted in impregnating the body with balsams or spices.

Em-be'lĭ-a Ba-sâl' (or **Basaal**).* A shrub of the order *Myrsinaceæ*, a native of India. Its leaves and fruit are used in medicine by the Hindoos.

Em'blĭ-ca.* A genus of trees of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*. The only species of it is *Em'blica officina'lis*, or *Phyllan'thus Em'blica*, a native of India, the acid fruit of which is edible and is used in medicine. The wood of this tree is hard and valuable. Its fruit, called *myrobalan*, is used as a remedy for cholera and diarrhœa.

Emboîtement, ŏm'bwât'mŏn'. [Fr., from *boîte*, a "box."] The situation of one box within another:—a term used by Bonnet to designate that theory of generation by which thousands of individuals are supposed to lie one within the other, each possessing a complete series of organized parts.

Em-bo'lĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἐν*, "in" or "into," and *βάλλω*, to "throw," to "thrust."] A term employed by Virchow to denote the obstruction of an artery or vein in consequence of a piece or clot of coagulated blood being lodged in it. See EMBOLUS, and THROMBOSIS.

Em-bol'ic. [Lat. **Embol'icus.**] Pertaining to embolia.

Em'bo-lism. [Lat. **Embolis'mus.**] The same as EMBOLIA, which see.

Em'bo-lus.* [See EMBOLIA.] Literally, "anything thrown or thrust in," as a wedge or stopper:—applied to a piece of coagulum which has been formed in the large vessels in certain morbid conditions, and has afterwards been forced into one of the smaller arteries so as to obstruct the circulation. See THROMBUS.

Embonpoint, ŏm'bŏn'pwĂn'. (Fr.) Plumpness or fulness of flesh; the state of a person or animal in which the fulness of flesh or the quantity of fat is amply proportioned to the size or stature.

Em-brā'cing. In Botany, clasping with the base; amplexicaul.

Em-branch'ment. A term of French origin, used to denote a grand division in one of the kingdoms of nature, formed by the union of classes, as the *Vertebrates* among animals, and the *Cryptogams* among plants.

Em-bro-cā'tion. [Lat. **Embroca'tio, o'nis**; from the Gr. *ἐμβρέχω*, to "soak."] A fluid application for rubbing on any part; liniment.

Em'brў-o, o'nis.* [Gr. *ἔμβρυον*; from *ἐν*, "within," and *βρύω*, to "swell as buds," to "grow."] (Fr. *Embryon*, ŏm'brè'ŏn'.) Literally, "that which grows within." The fœtus *in utero* before the fifth month of pregnancy. Also the germ of a plant; the essential part of a seed. In many seeds the kernel is all embryo; in others part of it is albumen. The embryo consists of several parts,—the *radicle*, one or more *cotyledons*, and the *plumule*.

Em-brў-oc'to-nў. [From the Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, a "fœtus," and *κτείνω*, to "kill."] The same as EMBRYOTOMY.

Em-brў-og'e-nў. [From the Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, a "fœtus," and *γένω*, to "be born or produced."] The formation or production of an embryo.

Em-brў-og'ra-phy. [Lat. **Embryogra'phia**; from the Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, a "fœtus," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of the fœtus.

Em-brў-ol'o-gў. [Lat. **Embryolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, a "fœtus," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on the fœtus, or embryo; the science which treats of the development of the embryo.

Em'brў-o-nate. [Lat. **Embryona'tus**; from *em'bryo*.] Having an embryo, germ, or *corculum*.

Em-brў-ot'o-mў. [Lat. **Embryoto'mia**; from the Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, a "fœtus," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] The destruction or separation of any part or parts of the fœtus *in utero*, where circumstances exist to prevent delivery in the natural way.

Em-brў-ul'cĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, a "fœtus," and *ἕλκω*, to "draw."] Embryul'cy; the drawing or extracting of the fœtus, generally by destructive instruments, in order to effect delivery.

Em'er-ald. [Fr. *Émeraude*, ăm'rōd'; Gr. *σμάραγδος*.] A precious stone, a variety of beryl, a silicate of alumina and glucina. It occurs in six-sided prisms of a beautiful green color and vitreous lustre. It is harder than quartz. The finest modern emeralds are found in Colombia, South America, near Bogota and Muzo.

E-mer'sus.* [From the Lat. *emer'go, emer'sum*, to "rise out," as from water.] Emersed; raised up out of water:—applied to leaves and flowers of aquatic plants.

Em'er-ў. A variety of corundum. The powder, attached to brown paper, called *emery-paper*, is used for polishing, for preparing razor-strops, etc. Emery pulverized to grains of various degrees of fineness is used to grind or polish glass mirrors. Lapidaries, cutlers, and others use it in the form of "solid emery-wheels," which revolve with great velocity.

Em'e-sis,* or **E-me'sĭ-a.*** [From the Gr. *ἐμέω*, to "vomit."] The act of vomiting.

E-met'ic. [Lat. **Emet'icus**; from the same.] (Fr. *Émétique*, ă'mă'tĕk'.) Having power to excite vomiting. Also a medicine which causes vomiting. The principal emetics are tartar emetic, ipecacuanha, sulphate of zinc, alum, common salt, sulphate of copper, carbonate of ammonia, apomorphia, chamomile, and mustard.

E-met-ĭ-co-lo'gĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *emet'icus*, "emetic," and the Gr. *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on emetics.

Em'e-tin, or **Em'e-tĭne.** [Lat. **Emeti'na**; from *emet'icus*, "emetic."] The principle on which the emetic virtues of ipecacuanha depend. It is an alkaloid. Pure emetine is a white powder, inodorous, bitter, permanent in the air, very fusible, sparingly soluble in cold water, very soluble

in alcohol and chloroform. It is readily soluble in ether and the bisulphide of carbon. Emetine has been used in medicine for the same purposes as ipecac, but its operation is more violent, and if given in overdoses it is dangerous, and may be fatal.

Émétique. See EMETIC.

E-me'to-Ca-thar'tic. A medicine which produces vomiting and purging or defecation.

Em-e-tol'o-ğy. The doctrine or science of emetics.

E-mis'sion. [Lat. **Emis'sio, o'nis;** from *e*, "out" or "forth," and *mit'to, mis'sum*, to "send" or "throw."] A sending forth.

Em-men'a-gogue. [Lat. **Emmenago'gus;** from the Gr. *ἐμμήνια*, the "menses," and *ἄγω*, to "lead or carry away."] Having power to excite the discharge of the catamenia. Emmenagogues are agents which stimulate or restore the normal menstrual function of the uterus or cause expulsion of its contents. Among these agents are rue, borax, savin, myrrh, apiol, quinia, and ergot.

Em-me'nĭ-a.* [Gr. *ἐμμήνια*; from *ἐν*, "in," "at," "by," and *μήν*, a "month."] The menses, or catamenial discharge.

Em-me-nol'o-ğy. [Lat. **Emmenolo'gia;** from the Gr. *ἐμμήνια*, the "menses," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] That branch of Physiology which treats of menstruation.

Em-me-tro'pĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἔμμετρος*, "in proper measure," "proportional" (from *ἐν*, "in," and *μέτρον*, a "measure"), and *ὄψις*, "vision."] The condition of a healthy eye, in which the refracting powers are in just measure, or proportion, to the position (distance) of the retina, and hence there is neither myopia nor presbyopia, but perfect vision.

E-mol'lĭ-ent. [Lat. **Emol'liens,** neuter plural **Emollien'tia;** from *emol'lio*, to "soften."] Softening or soothing an irritated surface, or one harsh from dryness. Emollient applications consist chiefly of oils, fomentations, poultices, vaseline, glycerin, etc.

E-mo'tion. [From the Lat. *emo'veo, emo'tum*, to "move out," to "disturb."] Mental excitement; agitation of the sensibilities or passions; perturbation:—an acceleration or irregularity of the circulation and respiration caused by a painful or agreeable impression.

Em-pa-the'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *ἐμπαθής*, "in a passion or violent emotion."] Ungovernable passion,—including excitement, depression, and hare-brained passion, or the *manie sans délire* of Pinel.

Empetraceæ,* em-pe-tra'she-ē. A small natural order of exogenous shrubs, found in Europe and America. It comprises the *Em'petrum* and the *Core'ma*.

Em'phlў-sis.* [From the Gr. *ἐν*, "in" or "on," and *φλύσις*, an "eruption."] A vesicular tumor or eruption on the skin.

Em-phrax'is.* [From the Gr. *ἐμφράσσω*, to "block" or "stop up."] Obstruction; infarction.

Em-phy'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *ἐν*, "in" or "within," and *φύω*, to "produce," to "grow."] A tumor originating below the integuments.

Em-phў-se'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *ἐμφυσάω*, to "inflate."] A collection of air in the cellular tissue under the skin, or beneath the pleural and interlobular cellular tissue of the lungs. Subcutaneous emphysema is the distention of the spaces of the areolar tissue with air or any other gas. There is thus produced a swelling, in extreme cases extending to the subcutaneous tissue of the whole body. Unless the tension is great, the swelling is slightly lobulated: it is elastic, and, although the finger sinks readily into it, no lasting impression is left. The most common cause of this emphysema is a wound of the lungs from a broken rib or from a stab.

Em-phў-sem'a-tous. [Lat. **Emphysemato'sus;** from *emphyse'ma.*] Of the nature of emphysema. In Botany, bladdery; like a bladder.

Em-pĭr'ic. [Lat. **Empir'icus;** from the Gr. *ἐμπειρικός*, "experienced," "experimental."] A practitioner whose skill is the result of mere experience:—generally used synonymously for a quack.

Em-pĭr'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Empir'icus.**] Belonging to an empiric, or to a quack.

Em-pĭr'ĭ-çiśm. [Lat. **Empiricis'mus;** from the Gr. *ἐμπειρία*, "experience."] (Fr. *Empirisme*, ŏm'pĕ'rĕzm'.) The knowledge of physic acquired by experience alone, as contradistinguished from that in which a thorough acquaintance with general principles (such as the great laws of physiology, chemistry, etc.) is combined with the knowledge derived from experience:—commonly applied, however, to quackery.

Em-plas'trum,* plural **Em-plas'tra.** [Gr. *ἔμπλαστρον*; from *ἐν*, "on," and *πλάσσω*, to "form," to "mould," to "spread."] (Fr. *Emplâtre*, ŏm'plâtr'.) An adhesive solid pharmaceutical preparation intended to be spread upon leather, muslin, etc., and applied externally to produce medicinal effects. It should be adhesive at the ordinary temperature of the human body.

Emplas'trum Ac-o-ni'ti.* "Aconite Plaster." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a plaster made as follows: Take of aconite root, in fine powder, sixteen troyounces; alcohol, resin plaster, each a sufficient quantity. Moisten the aconite root with six fluidounces of alcohol, and pack it in a conical percolator; cover the surface with a disk of paper, and pour upon it ten fluidounces of alcohol. When the liquid begins to drop, cork the percolator, and, having closely covered it to prevent evaporation, set it aside in a moderately warm place for four days. Then remove the cork, and gradually pour on alcohol until two pints of tincture have been obtained, or the aconite root is exhausted. Distil off a pint and a half of alcohol, and evaporate the residue to a soft uniform extract by means of a water-bath. Add to this sufficient resin plaster, previously melted, to make the mixture weigh sixteen troyounces, and then mix them thoroughly. This plaster may be used when it is desired to produce a very powerful local anodyne effect.

Emplas'trum Ad-hæ-si'vum.* The EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ, which see.

Emplas'trum Am-mo-ni'a-ci.* "Ammoniac Plaster." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a plaster made with ammoniac

and diluted acetic acid. It is stimulant. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of ammoniac, five troyounces; diluted acetic acid, half a pint. Dissolve the ammoniac in the diluted acetic acid, and strain, then evaporate the solution by means of a water-bath, stirring constantly until it acquires the proper consistence.

Emplas'trum Ammoni'aci cum Hy-drar'-gў-ro.* "Ammoniac Plaster with Mercury." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a plaster containing ammoniac, mercury, olive oil, sublimed sulphur, and diluted acetic acid. This plaster unites with the stimulant power of ammonia the specific properties of the mercury.

Emplas'trum An-tĭ-mo'nĭ-i.* "Antimonial Plaster." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a plaster made as follows: Take of tartrate of antimony and potassium, in fine powder, a troyounce; Burgundy pitch, four troyounces. Melt the pitch by means of a water-bath, and strain; then add the powder, and stir them well together until the mixture thickens on cooling. It is employed as a counter-irritant, and affords one of the most convenient methods of obtaining the local pustulating effects of tartar emetic.

Emplas'trum Ar'nĭ-çæ.* "Arnica Plaster." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a plaster made as follows: Take of extract of arnica root, fifty parts; of resin plaster, one hundred parts. Add the extract to the plaster, previously melted by means of a water-bath, and mix them thoroughly. It is supposed to be useful in sprains and bruises. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of alcoholic extract of arnica, a troyounce and a half; resin plaster, three troyounces. Add the extract to the plaster, previously melted by means of a water-bath, and mix them.

Emplas'trum As-ą-fœt'ĭ-dæ.* "Asafetida Plaster." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a plaster made of asafetida, thirty-five parts; lead plaster, thirty-five parts; galbanum, fifteen parts; yellow wax, fifteen parts; alcohol, one hundred and twenty parts. This plaster may be advantageously applied over the stomach or abdomen in cases of hysteria attended with flatulence. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of assafœtida, lead plaster, each, twelve troyounces; galbanum, yellow wax, each, six troyounces; alcohol, three pints. Dissolve the assafœtida and galbanum in the alcohol by means of a water-bath, strain the liquid while hot, and evaporate to the consistence of honey; then add the plaster and wax, previously melted together, stir the mixture well, and evaporate to the proper consistence.

Emplas'trum Bel-la-don'næ.* "Belladonna Plaster." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a plaster made of belladonna root, alcohol, and resin plaster. It is a useful anodyne application in neuralgic and rheumatic pains, and in dysmenorrhœa. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of belladonna root, in fine powder, sixteen troyounces; alcohol, resin plaster, each, a sufficient quantity. Moisten the belladonna root with six fluidounces of alcohol, pack it in a conical percolator, and, having covered the surface with a disk of paper, pour on ten fluidounces of alcohol. When the liquid begins to drop from the percolator, close the lower orifice with a cork, and, having closely covered the percolator, set it aside for four days; then remove the cork, and gradually pour on alcohol until two pints of tincture have slowly passed. Distil off by means of a water-bath a pint and a half of alcohol; introduce the residue into a two-pint capsule, and evaporate on a water-bath to a soft uniform extract; ascertain its weight, and, having added sufficient resin plaster to make the whole weigh sixteen troyounces, mix them thoroughly.

Emplas'trum Cap'sĭ-çi.* "Capsicum Plaster." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a plaster made of resin plaster and oleoresin of capsicum. Melt the resin plaster at a gentle heat, spread a thin and even layer of it on muslin, and allow it to cool; then, having cut off a piece of the required size, apply a thin coating of oleoresin of capsicum by means of a brush. It is used as a rubefacient.

Emplas'trum Fer'ri.* "Iron Plaster." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a plaster made of hydrated oxide of iron dried at a temperature not exceeding 80° C. (176° F.), Canada turpentine, Burgundy pitch, and lead plaster. It is used as a strengthening plaster. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of subcarbonate of iron, three troyounces; lead plaster, twenty-four troyounces; Burgundy pitch, six troyounces. To the lead plaster and Burgundy pitch, previously melted together, add the subcarbonate of iron, and stir constantly until the mixture thickens on cooling.

Emplas'trum Gal'ba-ni.* "Galbanum Plaster." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a plaster made of galbanum, sixteen parts; turpentine, two parts; Burgundy pitch, six parts; lead plaster, seventy-six parts. To the galbanum and turpentine, previously melted together and strained, add first the Burgundy pitch, then the lead plaster, melted over a gentle fire, and mix the whole thoroughly. It acts as an excellent local stimulant in chronic scrofulous enlargements of the glands and joints.

Emplas'trum Gal'bani Com-pos'ĭ-tum.* "Compound Galbanum Plaster." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a plaster prepared as follows: Take of galbanum, eight troyounces; turpentine, a troyounce; Burgundy pitch, three troyounces; lead plaster, thirty-six troyounces. To the galbanum and turpentine, previously melted together and strained, add first the Burgundy pitch, and then the lead plaster, melted over a gentle fire, and mix the whole together. This is the same as the *Emplastrum Galbani* of 1880, except that the latter contains 4 per cent. more of lead plaster.

Emplas'trum Hy-drar'gў-rĭ.* "Mercurial Plaster." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a plaster made of mercury, thirty parts; olive oil, ten parts; resin, ten parts; and lead plaster, fifty parts. Melt the olive oil and resin together, and, when the mixture has become cool, rub the mercury with it until the globules of the metal cease to be visible. Then gradually add the lead

plaster, previously melted, and mix the whole thoroughly. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of mercury, six troyounces; olive oil, resin, each, two troyounces; lead plaster, twelve troyounces. Melt the oil and resin together, and, when they have become cool, rub the mercury with them until globules of the metal cease to be visible. Then gradually add the lead plaster, previously melted, and mix the whole together. There is 30 per cent. of mercury in the mercurial plaster of 1880, and only 27.3 per cent. in that of 1870.

Emplas'trum Ieh-thy̆-o-col'læ.* "Isinglass Plaster." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for court-plaster, made of isinglass, ten parts; alcohol, forty parts; glycerin, one part; and water and tincture of benzoin, each, a sufficient quantity. It is used as a means of drawing small wounds together.

Emplas'trum O-pĭ'i.* "Opium Plaster." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a plaster made of extract of opium, six parts; Burgundy pitch, eighteen parts; lead plaster, seventy-six parts; and water, eight parts. It is intended to relieve rheumatic and other pains in the parts to which it is applied. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of extract of opium, a troyounce; Burgundy pitch, three troyounces; lead plaster, twelve troyounces; water, a sufficient quantity. Mix the extract with three fluidounces of water, and evaporate by means of a water-bath to a fluidounce and a half. Add this to the Burgundy pitch and lead plaster, melted together by means of a water-bath, and continue the heat for a short time, stirring constantly, that the moisture may be evaporated.

Emplas'trum Pi'cis Bur-gun'dĭ-çæ.* "Burgundy Pitch Plaster." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a plaster made of Burgundy pitch, ninety parts; and yellow wax, ten parts. Melt them together, strain the mixture, and stir constantly until it thickens on cooling. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of Burgundy pitch, seventy-two troyounces; yellow wax, six troyounces. Melt them together, strain, and stir constantly until they thicken on cooling.

Emplas'trum Pi'cis Can-a-den'sis.* "Canada Pitch Plaster." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a plaster made as follows: Take of Canada pitch, ninety parts; of yellow wax, ten parts. Melt them together, strain the mixture, and stir constantly until it thickens on cooling. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, the directions for preparing this plaster, and the proportion of the ingredients, are the same as the preceding, with the single exception that Canada pitch is substituted for Burgundy pitch.

Emplas'trum Pi'cis cum Can-thăr'ĭ-de.* "Pitch Plaster with Cantharides." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a plaster made of Burgundy pitch, ninety-two parts; and cerate of cantharides, eight parts. It is an excellent rubefacient, more active than Burgundy pitch. The proportion of cantharides in the present formula is less than in that of 1870. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of Burgundy pitch, forty-eight troyounces; cerate of cantharides, four troyounces. Heat the cerate as nearly as possible to 212° in a water-bath, and, having continued the heat for fifteen minutes, strain the cerate, add the pitch, and, melting them together by means of a water-bath, stir constantly until the mixture thickens on cooling.

Emplas'trum Plum'bi.* "Lead Plaster." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a plaster made of oxide of lead, in very fine powder, thirty-two parts; olive oil, sixty parts; and water, a sufficient quantity. It is used chiefly in the preparation of other plasters. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of oxide of lead, in fine powder, thirty troyounces; olive oil, fifty-six troyounces; water, a sufficient quantity. Rub the oxide of lead with half its weight of the oil; add the mixture to the remainder of the oil, contained in a suitable vessel of a capacity equal to twice the bulk of the ingredients. Then add half a pint of boiling water, and boil the whole together until a plaster is formed, adding from time to time during the process a little boiling water, as that first added is consumed.

Emplas'trum Re-si'næ.* "Resin Plaster." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for adhesive plaster: Take of resin, in fine powder, fourteen parts; lead plaster, eighty parts; yellow wax, six parts. To the lead plaster and wax, melted together over a gentle fire, add the resin, and mix them. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of resin, in fine powder, six troyounces; lead plaster, thirty-six troyounces. To the lead plaster, melted over a gentle fire, add the resin, and mix them. It is much employed for retaining the sides of wounds in contact, and is popularly known by the name of *Adhesive Plaster*.

Emplas'trum Sa-po'nis.* "Soap Plaster." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a plaster made as follows: Take of soap, dried, and in coarse powder, ten parts; of lead plaster, ninety parts; and of water, a sufficient quantity. Rub the soap with the water until brought to a semi-liquid state; then mix it with the lead plaster, previously melted, and evaporate to the proper consistence. Soap plaster is reputed to be discutient. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of soap, sliced, four troyounces; lead plaster, thirty-six troyounces; water, a sufficient quantity. Rub the soap with the water until brought to a semi-liquid state; then mix it with the lead plaster, previously melted, and boil to the proper consistence.

Emplâtre, ŏm'plâtr'. The French word for "plaster." See EMPLASTRUM.

Em-pres'ma, *atis.* [From the Gr. ἐν, "within," and πρήθω, to "burn."] Internal inflammation:—a term employed in its simple sense by Hippocrates, and revived by Dr. Good as a generic term for all those visceral inflammations generally distinguished by the suffix *-itis*.

Em-pros-thot'o-nos.* [From the Gr. ἐμπροσθεν, "forward," and τείνω, to "stretch."] Literally, "a stretching or bending forward." A variety of tetanus.

Em-pỹ-e'ma, *atis.* [From the Gr. ἐν, "within," and πύον, "pus."] A collection of pus in the cavity of the chest. This term is often conventionally used to denote any inflammatory effu-

sion in that situation which has assumed a chronic character.

Em-pў-e′sis.* [From the Gr. *ἐμπυέω*, to "suppurate."] A genus of diseases characterized by phlegmonous pimples, which gradually fill with purulent fluid, as *variola*, *varicella*, etc.

Em′pў-o-çēle.* [From the Gr. *ἐν*, "in," *πύον*, "pus," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] A collection of pus within the scrotum.

Em-pў-om′pha-lus.* [From the Gr. *ἐν*, "in," *πύον*, "pus," and *ὀμφαλός*, the "navel."] A collection of pus about the navel.

Em-pў-reū′ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *ἐμπυρεύω*, to "kindle."] A peculiar disagreeable smell of animal and vegetable matter when burned in close vessels.

Em-pў-reū-mat′ic. [Lat. **Empyreumat′icus.**] Belonging to empyreuma.

E-mul′gent. [Lat. **Emul′gens, en′*tis*;** from *emul′geo*, *emul′sum*, to "milk out," to "strain" or "drain out."] Straining out:—applied to the vessels of the kidneys, supposed to strain the serum through the kidneys.

E-mul′sin, or **E-mul′sĭne.** [From the same.] The same as AMYGDALIN, which see.

E-mul′sion. [Lat. **Emulsio, o′*nis*;** from the same.] The expressed oil of seeds, or kernels, diffused through water by the medium of the sugar, mucilage, and fecula which they contain.

E-munc′to-rў. [Lat. **Emuncto′rius**; from *emun′go*, *emunc′tum*, to "blow the nose," to "cleanse."] A term applied to the excretory ducts of the body.

E′mys.* [Gr. Ἐμύς.] A genus of reptiles of the order *Chelonia*, comprising several species which are found in the United States and are called *Terrapins*, or turtles. The salt-water terrapin (*Emys palustris*) is prized by epicures.

En (*ἐν*). A Greek preposition signifying "in," or "within." Before *b*, *m*, and *p*, it is changed to *m*; as, *embolus*, something which is "thrown into" the arteries, veins, etc.

En-æ-o-re′ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *ἐναιωρέομαι*, to "float."] The *nubecula* which floats, or is suspended, in the middle of the urine.

En-am′el. [Fr. *Émail*, ā′mâl′.] A glass having an appearance like porcelain. *Enamel* is also a name of several opaque or semi-opaque vitreous materials used in glazing pottery, metals, and jewelry. Enamels are composed of metallic oxides combined with some fusible salt, or "flux." The term is also applied to the very hard, compact, white substance investing the crown of the teeth. See TOOTH.

En-an-the′sis.* [From the Gr. *ἐν*, "in," and *ἀνθύω*, to "blossom."] Rash exanthem, including scarlet fever, measles, and nettle-rash.

En-ar-thro′sis.* [From the Gr. *ἐν*, "in," and *ἄρθρον*, a "joint."] The ball-and-socket joint. A variety of the class *Diarthroses*.

En-can′this.* [From the Gr. *ἐν*, "in," and *κάνθος*, the "angle of the eye."] A small red excrescence on the *caruncula lachrymalis* and the semilunar fold of the conjunctiva.

Encanthus.* See ENCANTHIS.

En-çeph-a-la′ta.* [From the Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the "brain."] A name sometimes applied to the *Vertebrata*, or highest of the grand divisions of animals, comprising such as have a brain enclosed in a case of bone.

En-çeph-a-li′tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the "brain."] Inflammation of the brain and its membranes.

En-çeph′a-lo-çēle.* [From the Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the "brain," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] Protrusion of a portion of the brain through a preternatural opening in the skull; *hernia cerebri*.

En-çeph′a-loid. [Lat. **Encephaloi′des**; from the Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the "brain," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the substance of the brain. *Encephaloid* is also the name of a kind of cancer, so called from its resemblance to brain-tissue. See CANCER.

En-çeph-a-lo-lo′ğĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the "brain," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A description of the brain; also the science of the brain; encephalol′ogy.

En-çeph-a-lo′ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the "brain."] *Hernia cerebri*.

En-çeph′a-lon.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλον*; from *ἐγκέφαλος*, the "brain."] The brain; the contents of the skull, consisting of the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and membranes.

En-çeph-a-lo′sis.* The progress of encephaloma.

En-chon-dro′ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *ἐν*, "in" or "within," and *χόνδρος*, a "cartilage."] A cartilaginous tumor or growth proceeding from the bones, and, therefore, deep "within."

En-chon′drus.* [From the Gr. *ἐν*, "in," and *χόνδρος*, a "cartilage;" also a "grain."] Cartilaginous; enchon′drous. Also having grains; granular.

Enceinte, ŏN′sănt′. [From *enceindre*, to "surround."] The French term for PREGNANT.

En-çўst′ed. [From the Gr. *ἐν*, "in," and *κύστις*, a "bladder," a "sac" or "cyst."] Enclosed in a cyst, or sac:—applied to tumors; also to the *Trichina spiralis*.

En-dan′ğĭ-um* (or en-dan-jī′um). [From the Gr. *ἔνδον*, "within," and *ἀγγεῖον*, a "vessel."] The name of the serous membrane lining the inside of the blood-vessels.

En-dar-te-ri′tis.* [From the Gr. *ἔνδον*, "within," and *ἀρτηρία*, an "artery."] Inflammation of the internal coat of an artery:—written also *Endarteriitis*.

En-de-caġ′ў-nous. [From the Gr. *ἐνδεκα*, "eleven," and *γυνή*, a "woman," or "female."] Having eleven pistils or styles.

En-dec-an′drous. [From the Gr. *ἐνδεκα*, "eleven," and *ἀνήρ*, a "man," or "male."] Having eleven stamens.

En-de′mĭ-a.* [Fr. *Endémie*, ŏN′dā′mē′.] An endemic disease; a disease that prevails in a particular district either all the time, or at intervals, under the influence of a local cause, permanent or temporary.

En-dem'ic, En-de'mĭ-al. [Lat. **Endem'icus**, or **Ende'mius**; from the Gr. *ἐν*, "in," and *δῆμος*, a "people," a "district."] Belonging to a particular district:—applied to diseases that prevail in particular districts and which are due to special etiological conditions existing there. Plants that are indigenous to an island, state, etc., and are not found elsewhere, are called *endemic* with reference to that island or state.

En-der'mic, En-der-mat'ic. [Lat. **Ender'micus**, or **Endermat'icus**; from the Gr. *ἐν*, "in" or "on," and *δέρμα*, the "skin."] A term applied to the method of rubbing medicines into the skin, or sprinkling them on the denuded surface where a blister has previously been formed. The hypodermic syringe has rendered the endermic method almost obsolete.

En-do-ar-te-ri'tis.* The same as ENDARTERITIS, which see.

En-do-bran-ehĭ-a'tus.* [From the Gr. *ἔνδον*, "within," and *βραγχία*, "gills."] Endobran'chiate:—applied in the plural neuter (*Endobranchia'ta*) to a family of *Anellata* which have no external branchiæ.

En-do-car'dĭ-al. [Lat. **Endocardia'lis**; from the Gr. *ἔνδον*, "within," and *καρδία*, the "heart."] Within the heart.

En-do-car-di'tis, i*dis*.* [From the same.] Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart. It may be either *acute* or *chronic*. It generally occurs in association with acute rheumatism; less frequently with the other acute specific febrile diseases, such as scarlet fever, erysipelas, etc. The physical signs of acute endocarditis are increased extent and frequency of the visible and palpable impulse, and peculiar murmurs and variations of the cardiac sounds.

En-do-car'dĭ-um.* [From the same.] The lining membrane of the heart.

En'do-carp. [Lat. **Endocar'pus**; from the Gr. *ἔνδον*, "within," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] In Botany, the inner layer of a pericarp; the *putamen*. The stone of a cherry is an endocarp.

En'do-ehrome. [From the Gr. *ἔνδον*, "within," and *χρῶμα*, "color."] The coloring-matter of plants, especially of the *Algæ and Fungi*:—sometimes applied to simple structures in phanerogamous plants.

En'do-derm. [From the Gr. *ἔνδον*, "within," and *δέρμα*, the "skin."] The inner layer of simple organisms.

En-do-gas-tri'tis, i*dis*.* [From the Gr. *ἔνδον*, "within," and *γαστήρ*, the "stomach."] Inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach.

En'do-ġen. An endogenous plant.

En-doġ'e-nous. [Lat. **Endoġ'enus**; from the Gr. *ἔνδον*, "within," and *γένω*, to "be born," to "grow."] A term applied to stems which grow by the addition of new matter to the inside, so that the surface or outside is the oldest and hardest part. Such stems have no distinct bark or pith, and no concentric annual layers or rings. Endogens have only one cotyledon (hence called *monocotyledonous*), and mostly have leaves with parallel veins. They constitute the second class of phanerogamous plants. The palm-tree is an example of an endogenous plant.

En-do-lym'pha.* [From the Gr. *ἔνδον*, "within," and the Lat. *lym'pha*, "water."] The small portion of fluid in the labyrinth of the ear; en'dolymph.

En'do-me-tri'tis.* [From the Gr. *ἔνδον*, "within," and *μήτρα*, the "uterus."] Inflammation of the inner lining membrane of the uterus.

En'do-ne-phri'tis.* [From the Gr. *ἔνδον*, "within," and *νεφρός*, the "kidney."] Inflammation of the lining membrane of the pelvis of the kidney.

En'do-phle-bi'tis.* [From the Gr. *ἔνδον*, "within," and *φλέψ*, a "vein."] Inflammation of the inner coat of a vein.

En-do-phlœ'um.* [From the Gr. *ἔνδον*, "within," and *φλοίος*, "bark."] The *liber* of bark; the inner layer containing woody tissue.

En-do-phyl'lous. [From the Gr. *ἔνδον*, "within," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] Formed from within a sheathing leaf, as the young leaves of endogenous plants.

En'do-plast. [Lat. **Endoplas'ta**; from the Gr. *ἔνδον*, "within," and *πλάσσω*, to "form."] The contents of animal and vegetable cells, consisting of vesicular bodies, into which much nitrogen enters.

En-do-pleū'ra.* [From the Gr. *ἔνδον*, "within," and *πλευρά*, the "side."] The innermost skin of a seed-coat.

En-do-rhi'zous. [Lat. **Endorhi'zus**; from the Gr. *ἔνδον*, "within," and *ῥίζα*, a "root."] Having the radicle enclosed in a sheath.

En'do-scope. [From the Gr. *ἔνδον*, "within," and *σκοπέω*, to "examine."] An instrument designed to examine the interior of cavities which have a narrow orifice, such as the urethra, the bladder, the neck of the uterus, and accidental cavities. It consists—1, of a tube enclosing a metallic mirror inclined at 45° on the axis of the instrument, and perforated in its centre; this tube terminates at one end by a socket which serves to adapt it to the sounds which are introduced in the organs, and at the other end by a diaphragm pierced with a central aperture; 2, of a gasogen lamp placed in a lantern, connected with the preceding piece by a lateral tube; the light of this lamp, reflected by a concave reflector, falls on the inclined mirror, which directs it towards the objects placed at the end of the sound; 3, of a lens by which the luminous rays are converged on the object which we wish to illuminate.

En'do-Skel'e-ton. [From the Gr. *ἔνδον*, "within," and *σκελετόν*, a "skeleton."] The ordinary skeleton of *Vertebrata*.

En-dos'mic. [Lat. **Endos'micus.**] Belonging to endosmose.

En-dos-mom'e-ter. [Lat. **Endosmom'etrum**; from *endosmo'sis*, and the Gr. *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for showing the gradual progress of endosmose.

En-dos-mose'. [Lat. **Endosmo'sis**; from the Gr. *ἔνδον*, "in" or "within," and *ὠσμός*, "impulsion."] A peculiar movement in liquids separated by a membrane, by which the rarer

fluid passes through the membranous partition into the cavity containing the denser fluid. "The rise of the sap [of plants] into the leaves apparently is to a great degree the result of a mode of diffusion called *endosmose*."—(GRAY.)

En'do-sperm. [Lat. **Endosper'ma, a***tis;* from the Gr. *ἔνδον*, "within," and *σπέρμα*, a "seed."] The albumen of a seed; the albumen between the integuments and the embryo of a plant.

En-dos'te-um.* [From the Gr. *ἔνδον*, "within," and *ὀστέον*, a "bone."] Literally, that which is within the bones. Medullary membrane.

En'dos-tome. [Lat. **Endos'toma, a***tis;* from the Gr. *ἔνδον*, "within," and *στόμα*, a "mouth."] The inner opening of the ovule of a plant; the orifice in the inner coat of an ovule.

En'dos-tome. [Lat. **Endos'toma, a***tis;* from the Gr. *ἔνδον*, "within," and the Lat. *oste'ma*.] A chronic tumor within a bone.

En-do-the'lĭ-um.* [See EPITHELIUM.] A term applied to the essential constituent of a blood-vessel, believed to be a cell-membrane similar to the epithelial membrane.

End'-Plates, Mo-to'rĭ-al. A term applied to the small bodies in which the nerves of motion terminate. They consist essentially of an expansion of the nerve-fibre.

Enduit. See COATED.

Enecia,* e-ne'she-a. [From the Gr. *ἠνεκής*, "continuous."] A generic term employed by Dr. Good to denote continued fever.

En'e-ma, a*tis.** [From the Gr. *ἐνίημι*, to "inject."] A medicine thrown into the rectum; a clyster, or glyster; an injection.

En-ep-ĭ-der'mic. [From the Gr. *ἐν*, "on," and the Lat. *epider'mis*, the "cuticle."] A term denoting the application of medicines, such as plasters, blisters, etc., to the skin. See ENDERMIC.

En'er-ġy. [Lat. **Energi'a**; Gr. *ἐνεργεία* (from *ἐνεργέω*, to "be active").] The force exercised by any power; as, *nervous energy, vital energy*, etc. Power to operate; vigor; inherent power and ability to effect physical changes and overcome resistance. The phrase *transmutation of energy* is employed to express the theory that any one of the physical forces or fundamental powers of nature may be converted into one of the others. The voltaic arc is an example of the conversion of electricity into radiant heat and light.

E-ner'vāt-ing (or en'er-vāt-ing). [Lat. **Ener'vans**; from *ener'vo, enerva'tum*, to "weaken."] Destroying the energy of the nervous system.

E-ner'vis,* E-ner'vĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *e*, negative, and *ner'vus*, a "nerve."] Having no rib, or nerve; ener'vious :—applied to leaves.

Enfant, Enfance. See INFANT, and INFANCY.

Engelure, ôNzh'lüR'. The French term for CHILBLAIN, which see.

En-gorġe'ment. [From the French *engorger*, to "choke up."] A state of vascular congestion. OBSTRUCTION, which see.

En-ne-a-ġyn'ĭ-ous, or **En-ne-aġ'yn-ous.** [Lat. **Enneagyn'ius**; from the Gr. *ἐννέα*, "nine," and *γυνή*, a "woman" or "female."] A term applied to an order of plants having nine pistils.

En-ne-an'drĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἐννέα*, "nine," and *ἀνήρ*, a "man" or "male."] The ninth class of plants in Linnæus's system, comprising those which have nine stamens. These plants are called *enneandrous*.

En-ne-a-pet'a-lous. [Lat. **Enneapet'alus**; from the Gr. *ἐννέα*, "nine," and *πέταλον*, a "petal."] Having nine petals.

Ennui, ån'wē'. (Fr.) Weariness; irksomeness; languor of mind from the lack of occupation.

E-node'. [Lat. **Eno'dis**; from *e*, negative, and *no'dus*, a "knot."] Having no knots, or joints :—applied to the stems of certain plants.

En-os-to'sis.* [From the Gr. *ἐν*, "in," and *ὀστέον*, a "bone."] A tumor occurring in the medullary canal of a bone.

Ens.* [The present participle of the Lat. *es'se*, to "be."] A term in Chemistry denoting a substance supposed to contain in a small compass all the virtues of the ingredients from which it is extracted.

Ens Mar'tis,* Fer'rum Am-mo-nĭ-a'tum.* Ammoniated iron, or martial flowers of the muriate of ammonia and iron.

Ens Pri'mum.* The "primal essence." A name given by the alchemists to a tincture which they supposed to have the power of transmuting the baser metals to gold.

Ens Ven'e-ris.* [From *Ve'nus*, an alchemical name for "copper."] The ancient designation of the muriate of ammonia and copper.

En-sa'tæ.* [The plural feminine of the Lat. *ensa'tus;* see next article.] A name given by Linnæus to a natural order of endogenous plants, including the *Iris, Gladiolus, Ixia*, etc.

En'sate. [Lat. **Ensa'tus**; from *en'sis*, a "sword."] Having the form of a sword :—applied to the leaves of plants.

En'sĭ-form. [Lat. **Ensifor'mis**; from *en'sis*, a "sword," and *for'ma*, a "form."] Like a sword; sword-shaped, as the leaves of the *Iris*. The same as ENSATE.

En'siform Car'tĭ-laġe. The cartilaginous extremity of the sternum, or breast-bone.

En-tan'gled. Intermixed in so irregular a manner as not to be readily disentangled, such as the hairs, roots, and branches of many plants.

En-ta'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἔντασις*, a "violent straining."] A term applied by Good as a generic name for trismus, tetanus, etc.

En'ta-sis.* [From the Gr. *ἐντείνω*, to "stretch."] A term denoting tension, and applied by Good to constrictive spasm, cramp, locked-jaw, etc.

En'ter-a.* [From the Gr. *ἔντερα*, the plural of *ἔντερον*, an "intestine."] The bowels, or intestines.

En-ter-ăl'ġĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἔντερον*, an "intestine," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] En'teralgy; colic; nervous pain in the bowels. The terms

enteralgia and *colic*, generally regarded as synonymous, include all forms and degrees of paroxysmal intestinal pain in cases where there is no febrile disorder.

En-tĕr'ic. [Lat. **Enter'icus**; from the Gr. *ἔντερον*, an "intestine."] (Fr. *Entérique*, ɔN'tà'rĕk'.) Belonging to the intestines.

En-tĕr'ĭ-ca.* [From the same.] An order in Good's nosology, comprising diseases of the alimentary canal.

En-ter-i'tis, *i*dis.* [From the same.] Inflammation of the bowels. A genus of the order *Phlegmasiæ*, class *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology. Under this term are included all those structural changes in the mucous membrane of the intestinal tract which follow the application of an abnormal irritant, provided that the irritant be not sufficiently intense to cause absolute destruction of tissue. Such changes will involve more or less all the tissue-elements of the mucous membrane, and may extend to the muscular, or even to the peritoneal, coat. As a rule, the term *enteritis* is restricted to inflammation of the small intestines.

En'ter-o-çēle.* [From the Gr. *ἔντερον*, an "intestine," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] Hernia in which a portion of intestine is protruded.

En'ter-o-co-lī'tis.* [From the Gr. *ἔντερον*, an "intestine," and the Lat. *co'lon*.] Inflammation of the (small) intestines and colon.

En'ter-o-dўn'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἔντερον*, an "intestine," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Pain in the intestines.

En'ter-o-e-pip'lo-çēle.* [From the Gr. *ἔντερον*, an "intestine," *ἐπίπλοον*, the "omentum," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] Hernia of the intestine and omentum.

En-ter-og'ra-phў. [Lat. **Enterogra'phia**; from the Gr. *ἔντερον*, an "intestine," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of the intestines.

En'ter-o-hў'dro-çēle.* [From the Gr. *ἔντερον*, an "intestine," and the Lat. *hy'drocele*.] Ordinary hernia complicated with hydrocele.

En'ter-o-lĭ-thi'a-sis.* [From the Gr. *ἔντερον*, an "intestine," and *λιθίασις*, "formation of stone."] The formation of intestinal concretions.

En-ter-ol'ĭ-thus.* [From the Gr. *ἔντερον*, an "intestine," and *λίθος*, a "stone."] Any kind of concretion generated in the stomach and bowels.

En-ter-ol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Enterolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ἔντερον*, an "intestine," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] That branch of science (anatomical or physiological) which treats of the intestines.

En-ter-om'pha-lus.* [From the Gr. *ἔντερον*, an "intestine," and *ὀμφαλός*, the "umbilicus."] Umbilical intestinal hernia.

En'ter-o-pa-răl'ў-sis.* [From the Gr. *ἔντερον*, an "intestine," and the Lat. *paral'ysis*.] Paralysis of the intestines.

En'ter-o-plas'tў. [From the Gr. *ἔντερον*, an "intestine," and *πλάσσω*, to "form."] A term applied to operations for restoring an intestine.

En'ter-or-rha'ġĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἔντερον*, an "intestine," and *ῥήγνυμι*, to "burst forth."] Intestinal hemorrhage.

En-ter-or'rha-phў. [Lat. **Enterorrha'phia**; from the Gr. *ἔντερον*, an "intestine," and *ῥαφή*, a "suture."] The stitching or sewing together of the divided edges of an intestine.

En'ter-or-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. *ἔντερον*, an "intestine," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] Undue increase of the mucous secretion of the intestines.

En-ter-os'che-o-çēle.* [From the Gr. *ἔντερον*, an "intestine," *ὄσχεον*, the "scrotum," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] Scrotal hernia.

En'ter-os-te-no'sis.* [From the Gr. *ἔντερον*, an "intestine," and *στενώσις*, "straitening" or "stricture."] Stricture of the intestines.

En-ter-ot'o-mў. [Lat. **Enteroto'mia**; from the Gr. *ἔντερον*, an "intestine," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] Any cutting operation on the intestines.

En'ter-o-zo'on.* [From the Gr. *ἔντερον*, an "intestine," and *ζῶον*, an "animal."] An animal living in the intestines.

En-thet'ic. [Lat. **Enthet'icus**; from the Gr. *ἐν*, "in," and *τίθημι*, to "place."] A term applied to diseases arising from a morbific virus being implanted in the system, as syphilis, leprosy, etc.

En-tire'. [Lat. **In'teger**; Fr. *Entier*, ɔN'tę-à'.] In Botany, a term applied to leaves, etc., the margin of which is an even line not toothed, notched, or incised.

En'tĭ-tў. [From the Lat. *esse*, to "be," and *ens*, *en'tis*, "being."] A being or existence; a reality.

En-to-mog'ra-phў. [Lat. **Entomogra'phia**; from the Gr. *ἔντομον*, an "insect," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of insects.

En'to-moid. [Lat. **Entomoi'des**; from the Gr. *ἔντομον*, an "insect," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling an insect.

Entomoline. See CHITINA.

En-to-mol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Entomolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ἔντομον*, an "insect," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The science of insects; that department of Zoology which treats of insects.

En-to-mom'e-ter. [Lat. **Entomom'etrum**; from the Gr. *ἔντομον*, an "insect," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for measuring the parts of insects.

En-to-moph'a-gous. [Lat. **Entomoph'agus**; from the Gr. *ἔντομον*, an "insect," and *φάγω*, to "eat."] Eating, or feeding on, insects.

En-to-mos'tra-cous. [Lat. **Entomos'tracus**; from the Gr. *ἔντομον*, an "insect," and *ὄστρακον*, a "shell."] Insects with shells:—applied to a class or division of *Crustacea*.

En-to-mot'o-mў. [Lat. **Entomoto'mia**; from the Gr. *ἔντομον*, an "insect," and *τέμνο*, to "cut."] The dissection of insects.

En'to-phўte. [For etymology see next article.] A name given to parasitic plants which grow in the interior of the body of an animal, especially in the intestines. Some species of *Algæ* live only in the intestines. The term is also applied to a plant which grows within another plant, as some fungi.

En-toph'ў-tous. [Lat. **Entoph'ytus**; from the Gr. *ἐντός*, within," and *φυτόν*, a "plant."] Growing within a plant:—applied to parasitical fungi.

En-top-tĕr'ў-goid. [Lat. **Entopterygoi'des**; from the Gr. *ἐντός*, "within," and the Lat. *pterygoi'des*.] A term applied by Owen to the internal pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone.

En-top'tic. [Lat. **Entop'ticus**; from the Gr. *ἐντός*, "within," and *ὀψις*, "sight," "vision."] Relating to the sight of objects within the eye itself, as of the blood-vessels in the retina.

Entorse, ŏN'tORSS'. [From the Fr. *en*, "in" or "upon," and the Lat. *tor'queo, tor'tum*, to "twist."] The French term for a SPRAIN, which see.

En-to-zo'a,* the plural of ENTOZOON.

En-to-zo'on.* [From the Gr. *ἐντός*, "within," and *ζῶον*, an "animal."] An animal that lives within another:—applied in the plural (*Entozo'a*) to a class or division of articulated animals. Among the most important and common Entozoa are the *Tæ'nia so'lium* (the ordinary tape-worm), the *As'caris lumbricoi'des*, the *As'caris vermicula'ris* (or thread-worm), the *Dis'toma hepat'icum*, and the *Trichi'na*.

En'trails. [Fr. *Entrailles*, ŏN'trâl'; Gr. *ἐντερον*, an "intestine."] The viscera enclosed in the splanchnic cavities, especially those in the abdomen.

En-tro'pĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *ἐν*, "in," and *τρέπω*, to "turn."] A disease in which the eyelash and eyelid are turned in towards the eyeball.

E-nu'cle-ate. [Lat. **Enuclea'tus**; from *e*, "out of," and *nu'cleus*, a "kernel."] A term applied to tumors taken from the substance in which they were embedded, like a kernel from its shell.

En-u-re'sis.* [From the Gr. *ἐνουρέω*, to "be incontinent of urine."] Incontinency of urine. A genus of the order *Apocenoses*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

En'vel-ope. A covering; a wrapper. In Botany, a protecting organ. The calyx and corolla are the *floral envelopes*.

E'o-cēne. [From the Gr. *ἠώς*, the "dawn," and *καινός*, "recent."] The lower Tertiary strata, regarded as the beginning or dawn of the existing (or recent) condition of creation, on account of the small proportion of living species of animals found in them. (Some authorities, however, state that there are no living species to be found in them.)

Epacridaceæ,* e-pak-re-da'she-ē. A natural order of Exogens, mostly shrubs, found in Australia and Polynesia, and remarkable for the beauty of the flowers. It comprises the *Ep'acris*, several species of which are very beautiful and are cultivated in European greenhouses.

Ep-an'e-tus.* [From the Gr. *ἐπανίημι*, to "relax," to "remit."] A term denoting "remittent," and applied by Dr. Good to remittent fever, including the mild form, the malignant form, and hectic fever.

Épaule, ā'pōl'. The French for SHOULDER.

Ep-en-çe-phal'ic. [Lat. **Epencephal'icus**; from the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the "brain."] Situated on or over the contents of the head or the brain:—the same as NEUROCCIPITAL.

Ep-en'dў-ma, a*tis.** [From the Gr. *ἐπενδύω*, to "clothe upon," to "cover."] Literally, an "upper garment." The lining membrane of the ventricles of the brain; also that of the cerebro-spinal axis.

E-per'u-a.* A genus of trees of the order *Leguminosæ*, consisting of a single species, the *Eper'ua falca'ta*, a large timber-tree of Guiana. Its bark is bitter, and is used as an emetic by the Indians.

Eph'e-lis,* plural **E-phel'ĭ-dēs.** [From the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," and *ἥλιος*, the "sun."] Freckles; sunburn. See ÆSTATES.

E-phem'er-a.* [From the Gr. *ἐπί*, "in," "for," and *ἡμέρα*, a "day."] A fever which runs its course of the cold, hot, and sweating stages in twelve hours. *Ephemera* is also the name of a genus of insects (popularly called the "day-fly"), the entire period of whose existence in their perfect state is only about twenty-four hours.

E-phem'er-al. [Lat. **Ephem'erus**; from the same.] Enduring one day or less:—applied to fevers and flowers. See EPHEMERA.

E-phem'er-is,* plural **Eph-e-mĕr'ĭ-dēs.** [From the Gr. *ἐπί*, "in," "for," and *ἡμέρα*, a "day."] A nautical almanac; a table which assigns the place of a celestial body at noon for a number of days. An ephemeris of a fixed star is a table of its apparent right ascension and declination at equal intervals of time. The "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac" is published annually by the government of the United States.

Eph-ĭ-al'tēs.* [From the Gr. *ἐφάλλομαι*, to "leap upon."] Nightmare, or incubus; a distressing state of feeling during sleep, as of fright, and inability to call for help, not unfrequently attended with a sense of suffocation; *Oneirodyn'ia gra'vans*.

Eph-ĭ-dro'sis.* [From the Gr. *ἐπί*, intensive, and *ἱδρόω*, to "sweat."] Violent, morbid perspiration. A genus of the order *Apocenoses*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Ephippium.* See SELLA TURCICA.

Ep'ĭ. A Greek preposition signifying "on" or "upon," "over," "at," "by," "for," "after." It is sometimes intensive. The final *i* is generally dropped before a word beginning with a vowel or with *h*, as *epencephalic* for *epiencephalic*; *ephidrosis* for *epihidrosis*, etc.

Ep'ĭ-an. The same as FRAMBŒSIA, which see.

Ep-ĭ-bran'chĭ-al. [Lat. **Epibranchia'lis**; from the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," and the Lat. *branchia'lis*, "branchial."] A term applied by Owen to the upper portion of the branchial arch.

Ep-ĭ-can'thus.* [From the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," and *κανθός*, the "corner of the eye."] A fold of skin covering the inner canthus.

Ep'ĭ-carp. [Lat. **Epicar'pus**; from the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] The outermost layer of the fruit or pericarp, commonly called the *skin* of fruits. It corresponds with the under surface of the carpellary leaf. See LEAF.

Ep-ĭ-car'pĭ-um.* The same as EPICARP, which see.

Ep-ĭ-chro'sis.* [From the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," and *χρώζω*, to "paint."] A macular or spotted

state of the skin, or a simple discoloration of its surface.

Ep-ĭ-cli'nal. [From the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," and *κλίνη*, a "bed."] Placed upon the disk or receptacle of a flower.

Ep-ĭ-col'ic. [Lat. **Epicol'icus**; from the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," and *κῶλον*, the "colon."] Over the course of the colon on each side.

Ep-ĭ-con'dyle. [Lat. **Epicon'dylus**; from the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," and *κόνδυλος*, a "condyle."] The external protuberance of the inferior end of the *os humeri*.

Ep-ĭ-co-rol'le-us.* [From the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," and the Eng. *corol'la*.] A term applied to monopetalous, dicotyledonous plants, in which the stamens are epigynous, or inserted upon the ovary.

Ep-ĭ-crā'nĭ-al. [Lat. **Epicra'nius.**] Situated on the cranium; belonging to the epicranium.

Ep-ĭ-cra'nĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," and *κρανίον*, the "cranium."] The integuments, aponeurosis, and muscular expansion upon the cranium; the scalp.

Ep-ĭ-cra'nĭ-us.* A name sometimes given to the *occipito-frontalis* muscle, from its covering the cranium.

Ep-ĭ-dem'ic. [Lat. **Epidem'icus**; from the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," and *δῆμος*, a "people."] (Fr. *Épidémique*, ā'pĕ'dā'mĕk'.) A term applied to any disease which seems to be upon the entire population of a country at one time, as distinguished, on the one hand, from *sporadic* disease (or that which occurs in insulated cases), and, on the other, from *endemic* disease, or that which is limited to a particular district. Medical writers do not always agree in their definitions of *epidemic*. Cholera and small-pox are epidemics.

Ep-ĭ-dem-ĭ-og'ra-phy. [Lat. **Epidemiogra'phia**; from *epide'mia*, "epidemic diseases," and the Gr. *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of epidemic diseases.

Ep-ĭ-dem-ĭ-ol'o-ġy. [Lat. **Epidemiolo'gia**; from *epide'mia*, "epidemic diseases," and the Gr. *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A dissertation on epidemic diseases; the science of epidemic diseases.

Ep'ĭ-dem-y. [Lat. **Epide'mia**; from the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," and *δῆμος*, a "people."] (Fr. *Épidémie*, ā'pĕ'dā'mĕ'.) An epidemic disease.

Ep-ĭ-den'drum.* [From the Gr *ἐπί*, "upon," and *δένδρον*, a "tree."] A vast genus of orchids, natives of South America and Mexico, mostly epiphytes on trees. It comprises more than three hundred species, many of which are prized for the beauty of their flowers.

Ep-ĭ-der'mic [Lat. **Epider'micus**], or **Ep-ĭ-der'mal.** Belonging to the epidermis.

Epidermidoid. The same as EPIDERMOID.

Ep-ĭ-der'mis, *i.dis.** [From the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," and *δέρμα*, the "skin."] The external covering of the body; the cuticle, or scarf-skin: —applied in Botany to the skin of a plant, a layer or a thin membrane covering every part of the plant.

Ep-ĭ-der'moid. [Lat. **Epidermoi'des**; from *epider'mis*, and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the epidermis.

Ep-ĭ-did'ў-mis, *i.dis.** [From the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," and *δίδυμοι*, the "testicles."] An oblong substance formed by numerous convolutions of the *vas deferens*, attached to the upper part of the testicle by vessels and the reflected layer of the *tunica vaginalis*.

Ep-ĭ-did-ў-mi'tis.* Inflammation of the epididymis.

Ep-ĭ-ġæ'ą (or **Ep-ĭ-ġe'ą**) **Re'pens.*** The Trailing Arbutus, an evergreen plant of the order *Ericaceæ*, a native of Pennsylvania and other Atlantic States. Its flowers are beautiful and fragrant; the leaves are diuretic. It blooms in early spring.

Ep-ĭ-gas-trăl'ġĭ-ą.* [From the Lat. *epigas'trium*, and the Gr. *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the epigastrium.

Ep-ĭ-gas'tric. [Lat. **Epigas'tricus.**] Belonging to the epigastrium.

Ep-ĭ-gas'trĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," and *γαστήρ*, the "stomach."] That part of the abdomen immediately over the stomach and below the diaphragm.

Ep-ĭ-gas'tro-çēle.* [From the Lat. *epigas'trium*, and the Gr. *κήλη*, a "tumor."] Hernia occurring in the epigastric region. The term is also sometimes used in the sense of GASTROCELE, which see.

Ep-ĭ-ġæ'ous, Ep-ĭ-ġe'ąn, or **Ep-ĭ-ġe'al.** [Lat. **Epige'us**; from the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon" or "above," and *γῆ*, the "earth."] Growing on the earth or close to the ground:—applied to certain plants; also to cotyledons that make their way above ground and appear like leaves.

Ep-ĭ-ġen'e-sis.* [From the Gr. *ἐπί*, "at," "on," or "after," and *γίνομαι*, to "be born," implying that the existence of the new being commences at or after the act of conception; while the pre-existence of the germ is implied in the other theories stated below.] The theory that the embryo is the joint production of both sexes, as distinguished either from the doctrine that the male parent furnishes the germ and the female simply the *nidus*, or resting-place, in which it is nourished, or from the theory that the female furnishes the germ, which is merely quickened by the influence of the male. See GENERATION.

Ep-ĭ-glot'tic. [Lat. **Epiglot'ticus.**] Belonging to the epiglottis.

Ep-ĭ-glot-tĭd'e-us.* [From the Lat. *epiglot'tis*.] The same as EPIGLOTTIC, which see.

Ep-ĭ-glot'tis, *i.dis.** [From the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," and *γλωττίς*, the "glottis," or "entrance to the windpipe."] The cartilage at the root of the tongue which forms a lid or cover for the aperture of the windpipe.

E-pig'ў-nous. [Lat. **Epig'ynus**; from the Gr. *ἐπί*, "above," and *γυνή*, a "female;" referring to the female portion of the flower.] A term applied to stamens when inserted on the ovary or at its summit.

Ep-ĭ-hў'al. [From the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon" or "above," and the Lat. *hyoi'des*, "hyoid."] A

term applied by Owen to a triangular piece of bone, pretty constant in fishes, which articulates above to the *stylo-hyal.*

Epilampsis,* or **Epilampsia.*** See ECLAMPSIA.

Ep-ĭ-lep'sy. [Lat. **Epilep'sia**; Gr. *ἐπιληψία*, and *ἐπίληψις* (from *ἐπιλαμβάνω*, to "seize upon").] (Fr. *Épilepsie*, ā'pĕ'lĕp'sē'.) A disease which attacks persons suddenly, consisting of convulsions, with coma, and generally frothing at the mouth; the falling sickness. A genus of the order *Spasmi*, class *Neuroses*, of Cullen's nosology. A chronic apyretic nervous affection, characterized by seizures of loss of consciousness, with tonic or clonic convulsions. Of these two symptoms, muscular spasms and loss of consciousness, neither is alone sufficient to establish the existence of epilepsy. The ordinary duration of a fit is five to twenty minutes. The frequency of the attacks or fits varies immensely. In some cases they occur daily, and in others at intervals of ten years or more.

Ep-ĭ-lep'tic. [Lat. **Epilep'ticus.**] Belonging to epilepsy. Also a person affected with epilepsy.

Epilepticæ Auræ.* See AURA EPILEPTICA.

Ep-ĭ-lep-tĭ-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *epilep'sia.*] Like epilepsy; epilep'tiform.

Ep-ĭ-lep'toid. [Lat. **Epileptoi'des**; from *epilep'sia*, "epilepsy," and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling epilepsy.

Ep-ĭ-lo'bĭ-um An-gus-tĭ-fo'lĭ-um.* The Willow Herb, a plant of the order *Onagraceæ*, a native of the United States and Europe, bearing showy pink-purple flowers. Its root is emollient.

Ep-ĭ-me'rus.* [From the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," and *μηρός*, the "thigh."] One of the lateral pieces of the thorax in insects.

Épine, ā'pēn'. (Fr.) See SPINE.

Ep-ĭ-nyc'tis,* plural **Ep-ĭ-nyc'tĭ-dēs.** [From the Gr. *ἐπί*, "on," "at," or "by," and *νύξ*, *νυκτός*, "night."] Eruptions which appear on the skin by night and disappear during the day.

Ep-ĭ-pet'a-lous. [Lat. **Epipeta'leus, Epipet'alus**; from the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," and *πέταλον*, a "petal."] Situated on the petals; inserted or growing on the petals or corolla.

Ep-ĭ-phe'gus.* [From the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," and *φηγός*, the "beech."] A genus of parasitic plants of the order *Orobanchaceæ.* The *Epiphegus Virginiana* (Beech Drops), a native of the United States, growing on the roots of the beech-tree, and rarely if ever found anywhere else.

Ep-ĭ-phlœ'um.* [From the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," and *φλοιός*, "bark."] The layer of bark next to the epidermis.

E-piph'o-ra.* [From the Gr. *ἐπιφέρομαι*, to "be borne upon," to "rush upon as a flood."] A superabundant secretion of tears. A genus of the order *Apocenoses*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology. Also an overflowing of tears in consequence of an obstruction of the lachrymal duct.

Ep-ĭ-phrag'ma, a*tis.** [From the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," and *φράγμα*, a "partition."] The slender membrane which sometimes shuts the *peristoma* of mosses.

Ep-ĭ-phyl-lo-sper'mous. [Lat. **Epiphyllosper'mus**; from the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," *φύλλον*, a "leaf," and *σπέρμα*, a "seed."] Having seeds on the leaves.

Ep-ĭ-phyl'lous. [Lat. **Epiphyl'lus**; from the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] Inserted on a leaf:—applied to flowers which grow on the surface of a leaf, and also to parasitical fungi on the leaves of other plants.

E-piph'y-sis,* plural **E-piph'y-sēs.** [From the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," and *φύω*, to "produce," to "grow."] A piece of bone growing upon another, as the bulky extremities of long bones, which are in early life separated by cartilage from the shaft.

E-piph'y-ta.* [See EPIPHYTE.] Plant-like organisms, or fungi, found on the human skin and its appendages, or on mucous surfaces; the so-called *vegetable parasites*, originating certain diseases, such as *tinea.*

E-piph'y-tal, or **Ep-ĭ-phyt'ic.** Relating to epiphytes.

Ep'ĭ-phyte. [Lat. **Epiph'yton**; from the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," and *φυτόν*, a "plant."] A plant which grows on other plants, but is not nourished by them. See AIR-PLANTS.

E-pip'lo-çēle.* [From the Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, the "omentum," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] Hernia in which a portion of the omentum is protruded.

Ep-ĭ-plo'ic. [Lat. **Epiplo'icus.**] Belonging to the epiplōon, or omentum.

E-pip-lo-is'ehĭ-o-çēle.* [From the Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, the "omentum," *ἰσχίον*, the "ischium," and *κήλη*, "hernia."] Hernia in which the omentum protrudes through the ischiadic foramen.

Ep-ĭ-plo-i'tis, i*dis.** [From the Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, the "omentum."] Inflammation of the epiplōon:—also termed *Omentitis.*

E-pip-lo-mĕr'o-çēle.* [From the Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, the "omentum," *μηρός*, the "thigh," and *κήλη*, "hernia."] Femoral hernia with protrusion of the omentum.

Ep-ip-lom'pha-lo-çēle.* [From the Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, the "omentum," *ὀμφαλός*, the "navel," and *κήλη*, "hernia."] Hernia with protrusion of the omentum at the navel.

E-pip'lo-on.* [Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, that which is "folded upon" the intestines; allied to *ἁπλοος*, "without fold," and *διπλόος*, "twofold."] The omentum, or epiplōon. See OMENTUM.

Ep-ĭ-plos'ehe-o-çēle.* [From the Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, the "omentum," *ὄσχεον*, the "scrotum," and *κήλη*, "hernia."] Hernia with a portion of omentum in the scrotum.

E-pis'ehe-sis,* plural **E-pis'ehe-sēs.** [Gr. *ἐπίσχεσις*; from *ἐπέχω*, to "hold up," to "check," to "restrain."] A suppression of excretions. An order of the class *Locales* of Cullen's nosology.

Ep-ĭ-seĭ-on'cus.* [From the Gr. *ἐπίσειον*, the "region of the pubes," and *ὄγκος*, "swelling," "tumor."] Swelling of the pubes, especially of the labia pudendi.

Ep-ĭ-seĭ-or-rha'ğĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἐπίσειον*, the "pubes," and *ῥήγνυμι*, to "break" or "burst forth."] Hemorrhage from the pubes or from the labia pudendi.

Episeiorrhaphy. See ELYTRORRHAPHY.

Episioncus.* See EPISEIONCUS.

Ep-ĭ-spa'dĭ-as.* [From the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," and *σπάζω*, to "pierce through."] An unnatural perforation of the penis, the urethra terminating on the upper part of it.

Ep-ĭ-spas'tic. [Lat. **Epispas'ticus**; from the Gr. *ἐπισπάω*, to "draw upon," or simply to "draw."] (Fr. *Épispastique*, ā'pĕ'spȧs'tēk'.) Literally, "drawing." Producing a serous or puriform discharge by exciting previous inflammation, on the principle of derivation or revulsion.

Épispastique. See EPISPASTIC.

Ep'ĭ-sperm. [Lat. **Episper'ma, a***tis*; from the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," and *σπέρμα*, a "seed."] The whole integuments of a seed taken together; also the skin of a seed, especially the outer coat.

Ep-ĭ-staph-ў-lĭ'nus.* [From the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," and *σταφυλή*, the "uvula."] Belonging to the uvula; epistaph'yline.

Ep-ĭ-stax'is.* [From the Gr. *ἐπιστάζω*, to "distil."] Bleeding at the nose. A genus of the order *Hæmorrhagiæ*, class *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology. It is sometimes a salutary process and subsides spontaneously. Epistaxis is either *traumatic* or *idiopathic*. The *traumatic* form may be occasioned by violent sneezing, by snuffing up irritating substances, or by direct violence. The *idiopathic* form often occurs in children, particularly boys, just before or about the age of puberty.

Ep-ĭ-ster'nal. [Lat. **Episterna'lis**; from the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," and *ster'num*, the "breast-bone."] Upon or above the sternum.

Ep-is-thot'o-nus.* [From the Gr. *ἐπίσθεν*, "forward," and *τείνω*, to "stretch."] See EMPROSTHOTONUS.

Ep-ĭ-the'lĭ-al. [Lat. **Epithe'lius.**] Belonging to the epithelium.

Ep-ĭ-the-lĭ-o'ma.* [From the Lat. *epithe'lium.*] A kind of cancer consisting chiefly of epithelial elements.

Ep-ĭ-the'lĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," and *θηλή*, the "nipple."] The cuticle covering the nipple, or any mucous membrane. Its character varies somewhat in different parts of the body. What is called *pavement* or *tessellated* epithelium (Fr. *Epithelium pavimenteux*) is found on the serous and synovial membranes, the lining of blood-vessels, and portions of the mucous membranes, as those of the mouth, eye, and vagina. *Columnar* or *cylindrical* epithelium covers the inner surface of the intestinal canal and the urinary passages. In Botany, epithelium is an epidermis consisting of young thin-sided cells, filled with homogeneous, transparent, colorless sap.

Ep'ĭ-them. [Lat. **Epith'ema, a***tis*; from the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," and *τίθημι*, to "place."] A term applied to any kind of external application not comprised under the head of ointments or blisters, such as poultices, fomentations, etc.

Ep-ĭ-tўm'pa-nic. [Lat. **Epitympan'icus**; from the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," and the Lat. *tym'panum.*] A term applied by Owen to the uppermost subdivision of the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes.

Ep-ĭ-zo'on,* plural **Ep-ĭ-zo'a.** The same as ECTOZOON, which see.

Ep-ĭ-zo-ot'ic. [Lat. **Epizoot'icus**; from the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon" or "against," and *ζῶον*, an "animal."] A term applied to a contagious disease attacking numbers of cattle at the same time and place.

Ep-ĭ-zo'o-tў. [Lat. **Epizöo'tia.**] Epizōotic disease.

Éponge, ā'pŏnzh'. The French term for SPONGE, which see.

Ep'som Salts. The sulphate of magnesia. See MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS.

Ep-u'lis, *idis.** [From the Gr. *ἐπί*, "upon," and *οὖλα*, the "gums."] A small swelling on the gums.

Ep-u-lot'ic. [Lat. **Epulot'icus**; from the Gr. *ἐπούλωσις*, "cicatrization."] Having power to cicatrize; promoting cicatrization.

Épurge, ā'pürzh'. The French term for EUPHORBIA LATHYRIS, which see.

E'qual. [From the Lat. *æ'quus.*] (Fr. *Égale*, ā'gȧl'.) In Botany, the same as *regular*; of the same extent, or measure, or number.

E'qual-lў Pin'nate. A term applied to pinnate leaves having an even number of leaflets. It is the same as EVEN-PINNATE.

E-qua'tion. [From the Lat. *æ'quo, æqua'tum*, to "equalize."] The act of bringing things to an equality. The difference between mean and apparent time. *Chemical equation* is that which represents in one part the chemical substances proper to produce a reaction, and in the other part the substances produced by this reaction: thus, $So^3BaO + 4C = SBa + 4CO$.

E-quā'tor. [Lat. **Æqua'tor, o'ris**; from *æ'quo, æqua'tum*, to "make equal."] A great circle of the earth, equidistant from the two poles, and separating the globe into northern and southern hemispheres.

Eq'uĭ-dæ.* [From the Lat. *e'quus*, a "horse."] A term applied to a family of mammals having the horse for its type.

E-quĭ-lib'rĭ-um. [Lat. **Æquilib'rium**; from *æ'què*, "equally," and *li'bro*, to "balance."] Equipoise:—often applied to the equality of temperature which all bodies on the earth are constantly tending to attain (see CALORIC), and to the equal distribution of the electric fluid in its natural undisturbed state.

E-quĭ'nĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *e'quus*, a "horse."] (Fr. *Morve*, MORV.) A disease of horses called Farcy, or Glanders. See FARCY.

E-quĭ-noc'tĭal. [Lat. **Æquinoctia'lis.**] Belonging to the equinox.

E'quĭ-nox. [Lat. **Æquinoc'tium**; from *æq'uus*, "equal," and *nox*, "night."] The time when the days and nights are of equal length all over the earth. This occurs twice every year. The *vernal equinox* is about March 21, and the *autumnal* about September 22.

Equisetaceæ,* ek-we-se-ta'she-ē. A natural order of cryptogamous plants, found in ditches and moist places. It includes the *Equise'tum* (Horse-tail), which is rendered useful for polish-

ing furniture by a large quantity of silex in the cuticle.

Eq-uĭ-se-tā'ceous. [Lat. **Equiseta'ceus.**] Resembling the *Equisetum*. See EQUISETACEÆ.

Eq'uĭ-tant. [Lat. **Eq'uitans**; from *eq'uito, equita'tum*, to "ride on a horse."] Literally, "riding astraddle," or on horseback:—applied to leaves that present their tips to the sky and are folded together lengthwise, so that each leaf covers or bestrides the next younger one, as in the *Iris*.

Eq-uĭ-tā'tion. [Lat. **Equita'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] Exercise on horseback; riding. It favors muscular development by the agitation of the body and by the repeated and moderate contractions which it excites in nearly all the muscles of the trunk and limbs.

E-quiv'a-lent. [From the Lat. *æ'quus*, "equal," and *va'leo*, to "be worth."] Equal in value, power, weight, or effect; having the same import or meaning. In Chemistry, an equivalent is a ponderable and invariable quantity of a body required to replace a certain fixed weight of another body in combinations.

E-quiv'a-lents. [Lat. **Æquivalen'tia**; from *æquiva'leo*, to "be of like value."] The system of definite ratios in which elements always combine, referred to a common standard reckoned as unity,—*i.e.*, hydrogen. Thus, 1 is the equivalent number of hydrogen, 8 of oxygen, 28 of lime, 20 of magnesia, 48 of potash, 54 of nitric acid, and 40 of sulphuric acid: hence, if hydrogen combines with oxygen, it is always in the proportion of 1 to 8, or 1 to 16; so if nitric acid is saturated with lime, the compound (nitrate of lime) will be in the proportion of 54 of the acid to 28 of the lime; the nitrate of magnesia, in the proportion of 54 of the acid to 20 of magnesia, etc.; so likewise when sulphuric acid combines with magnesia, it is always in the proportion of 40 to 20; if with potash, of 40 to 48, etc. The equivalent is the same as the atomic weight.

Érable, ā'rȧbl'. The French name of the MAPLE.

Er'bĭ-um.* A rare metal, occurring along with yttria, and obtained from gadolinite in the form of an oxide called *erbia*. It is not found or used in a separate metallic state. Its properties are not well known.

E-rec-thi'tēs Hi-e-raçĭ-fo'lĭ-a.* Fireweed, an herbaceous plant of the order *Compositæ*, a native of the United States. It is said to be tonic and astringent.

E-rec'tĭle Tis'sue. [Lat. **Te'la Erec'tilis.** See next article.] A peculiar tissue, susceptible of erection, or rapid turgescence, by an increased flow of blood to the part. It is chiefly composed of arteries and veins, the latter greatly predominating, with cells or minute cavities communicating with one another.

E-rec'tor, o'rĭs.* [From the Lat. *er'igo, erec'tum*, to "erect."] That which erects:—applied to certain muscles.

Er-e-ma-cau'sis.* [From the Gr. *ἠρέμα*, "by degrees," and *καῦσις*, a "burning."] The slow combustion, oxidation, or decay to which organic bodies are liable.

Er'e-thism. [Lat. **Erethis'mus**; from the Gr. *ἐρεθίζω*, to "irritate."] The state of increased sensibility and irritability attending the early stage of acute diseases or the excessive use of mercury.

Er-e-this'mus Trop'ĭ-cus.* "Tropical Erethism." A name applied by recent writers to that morbid condition of the system which results from a sunstroke.

Ergot. See ERGOTA.

Er-go'ta.* [From the French *Ergot*, ĕr'go', "spurred rye."] "Er'got." The Pharmacopœial name (U. S. 1870, 1880) of the sclerotium of *Claviceps purpurea*, displacing the grain of *Seca'le cerea'le*, or rye. (Formerly called SECALE CORNUTUM, which see.) Ergot has the remarkable property of exciting powerfully the contractile force of the uterus, and it is chiefly employed for this purpose. Its long-continued use, however, is highly dangerous. Bread made of flour containing ergot has not unfrequently occasioned, in Europe, fatal epidemics, usually attended with dry gangrene.

Er'go-tin. The extract of ergot, or the active principle of *Secale cornutum*, said to be a good hæmostatic. It causes contraction of the smaller blood-vessels, and contraction of the uterus.

Er'got-ism. [Lat. **Ergotis'mus.**] A term applied to the poisonous effects of ergot of rye.

E-ri'ca.* "Heath." A genus of shrubby plants, the type of the order *Ericaceæ*, comprising numerous species, natives of Europe and Africa. Many of them are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers, the form of which is a study for the modeller. Some of the species are gregarious, and cover a large tract of land, called a *heath*.

Ericaceæ,* ĕr-e-ka'she-ē, or **E-ri'çæ.*** A large natural order of exogenous shrubs or undershrubs, found in Europe, Asia, America, and South Africa. It includes the *Arbutus*, *Azalea*, *Erica* (Heath), *Kalmia*, *Rhododendron*, *Clethra*, *Epigæa*, *Ledum*, and other genera prized for the beauty of their flowers. The plants of this order are generally astringent and diuretic. It comprises about nine hundred species.

Er-ĭ-ġen'teś [from the Lat. *er'igo*, to "erect"] **Ner'vi.*** "Erecting Nerves," or those causing erection. A name applied to certain nerves of the hypogastric plexus, distributed to the organs of generation, to the bladder, etc.

E-riġ'er-on.* [From the Gr. *ἦρ*, "spring," and *γέρων*, an "old man;" because it is hoary in spring."] Fleabane. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the herb of *Eriġ'eron heterophyl'lum* and of *Eriġ'eron Philadel'phicum*. Also a genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*, comprising many species natives of the United States.

Eriġ'eron An'nu-um or **Het-er-o-phyl'lum.*** The Daisy Fleabane, or Sweet Scabious, a very common weed, a native of the United States. It is diuretic, tonic, and astringent.

Eriġ'eron Bel-lid-ĭ-fo'lĭ-um.* Robin's Plantain, a plant, a native of the United States.

Eriġ'eron Can-a-den'se.* Canada Fleabane. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for

the herb of *Erigeron Canadense*. It is diuretic, tonic, and astringent.

Erig'eron Het-e-ro-phyl'lum.* A synonyme of *Erigeron annuum*.

Erig'eron Phil-a-del'phi-cum.* The common Fleabane, a plant of the order *Compositæ*, a native of the Middle United States. It is diuretic.

Eriobotrya.* See LOQUAT.

Eriocaulaceæ,* e-re-o-kau-la'she-ē, or **E-ri-o-cau-lo'ne-æ.*** [From *Eriocau'lon*, one of the genera.] A natural order of endogenous plants, found in marshes in Australia and tropical America.

E-ri-o-çeph'a-lus Um-bel-lu-la'tus.* A plant of the order *Compositæ*, a native of South Africa. It is said to be diuretic.

E-ri-o-den'dron.* [From the Gr. *ἔριον*, "wool," and *δένδρον*, a "tree."] A genus of trees of the natural order *Sterculiaceæ*, or *Malvaceæ*, natives of the tropical parts of Asia and South America. Some of the species have beautiful flowers and afford medicinal substances.

E-ri-o-dic'tyon Glu-ti-no'sum.* A shrub or herb of the order *Hydrophyllaceæ*, a native of California. It is a stimulating expectorant, and is reputed to be useful in asthma and chronic bronchitis.

E-ris'ma Ja-pu'ra.* A large tree of the order *Vochyaceæ*, a native of Brazil. It bears yellow flowers and edible fruit.

E-ro'ded. [Lat. **Ero'sus**; from *e*, "out," "away," and *ro'do*, *ro'sum*, to "gnaw."] A botanical term signifying "notched," having the margin irregularly toothed, as if gnawed:—applied to leaves, etc.

E-ro'dent. [Lat. **Ero'dens**; from the same.] Eating out, or eating away.

E-ro'di-um.* A genus of plants of the order *Geraniaceæ*, natives of Europe. They are reputed to be tonic and hæmostatic.

Erose. The same as ERODED.

E-ro'sion. [Lat. **Ero'sio, o'nis**; from the same.] An eating or gnawing away:—similar to ULCERATION. In Geology, *erosion* is nearly synonymous with DENUDATION, which see.

E-ros'trate. [From the Lat. *e*, priv., and *ros'trum*, a "beak."] Destitute of a beak:—applied to parts of plants.

E-rot'ic. [Lat. **Erot'icus**; from the Gr. *ἔρως*, *ἔρωτος*, "sexual desire" or "love."] Pertaining to sexual love; arising from love.

E-ro-to-ma'ni-a.* [From the Gr. *ἔρως*, "sexual love," and *μανία*, "madness."] Melancholy, or madness, caused by love.

Er-rat'ic. [Lat. **Errat'icus**; from *er'ro*, *errā'tum*, to "wander."] Wandering; moving from one place to another:—applied to pains, eruptions, and other morbid phenomena when they shift from place to place.

Erreur de Lieu. See ERROR LOCI.

Er'rhine. [Lat. **Errhi'nus**; from the Gr. *ἐν*, "in," and *ῥίν*, the "nose."] A medicine which increases the natural secretion of the membrane lining the nose; sternutatory.

Er'ror Lo'ci.* "Mistake of Place or Position." (Fr. *Erreur de Lieu*, ĕr'rŭr' dĕh le-ŭh'.) A term formerly applied to certain derangements in the capillary circulation. Boerhaave conceived that the vessels for the circulation of blood, lymph, and serum were of different sizes, and that when the larger-sized globules passed into the smaller vessels the obstruction caused inflammation.

E-ru'ca Sa-ti'va.* An herbaceous plant of the order *Cruciferæ*, a native of Europe. It has an acrid taste, and is stimulant and antiscorbutic.

E-ruc-tā'tion. [Lat. **Eructa'tio, o'nis**; from *eruc'to*, *eructa'tum*, to "belch."] Any sudden burst of wind, or liquid, from the stomach, by the mouth.

E-rupt'. [See next article.] To burst through, as a tooth through the gum.

E-rup'tion. [Lat. **Erup'tio, o'nis**; from *e*, "out," and *rum'po*, *rup'tum*, to "burst" or "break."] A discoloration, or breaking out of pimples, on the skin. A pathological manifestation in the skin, sometimes marked by color, sometimes by prominence, more frequently by both. When it is sudden and hyperæmic, it is called *exanthema*. The term is also applied to a flow of lava from a volcano.

E-rup'tive Fe'vers. A designation applied by Dr. Good to diseases belonging to his order *Exanthematica*.

Er-va-len'ta.* A powder of farina obtained from *Ervum lens*, or the common Lentil. The dietetical use of it is said to prevent constipation.

Er'vum Lens.* The common Lentil, an herbaceous plant of the order *Leguminosæ*, cultivated for food in Egypt, Syria, India, etc.

Er-y-çib'e-æ.* [From *Eryç'ibe*, the only genus.] A natural order of climbing shrubs, natives of tropical Asia, nearly related to the *Convolvulaceæ*. The order has been established for the reception of the anomalous genus *Erycibe*, and comprises only seven species.

E-ryn'gĭ-um.* "Eryn'go." A genus of plants of the natural order *Umbelliferæ*, natives of Europe and the United States. The roots of *Eryngium aquaticum* and *Eryngium maritimum* have been used in medicine.

E-ryn'go. The candied root of the *Eryn'gium campes'tre*, regarded by Boerhaave as the first of aperient diuretic roots. It is now but little used.

Er-y-sip'e-las, a'tis.* [Gr. *ἐρυσίπελας*, from *ἐρυθρός*, "red," and *πέλλα*, a "skin."] (Fr. *Érysipèle*, ā'rĕ'zĕ'pĕl'.) Redness or inflammation of some part of the skin, with fever, inflammatory or typhoid, and, generally, vesications on the affected part, and symptomatic fever. It is also called *St. Anthony's Fire*, *Ig'nis Sa'cer* ("Sacred Fire"), *the Rose*, and other names.

Er-y-sĭp-e-lat-o-i'dēs.* [From the Lat. *erysip'elas*, and the Gr. *εἶδος*, , a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling erysipelas; erysip'elatoid.

Érysipèle. See ERYSIPELAS.

Er-y-the'ma, a'tis.* [From the Gr. *ἐρυθαίνω*, to "redden."] (Fr. *Érythème*, ā'rĕ'tĕm'.) Red-

ness of the part; a superficial inflammation of the skin; a mere rash or efflorescence not accompanied by swelling, vesication, or fever.

Érythème. See ERYTHEMA.

Er-ȳ-thræ'a.* [From the Gr. *ἐρυθραῖος*, "red."] A genus of plants of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Gentianaceæ*. It comprises many species, natives of Europe, the United States, etc.

Erythræ'a Cen-tau'rĭ-um.* The common Centuary, or *Chironia centaurium*, a native of Europe. It has been used as a tonic.

E-rȳth'ric Aç'id. [From the Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, "red."] An acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on lithic acid, yellow at first, but becoming red by being exposed to the sun's rays.

Er'ȳth-rin, or **Er'ȳth-rĭne.** [Lat. **Erythri'na**; from the Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, "red."] The coloring-matter of the *Lichen roccella*. See ARCHIL.

Er-ȳth'ro-ġen. [Lat. **Erythroge'nium**; from the Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, "red," and *γεννάω*, to "generate."] Literally, "that which produces red." A peculiar animal principle, considered as the base of the coloring-matter of the blood. Also a variety of *chromogen* (the coloring-matter of vegetables), which produces a red color with acids.

Er'ȳ-throid. [Lat. **Erythroi'des**; from the Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, "red," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Of a red color; reddish.

Er'ythroid Coat. The vaginal coat of the testis.

Er'ythroid Ves'ĭ-cle. An enlargement of the (future) umbilical cord in the embryo of most of the *Ruminantia*, and of the pig.

Er-ȳ-thro'nĭ-um A-mer-ĭ-ca'num.* Adder's Tongue, a plant of the order *Liliaceæ*, a native of the United States. It has emetic properties. Its flower is yellow and handsome.

Erythro'nium Dens Ca'nis.* The Dog's Tooth Violet, a plant, a native of Europe. It has handsome purple flowers.

Er-ȳ-thro-phle'ĭne. A poisonous alkaloid obtained from the *Erythrophlæum Guineense*, of which it is the active principle. It is a crystalline solid, soluble in water and in alcohol.

Er-ȳ-thro-phlœ'um Guin-e-en'se.* A tree of the order *Leguminosæ*, a native of Western Africa. Its poisonous bark, called *Mancona*, or *Sassy bark*, is employed by the natives as an ordeal in trials for witchcraft and as a medicine in cases of dysentery, colic, etc. See ERYTHROPHLEINE.

E-rȳth'ro-phȳll, or **Er'ȳ-thro-phȳlle,** called also **Er'ȳ-thro-phȳl'lin.** [From the Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, "red," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] A term applied by Berzelius to the red coloring-matter of fruits and leaves in autumn.

Er-ȳ-thro'sis.* [From the Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, "red."] *Pletho'ra arterio'sa*, a form of plethora in which the blood is rich in fibrin and in bright red pigment; a state corresponding in some measure with what has been termed the "arterial constitution."

Erythroxylaceæ,* ĕr-e-throx-e-la'she-ē. [From *Erythrox'ylon*, the only genus of the order.] A natural order of exogenous trees and shrubs, found in South America and the West Indies.

Er-ȳ-throx'ȳ-lon.* [From the Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, "red," and *ξύλον*, "wood."] A genus of shrubs or small trees, natives of Peru, the West Indies, Madagascar, etc. It comprises about seventy species, and is the only genus of the order to which it gives name.

Erythrox'ylon.* "Erythroxylon." The Pharmacopœial name (U. S. 1880) for the leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca*. It is a powerful nervous stimulant. It is probable that it acts similarly to tea and coffee, but more powerfully. The sustaining powers of coca have been strongly confirmed by several observers. It is reputed to impart increased vigor to the intellect as well as to the muscles. Used in moderation, it induces, it is said, a forgetfulness of all care.

Erythrox'ylon Co'ca.* A shrub growing in South America, the leaves of which (known by the name of *coca*) are a powerful nervous stimulant, so that those who chew them can work or travel a whole day without food. A powerful anæsthetic known as *cocaine* is obtained from this shrub. See COCAINE.

Escalloniaceæ,* es-kal-lo-ne-a'she-ē. [From *Escallo'nia*, one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous shrubs, found in temperate climates, in South America and Australia.

Es'ehar. [Lat. **Es'chara**; from the Gr. *ἐσχαρόω*, to "scab over."] The hard, black, or gray slough caused by caustic or cautery.

Es-eha-rot'ic. [Lat. **Escharot'icus.**] A term applied to a substance which forms an eschar.

Es'cu-lent. [Lat. **Esculen'tus**; from *es'co*, to "feed upon a thing."] Fit for food.

Esculin. See ÆSCULIN.

Es-en-beck'ĭ-a Feb-rif'u-ga,* or **E-vo'dĭ-a Febrif'uga.*** A tree or shrub of the order *Rutaceæ*, a native of Brazil. Its bark is tonic, and is used to adulterate Angustura bark.

Es-e'rĭ-a,* or **Es'er-ĭne.** The alkaloid which forms the active principle of the ORDEAL NUT, which see.

Es'o-en-ter-i'tis.* [From the Gr. *ἔσω*, "within," and the Lat. *enteri'tis*, "inflammation of the bowels."] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines.

Es'o-gas-tri'tis.* [From the Gr. *ἔσω*, "within," and the Lat. *gastri'tis*.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

Es-o-tĕr'ic. [Lat. **Esoter'icus**; from the Gr. *ἐσώτερος*, "within."] A term applied to a series of phenomena or changes resulting from causes internal and proper to the organism.

E-spath'ate. Destitute of a spathe.

Espèce, ĕs'pĕss'. The French for SPECIES, which see.

Esprit, ĕs'prē'. The French term for "spirit" or "essence." Any subtile and volatile product of distillation.

Es'sence. [Lat. **Essen'tia**; from *es'se*, to "be."] The chief properties or virtues extracted from any substance; the nature or essential qualities of anything. The term is sometimes used as synonymous with *simple tincture*. It is a generic name of substances, mostly oily, always volatile and aromatic, which can be obtained by distilling parts of vegetables with water.

Es'sence of Su'gar. Oxalic acid.

Essen'tia (es-sen'she-a) **Ab-i'e-tis.*** Essence of Spruce,—prepared by boiling in water the young tops of some coniferous plant, as the *Abies nigra*, or Black Spruce, and concentrating the decoction by evaporation.

Essen'tia Bi'na.* A substance used to color brandy, porter, etc.,—prepared by boiling coarse sugar till it is black and bitter, then making it into a syrup with lime-water.

Es-sen'tial Oils. Oils obtained by distillation from odoriferous vegetable substances. They are also called *volatile oils*.

Essen'tial Or'gans (of Flowers). A term applied, in Botany, to the stamens and pistils.

Essen'tial Salt of Lem'ons. A mixture of cream of tartar and binoxalate of potash.

Es'se-ra.* [From the Arabic.] Another name for nettle-rash, or the *Urticaria* of Willan.

Es'tĭ-val. [From the Lat. *æstas*, "summer."] Happening in summer; pertaining to summer:—applied to summer diseases.

Estivation. See ÆSTIVATIO.

Estomac, ĕs'to'mȧk'. The French term for STOMACH, which see.

Étage, ȧ'tȧzh'. The French term for STAGE, which see.

Étain, ȧ'tȧN'. The French term for TIN (or pewter), which see.

E'thal. A peculiar oily substance obtained from spermaceti:—also termed *hydrate of oxide of cetyl*. The term is formed of the first syllables of *ether* and *alcohol*.

E'ther. [Lat. **Æ'ther, er**is;* from the Gr. *αἰθήρ*, "air."] The name of a fluid of inconceivable tenuity, supposed to fill all space, by the undulations of which the rays of light and heat are transmitted from one object to another, sometimes through immeasurable distances. More usually applied to a volatile liquor obtained from alcohol and a concentrated acid. It is a general name of numerous compounds, which are mostly volatile, fragrant, and inflammable. The ether that is most commonly used and is often designated by the single word *ether* is sulphuric ether.

Ether, Hydrobromic. See HYDROBROMIC ETHER.

E'ther, Ni'trous. [Lat. **Æ'ther Nitro'sus.**] The ether obtained by distilling equal weights of alcohol and concentrated nitric acid.

E'ther, Rec'tĭ-fied. [Lat. **Æ'ther Rectifica'tus.**] Sulphuric ether freed from the small portion of alcohol and sulphurous acid which it contains, by the process of rectification.

E'ther, Sulphu'ric, or **Æ'ther Sul-phu'rĭcus.*** A name for ether obtained from a mixture of rectified spirit and sulphuric acid:—also called *Æther vitriolicus*, and, more properly, *Ethylic Ether*, as it does not contain any sulphur. It is a fragrant, transparent, volatile liquid, much used in medicine and surgery. See SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI.

Éthéré. See ETHEREAL.

E-the're-al. [Lat. **Æthe'reus,** or **Æthe'rius**; from *æ'ther*.] (Fr. *Éthéré*, ȧ'tȧ'rȧ'.) Consisting of ether, or pertaining to ether:—applied to any highly rectified essential oil or spirit.

Ethe'real Oil. The *Oleum Vini*, found in the residuum of sulphuric ether, and forming the basis of Hoffman's celebrated anodyne.

E-ther-if-ĭ-cā'tion. [From the Lat. *æ'ther*, and *fa'cio*, to "make."] A name for the phenomena which attend the transformation of alcohol into ether, or the process by which an acid and alcohol are united together and distilled so as to form ether. The agents used in this process are sulphuric and hydrochloric acids, the chlorides, bromides, iodides, etc.

Eth'er-in, or **Eth'er-ĭne.** A term synonymous with olefiant gas, elayl, or hydruret of acetyl.

E-ther-ĭ-zā'tion. [Lat. **Ætheriza'tio, o'nis.**] The inhaling of the fumes of ether, to produce insensibility to pain. The most simple mode of administering ether is to pour it on a large sponge placed under the nostrils.

Eth'er-ole. A carbo-hydrogen, commonly known as *light oil of wine*.

Eth'ics, Med'ĭ-cal. The duties and rights of medical practitioners.

E-thĭ-on'ic Aç'id. An acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid on ether and alcohol.

Ethiops Mineral. See ÆTHIOPS MINERAL.

Eth'moid. [Lat. **Ethmoi'des**; from the Gr. *ἠθμός*, a "sieve," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a sieve; cribriform.

Eth'moid Bone. [Lat. **Os Ethmoi'deum**; Fr. *Os cribleux*, ō krĕ'blŭh'.] One of the bones composing the cranium:—so named because its upper plate is pierced with a number of small holes, through which pass the filaments of the olfactory nerves. In Comparative Anatomy, the term is restricted by Owen to the part of the bone directly concerned in supporting the membrane and cells of the olfactory organ.

Eth-moi'dal. [Lat. **Ethmoida'lis.**] Belonging to the ethmoid bone.

Eth'mŏ-phē.* [From the Gr. *ἠθμός*, a "sieve," and *ὑφή*, "web" or "tissue." A name for cellular tissue.

Eth-mŏ-phi'tis.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue, or cellular membrane.

Eth-nog'ra-phy. [Lat. **Ethnogra'phia**; from the Gr. *ἔθνος*, a "nation," and *γράφω*, to "write."] The history of the manners, customs, origin, etc., of nations.

Eth-nol'o-gy. [Lat. **Ethnolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ἔθνος*, a "nation," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The science which treats of the different nations and races of men, their correlation, their anatomical, physiological, and mental peculiarities, etc.

Eth'yl, or **Eth'ÿle.** [From the Gr. *αἰθήρ,* "ether," and *ὕλη,* "material."] A name of the organic radical of ether and alcohol, composed of carbon and hydrogen. It is an invisible gas, which burns with a brilliant flame, and is soluble in alcohol.

Eth'yl Bro'mide, or **Hy-dro-bro'mic E'ther.** A colorless, volatile liquid, of an ethereal odor, and a hot, saccharine taste. It is obtained by the action of hydrobromic acid on ethylic alcohol. It has been used as an anæsthetic, but it is not considered safe. It appears to be more dangerous than chloroform.

E-thyl'a-mĭne, or **Éthyliaque,** ā'tē'lē-āk'. An artificial alkaloid obtained by heating iodide of ethyl with an aqueous solution of ammonia. It is a mobile liquid, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Although more caustic than ammonia, it has essentially the same properties.

Eth'ÿ-lene. Olefiant Gas, a colorless, inflammable gas, a compound of carbon and hydrogen. It is also called *Bicarburetted Hydrogen.* It is an important and essential part of the gas used in illuminating houses and streets. Density, 0.97. It is deleterious to those who breathe it.

E-tĭ-o-lā'tion. [Lat. *Ætiola'tio, o'nis;* Fr. *Étiolement,* ā'tē'ol'mŏN', from *étiolé,* "blanched."] The state of being blanched:—applied to certain plants from which the light is excluded as much as possible: these are termed *etiolated.*

Étiolement. See ETIOLATION.

Etiology. See ÆTIOLOGY.

Étouffement, ā'toof'mŏN'. The French term for SUFFOCATION, which see.

Étourdissement, ā'toor'dēss'mŏN'. The French term for VERTIGO, which see.

Étranglement, ā'trŏN'g'l'mŏN'. The French term for STRANGULATION, which see.

Et'ÿ-mon.* [From the Gr. *ἔτυμον,* the neuter of *ἔτυμος,* "true."] The true origin of a word; the radical word or root: hence, ETYMOLOGY, the science which explains or treats of the derivation of words.

Eū-ca-lÿp'tol. The active principle of the leaves of *Eucalyp'tus glob'ulus.* It is a colorless liquid, of an aromatic odor, and is soluble in alcohol:—applied locally it is a powerful irritant.

Eū-ca-lÿp'tus.* A genus of trees of the natural order *Myrtaceæ,* including numerous species, natives of Australia and Tasmania. Several species attain an immense height. They are called "gum-trees" on account of the gum which exudes from their trunks. They constitute a remarkable feature of the peculiar vegetation of Australia. The *Eucalyp'tus gigante'us,* which is said to attain the height of four hundred and fifty feet or more, affords excellent timber. The *Eucalyp'tus glob'ulus,* called *Fever-Tree* and *Blue Gum,* is nearly as high as the last-named. Its timber is excellent for ship-building, and its leaves are used as a febrifuge and antiperiodic. It is supposed that its roots have a tendency to prevent malarial fever, by draining the soil in marshy tracts. The *Eucalyp'tus resinif'era* yields a gum called *Botany-Bay Kino.*

Eucalyp'tus.* "Eucalyptus." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the leaves of *Eucalyptus globulus,* collected from rather old trees. Eucalyptus is astringent and tonic, and reputed to be febrifuge. Whatever medical virtues it possesses besides astringency reside in the volatile oil (*eucalyptol*). It has been used as a stimulant and diaphoretic, and has been extolled as antispasmodic in asthma.

Eucalyp'tus Gun'ni.* The Tasmanian Cider-Tree, a native of Tasmania, yielding a cool refreshing beverage from incisions in its bark.

Eū'ehlo-rĭne. [From the Gr. *εὖ,* "fine," and *χλωρός,* "green."] The name given by Davy to the protoxide of chlorine, on account of its deep yellow-green color.

Eū-ehres'ta.* A genus of shrubs of the order *Leguminosæ. Euchresta Horsfieldii,* the only known species, is a native of Java and Formosa. The whole plant is intensely bitter, and is highly prized by the natives for its medicinal virtues. They employ the seeds as an antidote for poison taken into the stomach.

Eū-ehron'ic Aç'id. [From the Gr. *εὖ,* "fine," and *χρόα,* "color."] An acid procured by the decomposition of the neutral mellitate of ammonia by heat. It forms a blue compound with zinc, called *euchrone.*

Eū-dĭ-om'e-ter. [Lat. **Eudiom'etrum;** from the Gr. *εὐδία,* "fine weather," also "goodness of the air," and *μετρέω,* to "measure."] An instrument for measuring the purity of the air or of any gaseous compound, or the quantity of oxygen contained in it.

Eū-dĭ-om'e-trÿ. [Lat. **Eudiome'tria;** from the same.] The method by which the purity of atmospheric air is ascertained.

Eū-ġe'nĭ-a.* [From Prince *Eugene* of Savoy.] A Linnæan genus of the class *Icosandria,* natural order *Myrtaceæ.* It comprises many species, natives of the East and West Indies, Brazil, Florida, etc., some of which bear delicious fruits. The *Euge'nia Jam'bos,* a native of India, called Rose-Apple, is cultivated in several tropical countries for its fruit, which is a large berry.

Euge'nia Căr-ÿ-o-phÿl-la'ta.* The tree which produces the clove:—otherwise called the *Caryophyl'lus aromat'icus.*

Euge'nia Pi-men'ta.* The name of the tree which yields pimenta. It is cultivated in the West Indies.

Eū-ġen'ic Aç'id. [Lat. **Aç'idum Eugen'icum;** from *Euge'nia caryophylla'ta,* one of the names of the clove-tree.] An acid found in cloves, along with a neutral salt:—called also *Caryophyllic Acid,* and *Heavy Oil of Cloves. Eu'genin* is a crystallizable compound, found also in cloves, and said to be isomeric with eugenic acid. *Caryophyl'lin* is another of these compounds.

Eū'nueh. [Lat. **Eunu'chus;** from the Gr. *εὐνή,* a "couch," and *ἔχω,* to "keep," to "guard."] (Fr. *Eunuque,* ūh'nük'.) A man in whom the spermatopoietic or entire genital organs have been removed:—so named because commonly employed in the East, from a remote antiquity, to guard the harem of princes.

Eunuque. See EUNUCH.

Eū-on′ў-mus.* [From the Gr. *εὖ*, "good," and *ὄνομα*, a "name."] A genus of shrubs of the order *Celastraceæ*, natives of Europe and the United States. It comprises the *Euon′ymus America′nus*, or Strawberry Bush, a native of the United States.

Euon′ymus.* Wahoo, or Burning Bush. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the bark of *Euon′ymus atropurpu′reus*. It is recommended as a remedy in dropsy, and is said to combine the virtues of a tonic with those of a hydragogue cathartic and diuretic.

Euon′ymus At-ro-pur-pu′re-us.* Burning Bush, an ornamental shrub, a native of the United States. Its bark, called *Wahoo*, is used as a remedy for dropsy.

Eupatoire. See EUPATORIUM.

Eū-pa-to′rĭ-um.* A genus of herbs of the order *Compositæ*, comprising many species, natives of the United States, etc.

Eupato′rium.* (Fr. *Eupatoire*, ŭh′pȧ′twȧR′.) Thoroughwort. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the tops and leaves of the *Eupato′rium perfolia′tum*, or Boneset. It is tonic and diaphoretic, and in large doses emetic.

Eupato′rium A-ġer-a-to-i′dēs.* White Snake-Root, a plant, a native of the United States.

Eupato′rium Can-nab′ĭ-num.* Hemp Agrimony, an herb, a native of Europe. It is said to be emetic and purgative.

Eupato′rium Pur-pu′re-um.* Joe Pye Weed, or Gravel Root, a native of the United States, bearing purple flowers. It is said to be diuretic.

Eū′pho-nў. [From the Gr. *εὖ*, "good" or "fine," and *φωνή*, "voice" or "sound."] An agreeable sound; also a normal or agreeable voice. See DYSPHONIA.

Euphorbe. See EUPHORBIA.

Eū-phor′bĭ-a.* [From *Euphor′bus*, the name of a noted physician.] (Fr. *Épurge*, ā′pürzh′, or *Euphorbe*, ŭh′fORb′.) A Linnæan genus of the class *Dodecandria* (or *Monœcia*, according to some botanists), natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*. More than fifty species of *Euphorbia* are natives of the United States. They have a poisonous milky juice. The seeds of *Euphor′bia Lath′yris*, or Caper Spurge, are cathartic. The *Euphor′bia capita′ta* of Brazil is astringent.

Euphor′bia Cor-ol-la′ta.* Large-flowering Spurge. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the root of *Euphorbia corollata*. It is emetic.

Euphor′bia Hy-pĕr′ĭ-çi-fo′lĭ-a.* An herbaceous plant, a native of the United States and West Indies. It is astringent and tonic. It is very common in cultivated ground and open places.

Euphor′bia Ip-e-cac-u-an′ha.* Ipecacuanha Spurge. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the root of *Euphorbia Ipecacuanha*. It is emetic.

Euphor′bia Of-fiç-ĭ-na′lis,* Euphor′bia Of-fiç-ĭ-na′rum.* "Euphorbia of the Shops." The plant which produces euphorbium.

Euphor′bia Res-in-if′er-a.* A plant, a native of Morocco. It is one of the sources of the resinous substance called euphorbium.

Euphorbiaceæ,* ū-for-be-a′she-ē. [From *Euphor′bia*, one of the genera.] A very large natural order of exogenous plants, found in nearly all parts of the globe. It includes the *Ricinus* (castor-oil plant), *Siphonia* (the Caoutchouc, or India-Rubber tree), and *Croton*, which yields croton oil. A large proportion of the plants of this order are poisonous. The root of *Jatropha Manihot*, or Cassava, which when raw is a virulent poison, becomes a wholesome nutritious food when roasted. It comprises about two thousand six hundred species, which mostly have an acrid milky juice.

Eū-phor-bĭ-ā′ceous. [Lat. **Euphorbia′ceus.**] Resembling the *Euphorbia*. See EUPHORBIACEÆ.

Eū-phor′bĭ-um,* or **Eū-phor′bĭ-æ Gum′mi Re-si′na.*** A resinous substance obtained from *Euphorbia resinifera*, and perhaps other species. *E. officinarum* and *E. antiquorum* are supposed to be sources of it. Euphorbium has an acrid, burning taste, and is soluble in alcohol and oils. It is a drastic purgative, too violent to be taken internally. Externally it is used as a rubefacient and vesicant.

Eū-phra′si-a Of-fiç-ĭ-na′lis.* [From the Gr. *ἐυφρασία*, "cheerfulness."] Euphrasy, an annual herb of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*. It is found on the alpine summits of mountains in New Hampshire.

Eū′pĭ-on.* [From the Gr. *εὖ*, "well," or "fine," and *πίων*, "fat."] A colorless liquid, obtained by distillation from the tar of animal matters, and so named from its great limpidity.

Eū-plas′tic. [From the Gr. *εὖ*, "well," and *πλάσις*, "formation."] A term applied by Lobstein to the elaborated organizable matter by which the tissues of the body are renewed. The same writer speaks of another animal matter, the tendency of which is softening and disorganization: this he terms *cacoplastic*.

Eupnœa,* yoop-ne′a. [From the Gr. *εὖ*, "good," "easy," and *πνέω*, to "breathe."] Easy respiration.

Eū-pўr′ĭ-on.* [From the Gr. *εὖ*, "easy," and *πῦρ*, "fire."] Any contrivance for obtaining an instantaneous light, as the phosphorus-bottle, etc.

Eū-ry-a-lē Fe′rox.* An aquatic plant of the order *Nympheaceæ*, a native of India. It has circular leaves, from two to four feet in diameter, and farinaceous seeds, which are esculent. The Hindoos say that they possess medicinal virtues.

Eū-stā′chĭ-an Tube. (Fr. *Trompe* [or *Conduit*, kôN′dwē′] *d'Eustache*, trôMp dus′tȧsh′.) A tube or canal extending from behind the soft palate to the tympanum of the ear, first described by Eustachius.

Eusta′chian Valve. The semilunar fold of the lining membrane of the heart, anterior to the opening of the inferior *vena cava*.

Eū-tha-na′sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *εὖ*, "well," and *θάνατος*, "death."] An easy death.

Eū-thȳm'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *εὖ*, "good," and *θυμός*, "mind."] Ease or tranquillity of mind; a good condition of the mental faculties.

E-vac'u-ant. [Lat. **Evac'uans**; from *evac'uo*, *evacua'tum*, to "empty."] Having the property of increasing discharges from the bowels, bladder, etc. The principal evacuants are emetics, cathartics, diuretics, diaphoretics, and expectorants.

E-vac-u-ā'tion. [Lat. **Evacua'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] The act of discharging the contents of the bowels, or defecation; also the discharge itself; a dejection or stool.

Ev-a-nĕs'çent. [From the Lat. *evanes'co*, to "vanish."] Transitory; vanishing; disappearing:—applied to parts of a flower.

Évanouissement, ā'vā'nwĕss'mŏN'. The French term for SYNCOPE, which see.

E-vap'o-rate. To become a vapor; also to convert into vapor.

E-vap-o-rā'tion. [Lat. **Evapora'tio, o'nis**; from *e*, "out," and *vapo'ro*, *vapora'tum*, to "steam," to "send out vapor."] The conversion of a liquid into vapor. In Medicine, the transformation of a liquid into vapor in order to obtain the fixed matters contained in it in a dry and separate state. Heat is the principal cause of evaporation. The evaporation of volatile liquids, such as ether, produces an intense degree of cold.

E'ven-Pin'nate. A term applied to a leaf having the leaflets all in pairs or *equally pinnate*.

E-ven-trā'tion. [Lat. **Eventra'tio, o'nis**; from *e*, "out of," and *ven'ter*, the "belly."] The condition of a monster-fœtus in which the abdominal viscera are extruded from the natural cavity and enclosed in a projecting membranous sac.

E-ven-tu-al'ĭ-tȳ. The phrenological term for the faculty of observing and recollecting events, occurrences, etc.

Ev'er-green. [Lat. **Sempervi'rens.**] A term applied to trees and shrubs which are not destitute of foliage in winter, but have persistent leaves which remain on the tree until new leaves appear. The leaves of evergreens are changed more gradually than those of deciduous trees.

Eversion of Eyelid. See ECTROPIUM.

E-vĭs-çer-ā'tion. [Lat. **Eviscera'tio**; from *e*, "out," and *vis'cus*, *vis'ceris*, a "bowel."] Taking the bowels out of the body.

Evodia.* See ESENBECKIA.

Ev-o-lu'tion. [Lat. **Evolu'tio, o'nis**; from *e*, "out," and *vol'vo*, *volu'tum*, to "roll;" whence *evol'vo*, to "roll out," or "unfold."] Synonymous, generally, with DEVELOPMENT, which see.

Evolu'tion, Spon-ta'ne-ous. A term applied to obstetrical cases where, in the presentation or protrusion of the arm and shoulder, spontaneous turning takes place, and the case thus becomes one of breech-presentation.

E-vul'sion. [Lat. **Evul'sio, o'nis**; from *e*, "out," and *vel'lo*, *vul'sum*, to "pluck," to "pull."] The act or process of drawing out forcibly.

Ex, or **E.** A Latin preposition signifying "out," or "forth," "out of," "from," "beyond." It often has the force of "up;" as, *exsiccation*, a "drying up." Sometimes it is privative. *Ex* is usually changed to *f* before a word beginning with *f*; as, *efferens* for *ex ferens*. Before the liquids, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, and also before *b* and *v*, *e* is used instead of *ex*.

Ex (*ἐξ*). A Greek preposition, signifying "out." See EC.

Ex-aç-er-bā'tion. [Lat. **Exacerba'tio, o'nis**; from *exacer'bo*, *exacerba'tum*, to "become severe or sharp."] An increased force or severity of the symptoms of a disease.

Exæresis,* ex-ĕr'e-sis. [From the Gr. *ἐξαιρέω*, to "take away," to "remove."] One of the old divisions of Surgery, implying the removal of parts.

Ex-ăl-bu'mĭ-nous, or **Ex-ăl-bu'mĭ-nose.** [Lat. **Exalbu'minus**; from *ex*, "without," and *albu'men*.] Without albumen or perisperm:—applied to seeds.

Ex-an-ġeĭ'a,* or **Ex-an-ġi'a.*** [From the Gr. *ἐξ*, "out," and *ἀγγεῖον*, a "vessel."] A term sometimes applied to diseases in which the large vessels are ruptured or unnaturally distended.

Ex-a'nĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *ex*, "out," and *a'nus*.] A prolapsus, or falling down, of the anus. See ARCHOPTOSIS.

Ex-an-the'ma,* plural **Ex-an-them'a-ta.** [From the Gr. *ἐξανθέω*, to "burst forth as flowers," to "bloom," to "break out in pustules."] (Fr. *Exanthème*, ĕx'ŏN'tȧm', or *Élévure*, ā'lā'vür'.) A rash or eruption on the skin; also called *Exanthisma*:—applied in the plural to an order of the class *Pyrexiæ* of Cullen's nosology. This term is restricted to the eruptive fevers called the *Exanthemata*, which are acute, specific, infectious diseases, namely, variola, varicella, dengue, scarlet fever, typhus, typhoid fever, etc. In Botany, applied to skin-diseases, blotches on leaves, etc.

Ex-an-the-mat'ic. [Lat. **Exanthemat'icus.**] Belonging to exanthema; eruptive.

Ex-an-the-mat'ĭ-ca.* [The neuter plural of **Exanthemat'icus.** See EXANTHEMATIC.] A name given by Dr. Good to an order comprising all eruptive fevers.

Ex-an-them-a-tol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Exanthematolo'gia**; from *exanthe'ma*, "eruption," and the Gr. *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The consideration of the exanthemata.

Ex-an-them'a-tous. [Lat. **Exanthemato'sus**; from *exanthe'ma*, "eruption."] Pertaining to exanthemata; having exanthemata.

Exanthème. See EXANTHEMA.

Ex-an-the'sis,* and **Ex-an-this'ma.*** Nearly the same as EXANTHEMA, which see.

Ex-a-ris'tate. [From the Lat. *ex*, "without," and *aris'ta*, "awn."] Destitute of an awn, or beard:—applied to plants.

Ex-ar-thro'sis,* or **Ex-ar-thro'ma.*** [From the Gr. *ἐξ*, "out," and *ἄρθρον*, a "joint."] The same as LUXATION, which see.

Ex-as'per-ate. [From the Lat. *as'per*, "rough."] In Botany, covered with hard, short, stiff points.

Excentric. See ECCENTRIC.

Ex-cĭp′ĭ-ent. [Lat. **Excip′iens**; from *excip′io*, to "receive."] A term applied to the substance used for receiving medicines, or for hiding their nauseous qualities in its more pleasant taste, as the confections, conserves, etc.; a substance in which drugs or medicines are incorporated or dissolved. A liquid excipient is synonymous with *vehicle*.

Ex-cĭs′ion. [Lat. **Excis′io, o′nis**; from *ex*, "out" or "off," and *cæ′do, cæ′sum*, to "cut."] The cutting out, or cutting off, of any part.

Ex-cī-ta-bĭl′ĭ-tȳ. [Lat. **Excitabil′itas, a′tis**; from *ex′cito, excita′tum*, to "call forth," to "raise up."] The capacity of organized beings to be affected by certain agents termed *stimuli*, excitants, or exciting powers.

Ex-cī′tant. [Lat. **Ex′citans**; from the same.] Exciting; stimulating.

Ex-ci′tants. Therapeutic agents which render the tissues more prompt in the exercise of their proper actions. Those that exert influence on the stomach are called *Stomachics*.

Ex-cĭ-tā′tion. [Lat. **Excita′tio, o′nis**; from the same.] The act of rousing, or quickening into active exercise, some power or susceptibility. The effect produced on a part of the nervous system or muscular system by an exciting agent or stimulus.

Ex-cīte′ment. [From the same.] The state of being excited.

Ex-cīt′ing Cause. That which excites, or is the immediate cause of, a disease.

Ex-cī′to-Mo′tor-ȳ (or **Exci′to-Mo′tor**) **Pŏw′er.** A peculiar power or property seated in the spinal system of nerves, by which, if their extremities be excited, the impression is conveyed to the spinal marrow and reflected from it to the part or limb excited.

Ex-co-rĭ-ā′tion. [Lat. **Excoria′tio, o′nis**; from *ex*, "from," and *co′rium*, the "skin."] Abrasion or removal, partial or complete, of the skin.

Ex′cre-ment. [Lat. **Excremen′tum**; from *excer′no, excre′tum*, to "excrete," to "void by stool."] Originally, anything that is excreted (see EXCRETION); usually applied to the alvine fæces, or waste matter discharged from the bowels; dung; ordure.

Excrementitious, ex-kre-men-tish′ŭs. [Lat. **Excrementi′tius.**] Belonging to excrement.

Ex-crĕs′çence. [Lat. **Excrescen′tia**; from *excres′co*, to "grow out of."] (Fr. *Excroissance*, ĕx′krwå′sôNss′.) Any preternatural formation on any part of the body; a tumor formed on the surface.

Ex-cre′tion. [Lat. **Excre′tio, o′nis**; from *excer′no, excre′tum*, to "sift out," to "separate."] The separation of those fluids from the blood which are supposed to be useless, as urine, perspiration, etc.; also any such fluid itself. Also the action by which certain organs, as the bladder and rectum, reject the solid or liquid matters they contain. In Botany, any superfluous matter thrown off by the living plant externally.

Excrétoire. See EXCRETORY.

Ex′cre-to-rў. [Lat. **Excreto′rius**; see EXCRETIO.] (Fr. *Excrétoire*, ĕx′krå′twåR′.) Having the power of separating and throwing off what is superfluous; belonging to excretion.

Ex′cretory Ducts. [Lat. **Duc′tus Excreto′rii.**] Small vessels that conduct the secretion out of a gland.

Ex-cre′tus.* [See EXCRETION.] Thrown off as superfluous or useless.

Excroissance. See EXCRESCENCE.

Ex-cur′rent. [From the Lat. *ex*, "out," and *cur′ro*, to "run."] Running out:—applied in Botany to a midrib which projects beyond the apex of a leaf; also to the trunk of a tree which is not divided into branches, but has a main vertical stem which rises in a direct line, tapering gradually to the top, and cannot be confounded with the branches, which are all small compared with the stem. The fir or spruce is an example of the excurrent stem.

Ex′e-dens.* [From the Lat. *ex′edo*, to "eat out," to "eat as a worm or sore."] Eating; consuming:—applied to certain diseases, as *Lupus exedens*.

Ex-em-brў-o-na′tus.* [From the Lat. *ex*, priv., and *em′bryo*, the "germ of a plant."] Having no embryo:—applied in the plural feminine (*Exembryona′tæ*) to the *Cryptogamia*.

Ex-fœ-tā′tion. [From the Lat. *ex*, "out" or "without," and *fœ′tus*.] Extra-uterine fœtation, or imperfect fœtation in some organ exterior to the uterus. See ECCYESIS.

Ex-fo-lĭ-ā′tion. [Lat. **Exfolia′tio, o′nis**; from *ex*, "from," or "off," and *fo′lium*, a "leaf;" whence *exfo′lio, exfolia′tum*, to "shed the leaf."] The separation or scaling off of a dead piece of bone from the living; also the separation of scales or laminæ from the bark of a tree.

Exhalaison. See EXHALATION.

Ex-hā′lant. [Lat. **Exha′lans**; from *exha′lo, exhala′tum*, to "send forth a breath."] Giving off fumes; exhaling.

Ex-ha-lā′tion. [Lat. **Exhala′tio, o′nis**; from the same.] (Fr. *Exhalaison*, ĕx′ă′lă′zôN′.) A vapor, fume, or steam. A subtile spirit or vapor from the surface of the body. Evaporation of moisture or water by the sun's heat, etc. In Botany, it signifies the evaporation or transpiration of water or vapor which is exhaled from the leaves.

Ex-haus′tion. [From the Lat. *ex*, "out," and *hau′rio, haus′tum*, to "drain."] Privation of energy. It is a phenomenon which all irritable tissues can be made to manifest, and consists in a failure to respond to stimulation. Exhaustion of muscle and nerve is caused by excessive, quickly-repeated, or continuous stimulation. It is promoted by extremes of temperature, by a scanty supply of oxygen, and by an excessive supply of carbonic acid. Exhaustion may be *general* or *local*. General exhaustion is caused by overwork, whether physical or mental, and especially by unremitting and monotonous duties. The symptoms of general exhaustion are insomnia, incapacity for work, headache, languor and lassitude, a rapid, feeble pulse, and an anxious expression of face.

Ex-hib'it. [From the Lat. *exhib'eo, exhib'itum*, to "show" or "exhibit," to "give."] To administer or give to a patient some medicine, or medicinal substance.

Ex-hil'a-rant. [From the Lat. *exhil'aro*, to "make cheerful."] An agent that exhilarates or enlivens.

Exo (ἔξω). A Greek particle, signifying "without."

Ex-o-car'dĭ-al. [Lat. **Exocardia'lis**; from the Gr. ἔξω, "without," and καρδία, the "heart."] External to the heart.

Ex-oc-cĭp'ĭ-tal. [Lat. **Exoccipita'lis**; from the Gr. ἔξω, "without," and the Lat. *occipita'lis*, "occipital."] A term applied by Owen to the lateral part of the occipital bone.

Exoccip'ital Bone. In Anthropotomy, the condyloid process of the occipital bone: its homologue in the archetypal skeleton is called the *neurapophysis*. See VERTEBRA.

Ex-od'ic. [Lat. **Exod'icus**; from the Gr. ἔξω, "without," and ὁδός, a "way."] Proceeding out of the spinal marrow:—a term proposed by Dr. M. Hall as preferable to *Reflex motor*.

Ex'o-ġen. An exogenous plant.

Ex-oġ'en-ous. [Lat. **Exoġ'enus**; from the Gr. ἔξω, "without," and γένω, to "be born," to "grow."] A term applied to stems of plants which increase in diameter by the annual addition of a new layer to the outside of the wood, between it and the bark. These plants have two cotyledons, and are called *Dicotyledonous*. They have netted-veined leaves, and wood in concentric annual layers or rings around a central pith. All the trees and shrubs of the United States are exogenous, except a few in the South. The term is also applied by Owen to those parts, properly called *processes*, of bone, which shoot out as continuations of preceding elements. See AUTOGENOUS.

Exoġ'enous Plants. The name of the first class of phanerogamous plants. The number of the exogenous plants in the world is much greater than that of the Endogens. They are divided by Gray into two sub-classes,— *Angiospermæ* and *Gymnospermæ*. In the system of De Candolle, they are divided into four sub-classes: 1, *Thalamiflorœ*; 2, *Calyciflorœ*; 3, *Corolliflorœ*; and 4, *Monochlamydeœ*.

Ex-o-go'nĭ-um Pur'ga.* One of the names of the jalap-plant. It is a Mexican climbing plant of the order *Convolvulaceæ*. See JALAP.

Ex-om'pha-los,* Ex-om'pha-lus.* [From the Gr. ἐξ, "out," and ὀμφαλός, the "navel."] (Fr. *Hernie ombilicale*, ĕR'nĕ' ôM'bĕ'lĕ'kăl'.) Umbilical hernia. See OMPHALOCELE.

Ex-oph-thăl'mĭ-a,* or **Ex-oph-thăl'mos.*** [From the Gr. ἐξ, "out," and ὀφθαλμός, the "eye."] A swelling and protrusion of the eyeball; the same as OPHTHALMOPTOMA.

Ex-or'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. ἐξ, "out," and ὁρμή, "rushing."] Literally, a "rushing or breaking out." A term used by the Greeks as synonymous with ecthyma, or papulous skin, comprising gum-rash, etc.

Ex-or-rhi'zous. [Lat. **Exorrhi'zus**; from the Gr. ἔξω, "without," and ῥίζα, a "root."] A term applied to plants having the radicle free and naked,—that is, not enclosed in a sheath.

Ex'o-Skel'e-ton. [Lat. **Exoscel'eton**; from the Gr. ἔξω, "without," and σκελετόν, a "skeleton."] The skeleton in such animals as have a hard or bony case, or external skeleton. See DERMOSKELETON.

Ex-os'mic. [Lat. **Exos'micus.**] Belonging to exosmose.

Ex-os-mose'. [Lat. **Exosmo'sis**; from the Gr. ἔξω, "without," and ὠσμός, "impulsion."] A movement in liquids separated by a membranous partition, by which their principles are interchanged. This term is given to the liquid passing outwards. See ENDOSMOSE.

Ex-o-stem'ma.* A genus of trees or shrubs of the order *Cinchonaceæ*, found in the West Indies, etc. Their bark is febrifuge.

Exostemma Caribæum.* See BARK, CARIBEAN.

Ex-os'to-ma.* [From the Gr. ἔξω, "without," and στόμα, a "mouth."] The same as EXOSTOME.

Exosto'ma.* Nearly the same as EXOSTOSIS, which see.

Ex-os'tome, or **Exos'toma.*** The orifice in the outer coat of the ovule of a plant.

Ex-os-to'sis.* [From the Gr. ἔξω, "without," and ὀστέον, a "bone."] An exuberant growth of bony matter on the surface of a bone; the enlargement of a part or the whole of a bone.

Ex-o-tĕr'ic. [Lat. **Exoter'icus**; from the Gr. ἐξώτερος, the comparative degree of ἔξω.] A term applied to a series of periodic vital phenomena, being such as result from causes external to the organism.

Ex-o-the'çĭ-um.* [From the Gr. ἔξω, "without," and θήκη, a "case."] The name given by Purkinje to the coat of the anther.

Ex-ot'ic. [Lat. **Exot'icus**; from the Gr. ἔξω, "without."] Foreign; belonging to what is without, or beyond the limits of, our own country:—applied to diseases and plants.

Ex-pan-sĭ-bil'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Expansibil'itas, a'tis**; from *ex*, "out," and *pan'do, pan'sum*, to "spread."] The capability of being expanded or dilated.

Ex-pan'sion. [Lat. **Expan'sio, o'nis**; from the same.] The act of expanding; an increase in the bulk or volume of a solid, a liquid, or a gas, caused by heat; the increase of bulk, or of surface, of which natural bodies are susceptible.

Ex-pec'tant, Ex-pec-tā'tion. [From the Lat. *expec'to*, to "wait for."] These terms are applied to the method of observing the progress of disease without prescribing active remedies,— *i.e.*, leaving the disease almost entirely to the efforts of nature.

Ex-pec'to-rant. [Lat. **Expec'torans**; from *expec'toro, expectora'tum*, to "discharge from the breast" (from *ex*, "out," "from," and *pec'tus*, the "breast").] Facilitating or promoting the ejection of mucus, or other fluids, from the lungs and trachea.

Ex-pec-to-rā'tion. [Lat. **Expectora'tio, o'*nis*;** from the same.] The act of ejecting from the lungs or trachea by spitting; also the substance ejected.

Ex-pel'lent. [Lat. **Expel'lens;** from *ex-pel'lo*, to "drive out."] Driving out.

Ex-pe'rĭ-ence. [Lat. **Experien'tia;** from *expe'rior, exper'tus*, to "make trial."] Knowledge or wisdom acquired by experiment, observation, and patience. "It is the great and only ultimate source of our knowledge of nature and its laws." In Medicine, it is the knowledge acquired chiefly by observation and practice.

Ex-pĕr'ĭ-ment. [Lat. **Experimen'tum;** from the same.] (Fr. *Expérimentation*, ĕx'pā'rē'mŏN'tā'se-ŏN', or *Expérience*, ĕx'pā're'ŏNss'.) A trial; an act or operation performed in order to discover some truth or law of nature. Experiment and observation are the chief methods of acquiring experience and studying science. The sciences which depend on experiment, as Chemistry, are called *experimental sciences*. In Medicine, experiments are made on the lower animals in order to ascertain the effects of poisons and medicinal remedies.

Ex-pert'. [From the same.] A term applied to a physician charged with the duty of making a report on any case of legal medicine; also to any person whose skill and experience render him competent to judge in doubtful questions, and who is summoned as a witness for that reason.

Ex-pĭ-rā'tion. [Lat. **Expira'tio, o'*nis*;** from *expi'ro, expira'tum*, to "breathe forth."] The act of breathing out, or expelling air from the lungs.

Ex'pla-nāte. [From the Lat. *ex*, "out," and *pla'nus*, "level," "flat."] Spread or flattened out:—applied to parts of plants.

Ex-ploi-tā'tion. [From the Fr. *exploiter*, to "use," to "improve," to "cultivate."] The act of utilizing; cultivation (of land); improvement; the extraction of ore or mineral from a mine; the act of using anything so as to render it a source of profit.

Ex-plo-rā'tion. [Lat. **Explora'tio, o'*nis*;** from *explo'ro, explora'tum*, to "search diligently."] The investigation of the *physical signs* attending disease, as distinguished from what are commonly termed the *symptoms*, by means of auscultation, inspection, mensuration, palpation, and percussion.

Ex-plo'sion. [Lat. **Explo'sio;** from *explo'do, explo'sum*, to "strike out," to "explode."] A sudden expansion or bursting with a loud noise; the sudden and violent expansion of a compound or body caused by heat or chemical action.

Ex-plo'sives. [From the same.] A term applied to compounds which are used in war, mining, etc., for the sudden development of immense force. Among them are gunpowder, dynamite, nitro-glycerin, and gun-cotton.

Ex-pressed' Oils. Oils obtained from bodies by pressure. See EXPRESSION.

Ex-pres'sion. [Lat. **Expres'sio, o'*nis*;** from *ex*, "out," and *pre'mo, pres'sum*, to "press."] The process of forcing out the juices and oils of plants by means of a press. Also the manifestation of the feelings by the countenance, attitude, or gesture, or utterance of words. The function of expression is one of the functions of the highest order of animal life, which depends on the brain and manifests itself outwardly by the apparatus of phonation. Among inferior animals expression is but little developed; but the habitual concert of human beings requires a clear and direct transmission of ideas and sentiments. The function of expression can be manifested in three modes,—1, by the voice; 2, by mimicry; 3, by writing. Oral expression, or language, grows and is perfected in proportion to the development of our notions of our own constitution, of that of exterior objects, and of our relations with other species.

Ex-pul'sion. [Lat. **Expul'sio, o'*nis*;** from *ex*, "out," and *pel'lo, pul'sum*, to "drive," to "force."] The act of voiding the bowels or bladder. The delivery of the placenta; also the extrusion of an immature fœtus.

Ex-pul'sĭve. [Lat. **Expel'lens;** from the same.] (Fr. *Expulsif*, ĕx'pül'sĕf'.) A term applied to the pains in the second stage of childbirth, by which the child is expelled:—also applied in Surgery to a bandage so adjusted as to expel pus or other fluid.

Ex-san'guĭne, Ex-san-guĭn'e-ous. [Lat. **Exsanguin'eus;** from *ex*, priv., and *san'guis*, "blood."] Deprived of blood; anæmial; anæmic.

Ex-san-guin'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Exsanguin'itas, a'*tis*;** from the same.] The state of being without blood; anæmia.

Ex-sert'ed. [Lat. **Exser'tus;** from *ex'sero, exser'tum*, to "thrust out."] Projecting or protruding, as the stamens out of the corolla; projecting beyond the orifice of an organ.

Ex-sic-cā'tion. [Lat. **Exsicca'tio, o'*nis*;** from *exsic'co, exsicca'tum*, to "dry up."] The process of drying moist bodies by applying heat or atmospheric air, or absorbing the moisture by soft spongy substances.

Ex-stip'u-late. [Lat. **Exstipula'tus;** from *ex*, priv., and *stip'ula*, a "stipule."] Without stipules:—applied to plants.

Ex'stro-phў. [Lat. **Exstro'phia**, or **Ec'strophe;** from the Gr. *ἐκ*, "out," and *στρέφω*, to "turn" or "twist."] A congenital malformation in which, from deficiency in the abdominal wall, the bladder appears to be turned inside out, having the internal surface of the posterior *paries* open outwardly above the pubes.

Ex-suc'cous. [From the Lat. *ex*, priv., and *suc'cus*, "juice."] Juiceless.

Exsudation. See EXUDATION.

Extenseur. See EXTENSOR.

Ex-ten'sion. [Lat. **Exten'sio, o'*nis*;** from *ex*, "out," and *ten'do, ten'sum*, to "stretch."] The pulling of a fractured limb in a direction from the trunk, to obviate retraction of the lower fragments; also similar treatment in dislocations. *Extension* is also one of the essential properties of matter,—that property by which it occupies space.

Ex-ten'sor, o'*ris*.* [From the same.] (Fr. *Extenseur*, ĕx'tŏN'sŭR'.) An extender:—applied to several muscles.

Exten'sor Bre'vis Dig-ĭ-to'rum Pe'dis.* "Short Extensor of the Toes." A muscle situated on the back of the foot, having for its office to extend the first four toes.

Exten'sor Com-mu'nis Digito'rum Pe'dis.* "Common Extensor of the Toes." A muscle situated on the anterior part of the leg, and attached to the phalanges of the last four toes, which it extends.

Exten'sor Digito'rum Commu'nis.* "Common Extensor of the Fingers." A muscle of the forearm, the tendons of which are inserted into the phalanges of all the fingers, which it extends.

Exten'sor Pro'prĭ-us Pol'lĭ-cis Pe'dis.* "Extensor Proper of the *Thumb of the Foot*, or *Great Toe*." A muscle on the anterior part of the leg: its office is to extend the toe.

Ex-te'rĭ-or. Outward; situated on the surface or on the outside:—the opposite of *interior*.

Ex-ter'nal. [Lat. **Exter'nus**; Fr. *Externe*, ĕx'tĕrn'.] Outward; extrinsic; the opposite of *internal*:—applied to diseases which attack parts that are visible or superficial, or which are treated by manipulation or topical means.

Exter'nal Cap'sule. A term applied to a thin layer of white matter on the outer aspect of the lenticular nucleus of the brain.

Ex-tinc'tion. [Lat. **Extinc'tio**; from *extin'guo, extinc'tum*, to "quench."] The act of extinguishing or destroying; destruction; extirpation; death. "Creations and extinctions of species were going on through the whole course of the history [of the earth]."—(DANA.)

Ex-tir-pā'tion. [Lat. **Extirpa'tio, o'nis**; from *extir'po, extirpa'tum*, to "root out."] The complete removal or eradication of a part by the knife or caustic.

Ex'tra.* A Latin preposition signifying "without," "on the outside," "beyond," "over and above."

Ex'tract. [Lat. **Extrac'tum**; from *ex*, "out," and *tra'ho, trac'tum*, to "draw."] (Fr. *Extrait*, ĕx'trā'.) Literally, "that which is drawn out or extracted" from anything. The soluble parts of vegetable substances, dissolved in spirit or water, and reduced to the consistence of a syrup or paste by evaporation.

Ex-trac'ta,* plural of EXTRACTUM, which see.

Ex-trac'tion. [Lat. **Extrac'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] The drawing of a tooth, or taking foreign substances out of the body, or a tumor out of its cavity, etc.

Ex-trac'tĭve. [Lat. **Extracti'vus**; from the same.] (Fr. *Extractif*, ĕx'trăk'tĭf'.) A term applied to a peculiar modification of vegetable matter forming one constituent part of common extracts.

EXTRAC'TIVE PRIN'CIPLES. The designation of a variety of compounds, most of which crystallize and have a bitter taste, but cannot be referred to any particular series.

Ex-trac'tum,* plural **Ex-trac'ta.** [From the same.] (Fr. *Extrait*, ĕx'trā'.) An extract. That which is drawn out or extracted. A solid or semi-solid pharmaceutical preparation made by treating a drug with water, alcohol, diluted alcohol, ether, or other solvent, and evaporating the solution until the mass has a pilular consistence.

Extrac'tum Ac-o-ni'ti.* "Extract of Aconite." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the alcoholic extract of the root of *Aconi'tum Napel'lus*. The present officinal extract is much stronger than that of 1870, which was prepared from the dried leaves.

Extrac'tum Aconi'ti Flu'ĭ-dum.* "Fluid Extract of Aconite." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an alcoholic fluid extract of aconite root, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of the aconite root.

Extrac'tum Al'o-ēs A-quo'sum.* "Aqueous Extract of Aloes." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made of aloes and boiling distilled water.

Extrac'tum Ar'nĭ-çæ.* "Extract of Arnica." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the alcoholic extract of arnica.

Extrac'tum Ar'nicæ Ra-di'cis.* "Extract of Arnica Root." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an alcoholic extract of arnica root. It represents well the virtues of arnica. It is chiefly employed in the preparation of arnica plaster.

Extrac'tum Ar'nicæ Radi'cis Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Arnica Root." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an alcoholic fluid extract of arnica root, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of the arnica root.

Extrac'tum Ar-o-mat'ĭ-cum Flu'idum.* "Aromatic Fluid Extract." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an alcoholic fluid extract, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of the aromatic powder. This is an excellent aromatic in a concentrated form.

Extrac'tum Auran'tii (aw-ran'she-i) **A-ma'ri Flu'idum.*** "Fluid Extract of Bitter Orange-Peel." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an alcoholic fluid extract, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of bitter orange-peel. It is useful as a tonic.

Extrac'tum Bel-la-don'næ.* "Extract of Belladonna." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for an extract prepared as follows: Take of belladonna leaves, fresh, twelve troyounces. Bruise the leaves in a stone mortar, sprinkling on them a little water, and express the juice; then, having heated this to the boiling point, strain, and evaporate to the proper consistence.

Extrac'tum Belladon'næ Al-co-hol'ĭ-cum.* "Alcoholic Extract of Belladonna." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the alcoholic extract of belladonna. It is much used externally.

Extrac'tum Belladon'næ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Belladonna." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an alcoholic fluid extract of belladonna root, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of the belladonna root. This was formerly officinal (1870) under the name of *Extractum Belladonnæ Radicis Fluidum*.

Extrac'tum Belladon'næ Radi'cis Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Belladonna Root." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for an alco-

holic fluid extract of belladonna root, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of the root.

Extrac'tum Bray-e'ræ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Brayera." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an alcoholic fluid extract of brayera, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of the drug.

Extrac'tum Bu'ɛhu Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Buchu." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an alcoholic fluid extract of buchu, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of the drug. It affords the best means at our command for the exhibition of buchu.

Extrac'tum Cal'a-mi Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Calamus." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an alcoholic fluid extract of calamus, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of the calamus.

Extrac'tum Ca-lum'bæ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Calumba." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an alcoholic fluid extract of calumba, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of calumba. The absence of tannin makes this a desirable tonic in combination with chalybeates.

Extrac'tum Can'na-bis A-mĕr-ĭ-ca'næ.* "Extract of American Hemp." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for an alcoholic extract of American hemp.

Extrac'tum Can'nabis In'dĭ-çæ.* "Extract of Indian Cannabis." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an alcoholic extract of Indian cannabis.

Extrac'tum Can'nabis In'dicæ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Indian Cannabis." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an alcoholic fluid extract of Indian cannabis, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of the drug.

Extrac'tum Cap'sĭ-çi Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Capsicum." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an alcoholic fluid extract of capsicum, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of capsicum.

Extrac'tum Cas-ta'ne-æ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Castanea." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an alcoholic fluid extract of castanea, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of castanea.

Extrac'tum Ɛhĭ-maph'ĭ-læ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Chimaphila." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an alcoholic fluid extract of chimaphila, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of chimaphila.

Extrac'tum Ɛhi-ra'tæ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Chirata." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fluid extract made with alcohol and glycerin, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of chirata.

Extrac'tum Cim-ĭ-cif'u-ġæ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Cimicifuga." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an alcoholic fluid extract of cimicifuga, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of cimicifuga.

Extrac'tum Cin-ɛho'næ.* "Extract of Cinchona." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an alcoholic extract of yellow cinchona. It well represents the virtues of the bark, and is occasionally prescribed as a tonic in combination with other medicines.

Extrac'tum Cincho'næ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Cinchona." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a fluid extract made of yellow cinchona, one hundred grammes; glycerin, twenty-five grammes; one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of the drug. The formula of 1870 directed that it should be made of sixteen troyounces of yellow cinchona and four fluidounces of glycerin.

Extrac'tum Col'ɛhĭ-çi A-cet'ĭ-cum.* "Acetic Extract of Colchicum." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for an extract made of twelve troyounces of colchicum root, in moderately fine powder, and four fluidounces of acetic acid.

Extrac'tum Col'chici Ra-di'cis.* "Extract of Colchicum Root." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made of colchicum root, one hundred parts; acetic acid, thirty-five parts.

Extrac'tum Col'chici Radi'cis Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Colchicum Root." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a fluid extract of colchicum root, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of the drug.

Extrac'tum Col'chici Sem'ĭ-nis Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Colchicum Seed." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a fluid extract of colchicum seed, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of the drug. The formula of 1870 directed the use of glycerin, which is omitted in that of 1880.

Extrac'tum Col-o-çÿn'thĭ-dis.* "Extract of Colocynth." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made of one hundred parts of colocynth, dried and freed from the seeds, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it was made of forty-eight troyounces of colocynth and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol.

Extrac'tum Colocyn'thidis Com-pos'ĭ-tum.* "Compound Extract of Colocynth." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a preparation containing colocynth, aloes, cardamom, and scammony. It is an active and safe cathartic.

Extrac'tum Co-nī'i.* "Extract of Conium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for an extract made as follows: Take of conium leaves, fresh, twelve troyounces. Bruise the leaves in a stone mortar, sprinkling on them a little water, and express the juice; then, having heated this to the boiling point, filter it, and evaporate to the proper consistence, either in a vacuum with the aid of heat, or in shallow vessels, at the ordinary temperature, by means of a current of air directed over the surface of the liquid.

Extrac'tum Coni'i Al-co-hol'ĭ-cum.* "Alcoholic Extract of Conium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an extract made of conium (*i.e.*, the fruit), diluted hydrochloric acid, glycerin, and diluted alcohol. An important change in this extract was made by substituting the fruit for the leaves, which were directed in the formula of

1870. The extract has thus been made considerably stronger. The Pharmacopœia of 1870 directed that it should be made of conium leaves recently dried, alcohol, and diluted alcohol.

Extrac'tum Coni'i Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Conium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fluid extract made of conium, diluted hydrochloric acid, and diluted alcohol, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of conium.

Extrac'tum Coni'i Fruc'tûs Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Conium Seed." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a fluid extract made of conium seed, glycerin, muriatic acid, and alcohol, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of conium.

Extrac'tum Cor'nûs Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Cornus." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an alcoholic fluid extract of cornus, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of cornus. In the Pharmacopœia of 1870 this extract was named *Extractum Cornus Floridæ Fluidum.*

Extrac'tum Cu-be'bæ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Cubeb." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an alcoholic fluid extract of cubeb, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of cubeb.

Extrac'tum Cyp-rĭ-pe'dĭ-i Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Cypripedium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an alcoholic fluid extract of cypripedium, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of cypripedium.

Extrac'tum Dĭg-ĭ-ta'lis.* "Extract of Digitalis." The Pharmacopœial name (U S. 1870, 1880) for an alcoholic extract of digitalis. This extract contains all the virtues, and may be used for all the purposes, of the powdered leaves.

Extrac'tum Digita'lis Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Digitalis." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an alcoholic fluid extract made of digitalis, recently dried, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of digitalis. The formula of 1870 contained glycerin, which was abandoned at the last revision.

Extrac'tum Dul-ca-ma'ræ.* "Extract of Bitter-Sweet." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for an alcoholic extract of bitter-sweet.

Extrac'tum Dulcama'ræ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Dulcamara." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an alcoholic fluid extract of dulcamara, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of dulcamara. The present formula differs from that of 1870 in the absence of glycerin.

Extrac'tum Er-go'tæ.* "Extract of Ergot." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made as follows: Take five hundred parts of fluid extract of ergot to make one hundred parts. Evaporate the fluid extract of ergot in a porcelain capsule, by means of a water-bath, at a temperature not exceeding 50° C. (122° F.), constantly stirring, until it is reduced to one hundred parts. This is adapted for use in the hypodermic injection of ergot.

Extrac'tum Ergo'tæ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Ergot." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a fluid extract made from ergot recently ground, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of ergot.

Extrac'tum E-rĭg-er-on'tis Can-a-den'sis Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Canada Erigeron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a fluid extract of Canada erigeron, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of Canada erigeron.

Extrac'tum Er-ў-throx'ў-li Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Erythroxylon." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fluid extract of erythroxylon, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of erythroxylon.

Extrac'tum Eū-ca-lўp'ti Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Eucalyptus." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fluid extract of eucalyptus, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of eucalyptus.

Extrac'tum Eū-on'ў-mi.* "Extract of Euonymus." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an alcoholic extract of euonymus.

Extrac'tum Eū-pa-to'rĭ-i Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Eupatorium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fluid extract of eupatorium, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of eupatorium.

Extrac'tum Fran'gu-læ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Frangula." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fluid extract of frangula, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of frangula. It is intended to be a laxative, but it is frequently disappointing, as the drug is rarely obtained of uniform good quality.

Extrac'tum Ǧel-se'mĭ-i Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Gelsemium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a fluid extract of gelsemium, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of gelsemium. It is considered by some very useful as a nervous and arterial sedative. But it cannot be safely relied upon; and in overdoses it is a dangerous poison.

Extrac'tum Ǧen-tĭ-a'næ.* "Extract of Gentian." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an aqueous extract of gentian. It is frequently used as a tonic, in the form of pill, either alone or in connection with metallic preparations.

Extrac'tum Gentia'næ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Gentian." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a fluid extract of gentian, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of gentian. It affords a convenient method of giving to mixtures the tonic properties of gentian when required.

Extrac'tum Ǧe-ra'nĭ-i Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Geranium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a fluid extract of geranium, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of geranium.

Extrac'tum Glўç-ўr-rhi'zæ.* "Extract of Glycyrrhiza, or Liquorice." The Pharmacopœial name (U. S. 1880) for the commercial extract of the root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra.* It occurs in cylindrical sticks having a glossy fracture and an agreeable sweet taste. It is a useful demulcent, much employed in cough mixtures, and often added to infusions or decoctions.

Extrac'tum Glycyrrhi'zæ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Glycyrrhiza." The Pharmacopœial name (U. S. 1870, 1880) for a fluid extract of glycyrrhiza, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of glycyrrhiza. The fluid extract of 1880 differs from that officinal in 1870 in the absence of glycerin in the menstruum and the presence of water of ammonia.

Extrac'tum Glycyrrhi'zæ Pu'rum.* "Pure Extract of Glycyrrhiza." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an extract made from one hundred parts of glycyrrhiza, fifteen parts of water of ammonia, and distilled water, a sufficient quantity. It is of a soft, pasty consistence, and is used in making pharmaceutical preparations.

Extrac'tum Gos-sўp'ĭ-i Ra-di'cis Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Cotton-Root." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an alcoholic fluid extract of cotton-root, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of cotton-root.

Extrac'tum Grin-de'lĭ-æ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Grindelia." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fluid extract of grindelia, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of grindelia.

Extrac'tum Gua-ra'næ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Guarana." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fluid extract of guarana, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of guarana.

Extrac'tum Hæm-a-tox'ў-li.* "Extract of Hæmatoxylon." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an extract made of one hundred parts of hæmatoxylon, rasped, and one thousand parts of water. Macerate the hæmatoxylon with the water for forty-eight hours. Then boil (avoiding the use of metallic vessels) until one-half of the water has evaporated; strain the decoction while hot, and evaporate to dryness. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it was prepared as follows: Take of logwood, rasped, twelve troy-ounces; water, eight pints. Mix, and, having boiled to four pints, strain the decoction while hot; then evaporate to dryness.

Extrac'tum Ham-a-mel'ĭ-dis Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Hamamelis." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fluid extract of hamamelis, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of hamamelis. It well represents the virtues of witch-hazel.

Extrac'tum Hel-leb'o-ri.* "Extract of Black Hellebore." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for an alcoholic extract of black hellebore.

Extrac'tum Hy-dras'tis Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Hydrastis." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a fluid extract of hydrastis, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of hydrastis. This does not differ materially from that officinal in 1870.

Extrac'tum Hy-os-çy'a-mi.* "Extract of Hyoscyamus." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for an extract prepared as follows: Take of hyoscyamus leaves, fresh, twelve troyounces. Bruise the leaves in a stone mortar, sprinkling on them a little water, and express the juice; then, having heated this to the boiling point, strain, and evaporate to the proper consistence.

Extrac'tum Hyoscy'ami Al-co-hol'ĭ-cum.* "Alcoholic Extract of Hyoscyamus." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an extract made from hyoscyamus recently dried.

Extrac'tum Hyoscy'ami Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Hyoscyamus." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a fluid extract of hyoscyamus, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of hyoscyamus. This was improved in the last revision by abandoning the glycerin directed in the former process (1870).

Extrac'tum Ig-na'ti-æ.* "Extract of Ignatia." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for an alcoholic extract of ignatia.

Extrac'tum Ip-e-cac-u-an'hæ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Ipecac." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fluid extract of ipecac, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of ipecac. This extract was greatly improved in the last revision. Indeed, the process of 1870 was almost inoperative.

Extrac'tum Ir'ĭ-dis.* "Extract of Iris." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an extract made from iris, or blue flag.

Extrac'tum Ir'idis Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Iris." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fluid extract of iris, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of iris.

Extrac'tum Ja-la'pæ.* "Extract of Jalap." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for an alcoholic extract of jalap. It has all the medical properties of the root, but is not often exhibited alone, being chiefly used as an ingredient of purgative pills.

Extrac'tum Jug-lan'dis.* "Extract of Juglans." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an alcoholic extract of juglans.

Extrac'tum Kra-me'rĭ-æ.* "Extract of Krameria, or Rhatany." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an aqueous extract of krameria. Its virtues may be considered as in proportion to its solubility. It is much used for all purposes for which the astringent extracts are employed.

Extrac'tum Krame'riæ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Krameria." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a fluid extract of krameria, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of krameria.

Extrac'tum Lac-tu-ca'rĭ-i Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Lactucarium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fluid extract of lactucarium, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of lactucarium.

Extrac'tum Lep-tan'dræ.* "Extract of Leptandra." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an alcoholic extract of leptandra.

Extrac'tum Leptan'dræ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Leptandra." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fluid extract of leptandra, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of leptandra.

Extrac'tum Lo-be'lĭ-æ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Lobelia." The Pharmacopœial name

(U.S. 1880) for a fluid extract of lobelia, one centimetre representing one gramme of lobelia. It is used as an emetic and expectorant.

Extrac'tum Lu-pu-li'ni Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Lupulin." The Pharmacopœial name (U S. 1870, 1880) for a fluid extract of lupulin, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of lupulin. It is identical with that formerly officinal (1870).

Extrac'tum Mal'ti.* "Extract of Malt." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an extract made of malt, in coarse powder, not finer than No. 12, one hundred parts, and water. a sufficient quantity. It is of the consi tence of thick honey. It has been used as an emulsifying agent.

Extrac'tum Ma-ti'co Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Matico." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a fluid extract of matico, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of matico. It probably contains all the virtues of matico in an excellent form for internal administration.

Extrac'tum Me-ze're-i.* "Extract of Mezereum." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an alcoholic extract of mezereum.

Extrac'tum Meze'rei Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Mezereum." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a fluid extract of mezereum, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of mezereum. It is too active for internal administration. It is used chiefly as the active ingredient in the stimulating ointments of mezereon.

Extrac'tum Nu'cis Vom'ĭ-çæ.* "Extract of Nux Vomica." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an alcoholic extract of nux vomica.

Extrac'tum Nu'cis Vom'icæ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Nux Vomica." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fluid extract of nux vomica, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of nux vomica.

Extrac'tum O'pĭ-i.* "Extract of Opium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an aqueous extract of opium. It is double the strength of opium.

Extrac'tum Pa-rei'ræ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Pareira." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a fluid extract made of pareira, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of pareira. The extract of 1880 is practically identical with that of 1870.

Extrac'tum Phȳs-o-stig'ma-tis.* "Extract of Physostigma." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an alcoholic extract of physostigma, or Calabar bean. It is recommended as a remedy for tetanus.

Extrac'tum Pi-lo-car'pi Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Pilocarpus." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fluid extract of pilocarpus, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of pilocarpus. It is esteemed the most valuable of the new officinal fluid extracts. It represents jaborandi leaves thoroughly.

Extrac'tum Pod-o-phȳl'li.* "Extract of Podophyllum." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an alcoholic extract of podophyllum. It possesses the purgative properties of the root.

Extrac'tum Podophyl'li Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Podophyllum." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fluid extract of podophyllum, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of podophyllum.

Extrac'tum Pru'ni Vir-gin-ĭ-a'næ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Wild Cherry." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fluid extract of wild cherry, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of wild cherry.

Extrac'tum Quas'sĭ-æ.* "Extract of Quassia." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an aqueous extract of quassia. It concentrates a greater amount of tonic power in a given weight than any other extract of the simple bitters.

Extrac'tum Quas'siæ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Quassia." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fluid extract of quassia, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of quassia. It will probably never be given by itself internally, but is used to form the basis of infusions, etc.

Extrac'tum Rhe'i.* "Extract of Rhubarb." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an alcoholic extract of rhubarb.

Extrac'tum Rhe'i Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Rhubarb." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a fluid extract of rhubarb, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of rhubarb.

Extrac'tum Rho'is Gla'bræ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of *Rhus Glabra*." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fluid extract of Rhus glabra, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of Rhus glabra. It is useful as a gargle and a wash for the mouth.

Extrac'tum Ro'sæ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Rose." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fluid extract of red rose, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of rose. It is useful as an adjuvant and elegant astringent.

Extrac'tum Ru'bi Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Rubus." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a fluid extract of rubus, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of rubus.

Extrac'tum Ru'mĭ-cis Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Rumex." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fluid extract of rumex, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of rumex.

Extrac'tum Sa-bi'næ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Savine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a fluid extract of savine, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of savine. This extract of 1880 is identical with that formerly officinal. It is rarely given internally.

Extrac'tum San-guĭ-na'rĭ-æ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Sanguinaria." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fluid extract of sanguinaria, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of sanguinaria.

Extrac'tum Sar-sa-pa-ril'læ Com-pos'ĭ-tum Flu'idum.* "Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a fluid extract made of sarsaparilla, glycyrrhiza, sassafras bark, mezereum, and glycerin, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of sarsaparilla.

Extrac'tum Sarsaparil'læ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a fluid extract of sarsaparilla, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of sarsaparilla.

Extrac'tum Scil'læ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Squill." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a fluid extract of squill, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of squill. This differs from the fluid extract of 1870 in containing no glycerin in the menstruum.

Extrac'tum Scu-tel-la'rĭ-æ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Scutellaria." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fluid extract of scutellaria, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of scutellaria.

Extrac'tum Sen'e-ġæ.* "Extract of Seneka." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for an alcoholic extract of seneka (senega).

Extrac'tum Sen'egæ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Senega." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fluid extract of senega, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of senega. The addition of ammonia to the menstruum renders this a great improvement over the fluid extract of 1870.

Extrac'tum Sen'næ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Senna." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fluid extract of senna, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of senna. The present officinal fluid extract is very different from that of 1870, which contained 50 per cent. of glycerin.

Extrac'tum Ser-pen-ta'rĭ-æ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Serpentaria." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a fluid extract of serpentaria, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of serpentaria. It contains the virtues of the root within a small bulk.

Extrac'tum Spi-ġe'lĭ-æ et Sen'næ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Spigelia and Senna." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a fluid extract made as follows: Take of fluid extract of spigelia, ten fluidounces; fluid extract of senna, six fluidounces; oil of anise, oil of caraway, each, twenty minims. Mix the fluid extracts, and dissolve the oils in the mixture.

Extrac'tum Spige'liæ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Spigelia." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fluid extract of spigelia, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of spigelia. The fluid extract of 1870 contained 50 per cent. of glycerin; this contains none. It is most used in connection with the fluid extract of senna.

Extrac'tum Stil-lin'ġĭ-æ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Stillingia." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a fluid extract of stillingia, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of stillingia. The glycerin used in the formula of 1870 was abandoned in the last revision.

Extrac'tum Stra-mo'nĭ-i.* "Extract of Stramonium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an alcoholic extract of stramonium seed. This is an excellent preparation, stronger and more uniform than any other officinal extract of stramonium. In the Pharmacopœia of 1870 this extract was named *Extrac'tum Stramo'nii Sem'inis.*

Extrac'tum Stramo'nii Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Stramonium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fluid extract of stramonium seed, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of stramonium.

Extrac'tum Stramo'nii Fo-lĭ-o'rum.* "Extract of Stramonium Leaves." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for an alcoholic extract of stramonium leaves.

Extractum Stramonii Seminis.* See EXTRACTUM STRAMONII.

Extrac'tum Ta-rax'a-ci.* "Extract of Taraxacum." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an extract made of fresh taraxacum, gathered in September, a convenient quantity, and of water a sufficient quantity.

Extrac'tum Tarax'aci Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Taraxacum." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a fluid extract of taraxacum, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of taraxacum. It is said to be an excellent vehicle for quinine.

Extrac'tum Trit'ĭ-ci Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Triticum." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fluid extract of triticum, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of triticum. It is valuable for its influence on the genito-urinary organs.

Extrac'tum U'væ Ur'si Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Uva Ursi." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a fluid extract of uva ursi, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of uva ursi.

Extrac'tum Va-le-rĭ-a'næ.* "Extract of Valerian." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for an alcoholic extract of valerian.

Extrac'tum Valeria'næ Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Valerian." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a fluid extract of valerian, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of valerian. This is a concentrated tincture, strong both in alcohol and in the virtues of valerian.

Extrac'tum Ve-ra'tri Vir'ĭ-dis Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Veratrum Viride." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an alcoholic extract of veratrum viride, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of veratrum viride.

Extrac'tum Vi-bur'ni Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Viburnum." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fluid extract of viburnum, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of viburnum.

Extrac'tum Xan-thox'ў-li Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Xanthoxylum." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fluid extract of xanthoxylum, one cubic centimetre represent-

ing one gramme of xanthoxylum. This new officinal thoroughly represents the virtues of the drug.

Extrac'tum Zin-ġib'er-is Flu'idum.* "Fluid Extract of Ginger." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a fluid extract of ginger, one cubic centimetre representing one gramme of ginger.

Ex-tra-fo-lĭ-ā'ceous. [Lat. **Extrafolia'ceus**; from *ex'tra*, "without," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] External to the leaf:—applied to stipulæ below the footstalk.

Extrait, ĕx'trā'. A French term for EXTRACT, which see.

Ex-trā'ne-ous. [Lat. **Extra'neus**; from *ex'tra*, "without."] Foreign; not intrinsic. The term *extraneous body* is applied to any solid, liquid, or gaseous matter, animate or inanimate, which is not a proper part of the human body, but occupies in some of the tissues or cavities a place foreign to it.

Ex'tra-U'ter-ĭne. [From the Lat. *ex'tra*, "on the outside," and *u'terus*.] A term applied to those cases of pregnancy in which the fœtus is contained in some organ outside of the uterus.

Ex-trav-a-sā'tion. [Lat. **Extravasa'tio, o'nis**; from *ex'tra*, "without," and *vas*, a "vessel."] The effusion of a fluid out of its proper vessel or receptacle; the escape of any fluid of the body, normal or abnormal, from the vessel, cavity, or canal that naturally contains it, and its diffusion into the surrounding tissues. The result of the effusion is also called *extravasation*.

Ex-trem'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Extrem'itas, a'tis**; from *extre'mum*, the "outermost part" or "end" of anything.] Any of the four limbs of animals; also the end or termination of anything.

Ex-trorse'. Turned outwards. The anther is extrorse when fastened to the filament on the side next to the pistil.

Ex-tro-ver'sion. [From the Lat. *extror'sum*, "outwards," and *ver'to, ver'sum*, to "turn."] That kind of malformation in which a part is turned inside outwards. The same as EXSTROPHY.

Ex-u'ber-ēs.* [From the Lat. *ex*, priv., and *u'ber*, "pap" or "udder."] A term applied to weaned infants, as opposed to *Sububeres*, or those being suckled.

Ex-u-dā'tion. [Lat. **Exuda'tio, o'nis**; from *exu'do, exuda'tum*, to "sweat out" (contracted from *ex*, "out," and *su'do*, to "sweat").] A sweating; the passing out of any liquid through the walls (or membranes) of the vessel containing it:—also applied to the oozing of the *liquor sanguinis* through the vascular walls; also to gums, resins, etc., which exude from trees.

Ex'u-dā-tĭve. [Lat. **Exudati'vus**; from the same.] Belonging to exudation; promoting exudation.

Ex-ul-cer-ā'tion. [Lat. **Exulcera'tio, o'nis**; from *exul'cero, exulcera'tum*, to "make sore."] A soreness; the early state, or commencement, of ulceration.

Ex-u'vĭ-æ,* gen. **Ex-u-vĭ-a'rum** (found only in the plural). [From the Lat. *ex'uo*, to "strip," to "spoil," to "put off."] The shells, etc., found in particular strata. In Zoology, applied to the slough or cast skins of animals whose nature it is to throw them off at certain seasons.

Ex-u'vĭ-al. [Lat. **Exuvia'lis.**] Belonging to exuviæ.

Eўe. [Lat. **Oc'ulus**; Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*; Fr. *Œil*, ŭl; Ger. *Auge*, owg'ẹh.] The organ of vision. The eyes occupy two cavities, called *orbits*, situated in the lower anterior part of the cranium: they communicate with the brain by means of the optic nerves. The organ consists of a ball or globe containing within itself the iris, the lens, the aqueous and vitreous humors, the retina, etc. This ball moves freely in a socket, and is readily turned at will in every direction by six muscles especially appropriated to this purpose. It is covered anteriorly by a delicate mucous membrane, termed the *conjuncti'va*, and is protected from external injury by the eyelashes and eyelids. At the very front part of the ball is situated a transparent horny membrane, termed the *cornea*. The various parts of the eye will be more particularly noticed each in its alphabetical place. In Botany, the term *eye* is applied to a leaf-bud; also to the centre or central marking of a flower.

Eye of Ty'phon. The mystic name given by the Egyptians to the *Squill*, or sea-onion.

Eyebrow. See SUPERCILIUM.

Eyelash. See CILIUM.

Eyelid. See PALPEBRA.

Eye'-Teeth. The upper *cuspidati*, or canine teeth, the fangs of which reach almost to the orbit of the eye.

F.

F., or **Ft.** = *Fi'at*,* or *Fi'ant.** "Let there be made."

Faba.* See BEAN.

Fa'ba Por-ci'na.* The fruit of *Hyoscy'amus ni'ger.*

Fa'ba Pur-ga'trix.* The bean of *Ricinus communis* (or castor-oil plant).

Fa'ba Sanc'ti Ig-na'tĭ-i.* "Bean of St. Ignatius." See IGNATIA.

Fa'ba Su-il'la.* "Hog Bean." The fruit of *Hyoscyamus niger.*

Fabaceæ.* See LEGUMINOSÆ.

Fa-bā'ceous. [Lat. **Faba'ceus**; from *fa'ba*, a "bean."] Having beans; of the nature of beans.

Face. [Lat. **Fa'cies.**] The anterior and lower part of the head. The term is also applied to the various surfaces, or planes, by which a crystal is bounded.

Face A'gue. A form of neuralgia which occurs in the nerves of the face.

Face Grippée, fȧss grē'pā'. (Fr.) The "pinched or contracted face;" a peculiar expression of features forming one of the symptoms in peritonitis.

Faç'ets, or **Fā'cets.** [From the French *facette*, a "small surface."] The small circumscribed surfaces of a bone:—applied in Zoology to the different bases into which the surface of the compound eyes of the *Arachnidæ*, *Crustacea*, and *Insecta* is divided. Also applied, in Mineralogy, to the planes or faces of a crystal.

Fā'cial. [Lat. **Facia'lis**; from *fa'cies*, the "face."] Belonging to the face.

Facial Angle. See ANGLE, FACIAL.

Fa'cial Nerve. [Lat. **Ner'vus Facia'lis.**] The *portio dura* of the seventh pair.

Fa'cial Pa-ral'ў-sis. Paralysis of the muscles of the face due to disease or injury of the nucleus or fibres of the *portio dura* of the seventh pair of nerves. The most common cause of this affection is damage to the nerve as it passes through the narrow canal in the temporal bone. There the slightest effusion will cause pressure on the nerve. Such effusion may be due to exposure to cold,—"rheumatic,"—caries, or syphilis.

Fa'cial Vein. A vein which commences at the summit of the forehead, crosses the face obliquely, and joins the internal jugular. See ANGULAR VEIN.

Facies,* fa'she-ēz. The general aspect which an organism presents at the first view, before we have studied the details of which that aspect is the result. See FACE.

Fa'cies Hip-po-crat'ĭ-ca.* The peculiar expression of the features immediately before death:—so called because first described by *Hippocrates.*

Fa'cies Ru'bra.* The "red face;" another name for the *Gutta rosacea.* See ACNE.

Fac-tĭ'tious. [Lat. **Facti'tius**; from *fa'cio*, *fac'tum*, to "make."] Made by art; artificial.

Fac'tor. [From the same.] An element, agent, or constituent; also a name of each of several quantities which are multiplied into one another to form the product.

Fac'ul-tў. [Lat. **Facul'tas**; from *fa'cio*, to "do," to "make."] The power or ability by which an action is performed; an original or natural power of the mind or body; an inherent aptitude to manifest or perform something. The term is also employed to denote collectively the medical professors, or those of any other department, in a university. The phrase "medical faculty" is also used in a more general sense, to signify those skilled in the science of medicine.

Fæ'cēs.* [The plural of the Lat. *fæx*, *fæ'cis*, "sediment."] Dregs, or sediment. The alvine excretions or excrements.

Fæcula.* See FECULA.

Fæculent. See FECULENT.

Fa-ga'ra Oc-tan'dra,* or **Am'ў-ris Tomen-to'sa.*** A tree of the order *Amyridaceæ*, a native of Venezuela. A resin called *tacamahac* is obtained from it.

Fa'gin. [Lat. **Fagi'na.**] A narcotic substance obtained from the nuts of the *Fagus sylvatica.*

Fagopyrum.* See BUCKWHEAT.

Fa'gus.* [From the Gr. *φάγω*, to "eat;" in allusion to the esculent nuts.] The classical Latin and the systematic name of a genus of trees of the order *Cupuliferæ*, comprising only a few species. See BEECH.

Fa'gus Cas-ta'ne-a.* A name for the common Chestnut (*Casta'nea vulga'ris*).

Fa'gus Sўl-vat'ĭ-ca.* The systematic name of the common Beech of Europe, a large and handsome tree, bearing edible nuts from which a useful oil is obtained. The Copper Beech is a variety of this species having brownish-red or copper-colored leaves.

Fahrenheit's Thermometer. See THERMOMETER.

Faiblesse. See DEBILITY.

Faim. See FAMES.

Fainting. See DELIQUIUM ANIMI, and SYNCOPE.

Faint'ness. A feeling of great weakness or exhaustion, as if the subject of it were about to faint or become exhausted.

Faisceau, fȧ'sō'. The French term for FASCICULUS, which see.

Faix, fȧ. The French term for FŒTUS, which see.

Făl'cate. [From the Lat. *falx*, *fa'lcis*, a "scythe" or "sickle."] Scythe-shaped; shaped like a sickle:—applied to parts of plants.

Făl'cĭ-form. [Lat. **Falcifor'mis**; for etymology see preceding word.] Resembling a scythe in shape; plane and curved in any degree, with parallel edges; the same as FALCATE:—applied to leaves, pods, etc.; also, in Anatomy, to a ligament.

Fal'ciform Proç'ess. [Lat. **Proces'sus Falcifor'mis.**] A process of the *dura mater*, separating the hemispheres of the brain, and ending in the *tentorium*.

Falling. See PROCIDENTIA, and PROLAPSUS.

Falling Sickness. See EPILEPSY.

Fal-lo'pĭ-an. [Lat. **Fallopia'nus.**] A term applied to certain tubes or canals, and a ligament, first pointed out by the celebrated anatomist Fallopius.

Fallo'pian Lig'a-ment. The round ligament of the uterus.

Fallo'pian Tubes. Two canals enclosed in the peritoneum and extending from the sides of the fundus uteri to the ovaries. See UTERUS.

Fallopius, Aqueduct of. See AQUEDUCT OF FALLOPIUS.

Fâlse. [Lat. **Fal'sus**; from *fal'lo*, *fal'sum*, to "deceive."] (Fr. *Faux*, fō, or *Fausse*, fōss.] A term often applied in medicine to an unnatural or diseased condition of certain parts, as, *false joint*, *false membrane*.

False Aneurism. See ANEURISM.

False Conception. See CONCEPTION, FALSE.

False Joint. See ARTIFICIAL JOINT.

False Mem'brane, or **Ad-ven-tĭ'tious Mem'brane.** Terms applied to membranes formed on a free surface when from inflammation there is exudation of fibrinous matter, as in croup, or on a surface denuded of the skin, in consequence, for example, of a wound or a blister.

False Pas'sage. A passage formed by the laceration or ulceration of the mucous membrane of the urethra from forcible introduction of instruments in a wrong direction.

False Ribs. [Lat. **Cos'tæ Spu'riæ.**] The five inferior ribs, which (except the last two, or floating ribs) are joined anteriorly to each other and to the cartilage of the last *true* rib.

False Vision. See PSEUDOBLEPSIA.

False Wâ'ters. [Fr. *Fausses Eaux*, fōss ō.] A term applied by the French to a serous fluid which accumulates between the chorion and the amnion and is discharged at certain periods of pregnancy. This must not be confounded with the *liquor amnii*, which they term simply the "waters" (*eaux*).

Fâl-sĭ-fĭ-cā'tion. [From the Lat. *fal'sus*, "false," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] The act of counterfeiting; a fraudulent imitation or alteration of food or medicine by the admixture of spurious or inferior articles. The term is often synonymous with *adulteration*, which is practised to an alarming extent.

Fălx Cĕr-e-bel'li.* "Scythe of the Cerebellum." [Fr. *Faux du Cervelet*, fō dü sĕRv'lā'.] A triangular portion of the *dura mater*, separating the two lobes of the cerebellum.

Falx Cĕr'e-bri.* "Scythe of the Cerebrum." [Fr. *Faux du Cerveau*, fō dü sĕR'vō'.] The same as FALCIFORM PROCESS, which see.

Falx Major.* See FALCIFORM PROCESS.

Falx Minor.* See FALX CEREBELLI.

Fa'mēs.* [Fr. *Faim*, făN.] A Latin term signifying "hunger." Hence the terms *cura famis*, abstinence from food (literally, "cure of hunger,"—*i.e.*, "cure [by means] of hunger"), and *fames canina*, voracious or canine appetite. See BULIMIA.

Fa'mes Lu-pi'na.* "Wolfish Hunger." The name given to a form of bulimia in which the patient eats voraciously and passes his food *per anum* very soon after.

Fam'ĭ-lў. [Lat. **Fami'lia**; Fr. *Famille*, fă'mĕl'.] A number of genera having some organic resemblances. In Botany, a family is the same as a natural order.

Fam'ine. [From the Lat. *fa'mes*, "hunger."] General scarcity or destitution of food.

Fang. [From the Ger. *fan'gen*, to "take" or "seize" as prey, to "bite."] The sharp-pointed, perforated tooth in the superior maxillary bone of venomous serpents, through which a poisonous fluid flows into the wound made by it:—applied also to the root of a tooth.

Fan'-Shaped. Plaited like a fan. Also cuneate below and spreading above, like a lady's fan:—applied to leaves.

Fan'-Veined. A term applied to a leaf when its ribs or veins are disposed like the ribs or plaits of a fan.

Far'ad. [From the name of *Faraday*, the celebrated physicist.] A term denoting the *unit of capacity* in galvanic electricity.

Fa-răd'ic. Relating to faradisation.

Făr-a-dĭ-śā'tion, or **Făr-a'dism.** [From *Faraday*.] A term applied to electricity generated by induction, whether voltaic or magnetic; also to a method of treating disease by a localized application of induction currents.

Farcimen.* See FARCY.

Far-cim-ĭ-na'lis.* [From the Lat. *farci'men*, "sausage-meat."] The same as ALLANTOID, which see.

Farc'tus.* [From the Lat. *far'cio*, *farc'tum*, to "stuff."] Stuffed; filled; crammed.

Far'cy, or **Far-ci'men*** (called also **E-quĭn'ĭ-a,*** and **Glan'ders**). [From the Lat. *far'cio*, to "stuff."] A disease in which numerous small tumors suppurate and form ulcers. It occurs in the horse, ass, and mule, and is often communicated by contagion to men attending on those animals. In its aggravated form it is generally fatal. The name appears to have arisen from the idea that the disease was sometimes caused by overfeeding.

Fa-ri'na.* [From the Lat. *far*, all kinds of corn.] Wheat flour. The name for the flour from the seeds of *Triticum vulgare*:—also applied to the pulverized seeds of any cereal or leguminous plant. The farina of wheat is composed of water, starch, gluten, dextrin, and glucose.

Făr-ĭ-nā'ceous. [Lat. **Farina'ceus.**] Belonging to or containing farina; of the nature of farina. In Botany, mealy in texture.

Făr'ĭ-nose. [Lat. **Farino'sus,** "mealy."] Covered with a white mealy substance. The Latin term is used as the specific name of certain plants, as the *Al'etris farino'sa.*

Farr's Clas-sĭ-fĭ-cā'tion. As the Classification of Diseases, by Dr. W. Farr, has been very generally adopted (with comparatively slight modifications) both in this country and in Great Britain, a brief synopsis of it is here given. It is embraced in four classes and eighteen orders, as follows:

CLASS I.

Zymotic Diseases.—*Zymotici.* Diseases that are either epidemic, endemic, or contagious: induced by some specific matter, or by the want of food, or by its quality. In this class are four orders:

Order 1. *Miasmatici.* Examples: Small-pox, Dysentery, Typhus Fever, Hospital Gangrene.
" 2. *Enthetici* (implanted diseases). Examples: Syphilis, Hydrophobia.
" 3. *Dietetici.* Examples: Scurvy, Alcoholism.
" 4. *Parasitici.* Examples: Scabies, Tapeworm.

CLASS II.

Constitutional Diseases.—*Cachectici.* Sporadic diseases affecting several organs of the body.

Order 1. *Diathetici.* Examples: Anæmia, Cancer, Gout.
" 2. *Phthisici.* Examples: Scrofula, Phthisis, Tabes Mesenterica.

CLASS III.

Local Diseases.—*Monorganici* (affections of one organ).

Order 1. Brain Diseases. *Cephalici.* Examples: Apoplexy, Convulsions, Tetanus, Neuralgia.
" 2. Heart Diseases. *Cardiaci.* Examples: Pericarditis, Embolism.
" 3. Lung Diseases. *Pneumonici.* Examples: Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma.
" 4. Bowel Diseases. *Enterici.* Examples: Gastritis, Jaundice, Ascites.
" 5. Kidney Diseases. *Nephritici.* Examples: Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes.
" 6. Genetic Diseases. *Genetici* (of organs of reproduction). Example: Ovarian Dropsy.
" 7. Bone and Muscle Diseases. *Myostici.* Example: Synovitis.
" 8. Skin Diseases. *Chrotici.* Examples: Herpes, Psoriasis.

CLASS IV.

Developmental Diseases.—*Metamorphici.*

Order 1. Of Children. *Paidici.* Examples: Cyanosis, Teething.
" 2. Of Women. *Gyniaci.* Example: Paramenia.
" 3. Of the Aged. *Geratici.* Example: Loss of Memory.
" 4. Of Nutrition. *Atrophici.* Example: Atrophy.

Far-Sightedness. See PRESBYOPIA.

Fascia,* fash'e-ạ. [From the Lat. *fas'cis,* a "bundle."] Originally, a "swathe," "bandage," or "roller." The tendinous expansion of muscles; an aponeurosis. In Botany, a cross-band of color.

Fas'cia Crib-rĭ-for'mis.* "Sieve-like Fascia." A web of cellular substance stretched from the lower edge of Poupart's ligament over the inguinal glands:—so called because it is pierced with numerous openings for the transmission of the lymphatic vessels.

Fas'cia I-lĭ'a-cạ.* "Iliac Fascia." A strong fascia which covers the inner surface of the iliac and psoas muscles.

Fas'cia In-fun-dib'u-lĭ-for'mis.* "Funnel-shaped Fascia." A portion of cellular membrane which passes down on the spermatic cord, where it penetrates the *fascia transversalis.*

Fas'cia La'tạ.* "Broad Fascia." A broad tendinous expansion continued from the tendons of the *glutæi* and neighboring muscles, and maintaining in their proper position the various muscles of the thigh.

FASCIA LATA is also the name of a muscle at the upper and exterior part of the thigh. See TENSOR VAGINÆ FEMORIS.

Fas'cia of Ten'on. The name applied to a membrane of the eye connected with the tunica vaginalis.

Fas'cia Pro'prĭ-ạ.* The proper cellular envelope of a hernial sac.

Fas'cia Spi-ra'lis.* "Spiral Roller." A name for the common roller which is wound spirally round a limb.

Fas'cia Su-per-fiç-ĭ-a'lis.* "Superficial Fascia." A very thin layer of cellular membrane which covers the abdominal muscles immediately under the skin.

Fas'cia Tor'tĭ-lis.* A name for the tourniquet.

Fas'cia Trans-ver-sa'lis.* The cellular membrane lining the inner surface of the *transversalis abdominis* muscle.

Fascial, fash'ạl. [Lat. **Fascia'lis.**] Belonging to a fascia.

Fasciate, fash'e-at, or **Fasciated,** fash'e-āt-ed. [Lat. **Fascia'tus;** from *fas'cia.*] Banded or flattened like a little band:—applied to parts of certain plants.

Fasciation, fash-e-ā'shŭn, or **Fasciatio,*** fash-e-a'she-o. [From the Lat. *fas'cia,* a "bandage."] The binding up of a diseased or wounded part:—also a bandage.

Fas'çĭ-cle. A bundle or close cluster. See FASCICULUS.

Fascicled, făs'sĭ-k'ld. Growing in a bundle or tuft, as the leaves of the pine.

Fas-çic'u-lar. [Lat. **Fascicula'ris;** from *fascic'ulus,* a "little bundle."] Bundled together; clustered:—applied to roots.

Fas-çic'u-late. [Lat. **Fascicula'tus;** from *fascic'ulus,* a "little bundle."] Bundled together; clustered. In Botany, growing in bundles from the same or nearly the same point. The same as FASCICLED.

Fas-çic'u-lus,* plural **Fas-çic'u-li.** [Diminutive of the Lat. *fas'cis,* a "bundle."] (Fr. *Faisceau,* fă'sō'.) A term applied to a little bundle of muscular or nervous fibres, etc. In Botany, a fascicle or compact cyme, as in the Sweet William; also a handful of leaves, roots, etc.

Fas-ci'o-la He-pat'ĭ-cạ.* [From the Lat. *fasci'ola,* a "little strip of cloth."] Another name for the DISTOMA, which see.

Fas-tid'ĭ-um Ci'bi.* "Disgust of Food." See ANOREXIA.

Fas-tig'ĭ-ate. [Lat. **Fastigia'tus;** from *fastig'ium,* the "top."] Level-topped:—applied to branches or flowers which rise together to the same height, forming a flat top. Also close, par-

allel, and upright, as the branches of the Lombardy poplar.

Fast'ing. (Fr. *Le Jeûne*, lẹh zhun.) Abstinence from food. Progressive wasting of the body and failure of power are the necessary effects of fasting. The usual duration of life under complete abstinence from food and drink is said to be from eight to ten days.

Fat. [Lat. **A'deps, Pin'gue,** or **Pingue'do;** Fr. *Le Gras*, lẹh grȧ, *La Graisse*, lȧ grȧs.] A soft, whitish, animal substance, insipid, oily, inflammable, insoluble in water, and almost insoluble in alcohol. It consists of proximate principles or acids called *stearin, margarin,* and *olein,* combined with glycerin. An excess of fat diffused beneath the skin and beneath serous membranes, etc., causes the disease *obesity.* Chemically, fats are compounds of carbon and hydrogen, called *hydrocarbons.*

Fatigue, fa-teeg'. [Lat. **Fatiga'tio;** from *fati'go, fatiga'tum,* to "weary," "tire," or "vex."] Weariness; lassitude; the state to which the body is reduced by excessive or long-continued activity.

Fatty Degeneration. See LARDACEOUS DEGENERATION.

Fat'tў In-fil-trā'tion. A term applied to a deposit from the blood of fatty matter in the tissues. It is quite distinct from fatty degeneration, being simply a deposit, and not a morbid change in the tissues themselves.

Fạ-tu'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Fatu'itas, a'tis;** from *fat'uus,* "silly."] Weakness of understanding, or idiocy. See AMENTIA.

Fau'cēs,* gen. **Faucium,** fau'she-ŭm. [The plural of the Lat. *faux.*] The cavity at the back of the mouth from which the pharynx and larynx proceed.

Fau-ci'tis.* The same as ISTHMITIS, which see.

Fault. [From the Fr. *faute,* an "error" or "defect."] In Geology, a dislocation along a fissure; a complete fracture of the strata along a vertical or inclined plane. The beds on one side of the fracture are uplifted, and on the other depressed.

Fau'nạ.* [From *Fau'nus,* a sylvan deity of the ancient Romans.] The entire assemblage of animals, especially Mammalia, which nature has assigned to a particular country.

Faux,* gen. **Fau'cis.** The gorge, or mouth (see FAUCES) :—applied, by analogy, to the opening of the tube of a monopetalous corol, or the throat of a calyx.

Faux, fō, feminine **Fausse,** fōss. The French for FALSE, which see. *Faux* is also the French term for *Falx.* See next article.

Faux du Cerveau, fō dü sĕr'vō'. The French term for *Falx Cerebri.* See FALCIFORM PROCESS.

Faux du Cervelet, fō dü sĕrv'lȧ'. The French term for FALX CEREBELLI, which see.

Fa-ve'o-late. [From the Lat. *fave'olus,* the diminutive of *fa'vus,* a "honey-comb."] Honeycombed; the same as ALVEOLATE :—applied to parts of certain plants.

Fa-vose'. [Lat. **Favo'sus;** from *fa'vus,* a "honey-comb."] In Botany and Pathology, belonging to, or like, a honey-comb; faveolate.

Fa'vus.* A honey-comb :—applied to a kind of pustule. See PORRIGO.

Fay'nard's Pŏw'der. A celebrated powder for stopping hemorrhage, said to have been nothing more than the charcoal of beech wood, finely powdered.

Feather. See PLUME.

Feather-Veined. See PINNATELY-VEINED.

Feath'er-ў. Consisting of long hairs which are themselves hairy, as the pappus of *Leontodon taraxacum.*

Fe'brēs* (the plural of **Fe'bris,** a "fever"). Fevers. An order of the class *Pyrexiæ* of Cullen's nosology.

Fe-bric'u-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *fe'bris,* a "fever."] A slight fever. Simple fever of one or not more than a few days' duration, not preceded by any one known and invariable antecedent, and not attended by any one definite organic lesion.

Fe-brif'er-ous. [Lat. **Feb'rifer;** from *fe'bris,* "fever," and *fe'ro,* to "bear" or "produce."] Fever-producing :—applied to certain unhealthy localities.

Feb'rĭ-fuge. [Lat. **Febrif'ugus;** from *fe'bris,* a "fever," and *fu'go,* to "drive away."] Having the property of moderating or abating the violence of fevers; antipyretic :—applied to external applications or internal remedies which tend to lower the bodily temperature when it has been raised by the processes of fever. The principal febrifuges, given in the order of their activity, are cold baths, cold affusion or wet pack, alcohol and diaphoretics, quinia, digitalis, and aconite.

Feb'rĭle. [Lat. **Febri'lis;** from *fe'bris,* a "fever."] Belonging to fever; feverish.

Fe'bris.* [From the Lat. *fer'veo,* to "be hot."] A fever. See FEVER.

Febure's Lo'tion. A once celebrated remedy for cancer, consisting of ten grains of the white oxide of arsenic dissolved in a pint of distilled water, to which are added one ounce of the *Extractum Conii,* three ounces of the *Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis,* and a drachm of laudanum.

Feces. See FÆCES.

Fécond, fȧ'kôN'. The French term for FECUND, which see.

Fec'u-lạ. [Lat. **Fæc'ula,** the diminutive of *fæx, fæ'cis,* "dregs;" Fr. *Fécule,* fȧ'kül'.] Originally, the grounds or sediment of any liquor; any substance derived by spontaneous subsidence from a liquid. The term was afterwards applied to starch, which was thus deposited by agitating the flour of wheat in water; and, lastly, it denoted a peculiar vegetable principle, which, like starch, is insoluble in cold but completely soluble in boiling water, with which it forms a gelatinous solution.

Fec'u-lence. [Lat. **Fæculen'tia;** from *fæx, fæ'cis,* "dregs."] Dregs; excrement; fæces; also a feculent substance deposited from turbid fluids.

Fec'u-lent. [Lat. **Fæculen'tus**; from the same.] Having dregs or fæces; of the nature of dregs or fæces.

Fe'cund. [Lat. **Fœcun'dus**; Fr. *Fécond*, fā'kôn'.] Fruitful; prolific.

Fec-un-dā'tion. [Lat. **Fœcunda'tio, o'nis**; from *fœcun'do, fœcunda'tum*, to "make fruitful."] In Botany, the action of the pollen on the ovule, which thereby becomes impregnated; fertilization. In Physiology, the act of impregnating, or the state of being impregnated.

Fe-cun'dĭ-tў. [Lat. **Fœcun'ditas, a'tis**; from *fœcun'dus*, "fruitful."] The power of reproducing; fruitfulness.

Feeling. See TOUCH.

Feet, Distortion of. See TALIPES.

Feigned or Sim'u-lāt-ed Dis-eas'es. A term applied to cases in which the patient is an impostor and practises tricks to deceive, as some beggars and criminals; also to diseases which are difficult of diagnosis, and are feigned, not by deliberate deception, but because the patient is unable to resist the vagaries of his morbid nervous system. Hysteria in its protean forms supplies the greater number of these cases. A sudden shock, or the necessity for active exertion, will sometimes rouse and restore one who has been a bedridden hypochondriac for many years.

Fel,* gen. **Fel'lis.** (Fr. *Fiel*, fe-ĕl'.) Gall, or bile; a secretion found in the *cystis fellea*, or gall-bladder. See BILE.

Fel Bo-vi'num,* or **Fel Tau'ri.*** Gall, or bile, of the ox. See BILE.

Fel Bo'vis.* "Ox-Gall." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the fresh gall of *Bos Taurus*. It is supposed to be tonic and laxative. See BILE.

Fel Bo'vis In-spis-sa'tum.* "Inspissated Ox-Gall." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an extract made as follows: Take of fresh ox-gall one hundred parts: heat the ox-gall to a temperature not exceeding 80° C. (176° F.), strain it through muslin, and evaporate the strained liquid on a water-bath in a porcelain capsule to fifteen (15) parts.

Fel Bo'vis Pu-rĭ-fĭ-ca'tum.* "Purified Ox-Gall." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an extract made by precipitating fresh ox-gall with alcohol, filtering and evaporating.

Felĭ-dæ.* [From the Lat. *fe'lis*, a "cat."] A name denoting a family of mammals including the domestic cat, the lion, tiger, panther, leopard, etc.

Fel-lif'lu-a Pas'sio* (pash'e-o). Gall-flux disease,—an ancient name for cholera.

Fel-lif'lu-us.* [From the Lat. *fel*, "bile," and *flu'o*, to "flow."] Flowing with, or discharging, bile. See preceding article.

Fel'lin-ate. [Lat. **Fel'linas, a'tis.**] A combination of fellinic acid with a base.

Fel-lin'ic. [Lat. **Fellin'icus**; from *fel*, "gall," or "bile."] Belonging to bile, or gall.

Fellin'ic Aç'id. A peculiar substance obtained by digesting bilin with dilute hydrochloric acid.

Fe'lo de se.* [Low Latin *fe'lo*, a "felon," *de*, "with respect to," and *se*, "himself."] Literally, "one guilty of felony with respect to himself." A term in Medical Jurisprudence for one who commits suicide.

Fel'on. The name of malignant whitlow, in which the effusion is beneath the periosteum.

Fel'spar, or, less correctly, **Feld'spar.** A term applied to a group of minerals, comprising several species, named *albite, orthoclase, labradorite, oligoclase*, etc. They all contain silica and alumina; but the first has soda in addition, and is called *soda felspar*; the second has potash, and the third has lime.

Fel-spath'ic. Containing felspar as a principal ingredient.

Fe'male Flŏw'ers. A term applied to those flowers which have pistils and no stamens.

Feminine. See FŒMINEUS.

Fem-o-ræ'us.* [From the Lat. *fe'mur, fem'oris*, the "thigh."] Another name for the *crurœus* muscle, an extensor of the leg.

Fem'o-ral. [Lat. **Femora'lis**; etymology same as the preceding.] Belonging to the thigh; crural.

Fem'o-ro-çēle.* [From the Lat. *fe'mur*, the "thigh," and the Gr. *κήλη*, a "tumor."] The disorder termed *hernia cruralis*.

Fe'mur,* gen. **Fem'o-ris.** The thigh. Also the long cylindrical bone of the thigh, or *os femoris*. (Fr. *Os de la Cuisse*, ō dẹh lå kwēss.) Also the second articulation of the feet of the *Arachnides, Crustacea*, and *Insecta*.

Fe-nes'tra.* [From the Gr. *φαίνω*, to "make appear."] A window:—applied to two foramina of the tympanum of the ear. In Botany, an opening through a membrane.

Fe-nes'tral. [Lat. **Fenestra'lis**; from *fenes'tra*, a "window."] Belonging to windows; like windows.

Fe-nes'trate. [Lat. **Fenestra'tus**; from the preceding.] Pierced with holes, or with openings like windows:—applied to parts of certain plants.

Fen'nel. The *Fœniculum vulgare*.

Fen'u-Greek, or **Fen'u-grĕc.** The *Trigonel'la Fœ'num*, a plant forming, it is said, an article of food in Egypt. It grows also in the south of France. It is used chiefly in veterinary medicine.

Fer, fĕR. (Fr.) See IRON.

Fer'ment. [Lat. **Fermen'tum**; Fr. *Ferment*, fĕR'môN'.] A substance which by mere contact with certain matters, called *fermentible*, causes in them the phenomena of fermentation, while its elements do not enter into the composition of the resulting products, which are supplied by the fermentible matter, so that a considerable quantity of this matter is transformed by an almost inappreciable quantity of the ferment.

Fer-men-tā'tion. [Lat. **Fermenta'tio, o'nis**; from *fermen'to, fermenta'tum*, to "leaven."] The spontaneous changes which combinations of animal or vegetable matter undergo when exposed to the air and moisture at an ordinary tem-

perature. The term is applied to various processes, among which are the *vinous* fermentation, which produces wine and alcohol; the *saccharine*, which produces sugar; the *acetous*, which produces vinegar; and the *putrefactive*, which is the decomposition of organic substances containing nitrogen into fetid gas. Compounds which are capable of exciting fermentation are called *ferments*. The theory of fermentation now generally accepted is called the *germ theory*, which attributes the decomposition of the fermenting matter to the vital action of microscopic organisms, called *fungi*, of which yeast consists.

Fer-men'tum.* "Ferment." The substance which excites fermentation. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for "yeast." See preceding article.

Fermen'tum Cerevi'siæ* (sĕr-e-vish'e-ē). The scum or froth of beer during fermentation; barm; yeast.

Fern, Male. See ASPIDIUM FILIX MAS.

Ferns. [Lat. **Fil'ices.**] A natural order of cryptogamous plants of the class *Acrogens*. See FILICES.

Fe-ro'nĭ-a El-e-phan'tum.* [From the Lat. *Fero'nia*, the goddess of groves.] An Indian tree of the order *Aurantiaceæ*, yielding a gum resembling gum arabic. It is the only species of the genus. Its fruit is edible, and its leaves are aromatic and carminative.

Fer-ra'rĭ-a.* A genus of plants of the order *Iridaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of South Africa, Brazil, etc. The *Ferraria cathartica* and *Ferraria purgans*, natives of Brazil, are used as purgatives in that country.

Fer'ri,* the genitive of FERRUM, which see.

Fer'ri Car-bo'nas Sac-cha-ra'tus.* "Saccharated Carbonate of Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for ferrous carbonate preserved with sugar. It is a greenish-gray powder, having a sweetish and ferruginous taste. This is an excellent chalybeate, possessing the advantage of being readily soluble in acids.

Fer'ri Chlor'ĭ-dum.* "Chloride of Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for ferric chloride. It is in orange-yellow, crystalline pieces, very deliquescent, having a strongly styptic taste and an acid reaction. It is used almost exclusively in the form of tincture or liquor. See TINCTURA FERRI CHLORIDI.

Fer'ri Ci'tras.* "Citrate of Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a compound made from citric acid and the hydrate of iron. It is a pleasant chalybeate, and is best given in solution. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is made thus: Take of solution of citrate of iron a convenient quantity, evaporate the solution at a temperature not exceeding 140° to the consistence of a syrup, and spread it on plates of glass so that the salt, when it is dry, may be obtained in scales.

Fer'ri et Am-mo'nĭ-i Ci'tras.* "Citrate of Iron and Ammonium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a substance made from citric acid, water of ammonium, and the hydrate of iron. It is a pleasant chalybeate. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is made by mixing a pint of solution of citrate of iron with six fluidounces of water of ammonia.

Fer'ri et Ammo'nii Sul'phas.* "Sulphate of Iron and Ammonium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a substance containing sulphuric acid, iron, and ammonium. It is in the form of pale violet octahedral crystals, efflorescent on exposure to the air, with an acid, styptic taste. It is used as a styptic. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is made as follows: Take of solution of tersulphate of iron, two pints; sulphate of ammonium, four and a half troyounces. Heat the solution of tersulphate of iron to the boiling point, add the sulphate of ammonium, stirring it until it is dissolved, and set the liquid aside to crystallize. Wash the crystals quickly with very cold water, wrap them in bibulous paper, and dry them in the open air.

Fer'ri et Ammo'nii Tar'tras.* "Tartrate of Iron and Ammonium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a substance containing iron, tartaric acid, and ammonium. It occurs in transparent scales of a garnet-red or yellowish-brown color, with a sweetish taste. It is a mild chalybeate.

Fer'ri et Po-tas'sĭ-i Tar'tras.* "Tartrate of Iron and Potassium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a substance containing tartaric acid, potassium, and iron. It occurs in garnet-red scales, and has a sweetish taste. It is an agreeable chalybeate.

Fer'ri et Quin'ĭ-æ Ci'tras.* The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) of the citrate of iron and quinia. See FERRI ET QUININÆ CITRAS.

Fer'ri et Quĭ-ni'næ Ci'tras.* "Citrate of Iron and Quinine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a substance containing citric acid, quinine, and iron. It occurs in reddish or brownish scales, having a bitter taste. This salt combines the virtues of its two bases.

Fer'ri et Stryeh-ni'næ Ci'tras.* "Citrate of Iron and Strychnine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a substance containing citric acid, strychnine, and iron. It occurs in garnet-red scales, which are deliquescent on exposure to air, and have a bitter taste. It is an efficient tonic. In the Pharmacopœia of 1870 this salt was designated *Ferri et Strychniæ Citras*.

Fer'ri Fer-ro-çy-an'ĭ-dum.* "Ferrocyanide of Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for Prussian blue. It is deemed a tonic, febrifuge, and alterative, but it is seldom used.

Fer'ri Fi'lum.* The Latin name for iron wire; the *Ferrum in fila tractum* of the London Pharmacopœia.

Fer'ri Hy-po-phos'phis.* "Hypophosphite of Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a grayish-white substance containing hypophosphorous acid and iron. This salt may be given in states of the system where deficient powers of the cerebral centres are attended with an anæmic state of the blood.

Fer'ri I-od'ĭ-dum Sac-cha-ra'tum.* "Saccharated Iodide of Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for ferrous iodide, a yellowish-white or grayish powder, containing iodine, sugar, and iron, very hygroscopic, odorless, having a

sweetish, ferruginous taste: the presence of the sugar retards oxidation. Its medical properties are identical with those of iodide of iron.

Fer'ri Lac'tas.* "Lactate of Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for pale, greenish-white, crystalline crusts or grains, containing lactic acid and iron, permanent in the air, odorless, having a mild, sweetish, ferruginous taste. It has the general medical properties of the ferruginous preparations, and has been especially used in chlorosis.

Fer'ri Ox'a-las.* "Oxalate of Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a pale-yellow or lemon-yellow crystalline powder containing oxalic acid and iron, permanent in the air, odorless, and nearly tasteless, very slightly soluble in cold or hot water, but soluble in cold concentrated hydrochloric acid. It is a feeble chalybeate.

Fer'ri Ox'ī-dum Hy-dra'tum.* "Hydrated Oxide of Iron," or Sesquioxide of Iron. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a brown-red magma made by precipitating a solution of ferric sulphate with water of ammonia. It is wholly soluble in hydrochloric acid, without effervescence. It is important as an antidote to arsenious acid. It should be given in doses of a tablespoonful, to an adult, every five or ten minutes.

Fer'ri Ox'idum Hydra'tum cum Mag-ne'sĭ-â.* "Hydrated Oxide of Iron with Magnesia." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made by precipitating a solution of tersulphate of iron with an aqueous mixture of magnesia. It is an efficient antidote for arsenical poisoning.

Fer'ri Phos'phas.* "Phosphate of Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation containing phosphoric acid and iron. It is in thin, bright green, transparent scales, permanent in dry air when excluded from light, but turning dark on exposure to light, odorless, and having an acidulous, slightly saline taste. This phosphate is very different from the salt formerly officinal. It has been given with advantage in amenorrhœa and dyspepsia. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, *Ferri Phosphas* was made as follows: Take of sulphate of iron, five troyounces; phosphate of sodium, six troyounces; water, eight pints. Dissolve the salts separately, each in four pints of the water, then mix the solutions and set aside the mixture until the precipitate has subsided. Lastly, having poured off the supernatant liquid, wash the precipitate with hot water and dry it with a gentle heat.

Fer'ri Py-ro-phos'phas.* "Pyrophosphate of Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a preparation containing pyrophosphoric acid and iron, in thin, apple-green, transparent scales, permanent in dry air when excluded from light, but turning dark on exposure to light, odorless, and having an acidulous taste. It is a very good chalybeate, mild, yet efficient. The process now officinal differs materially from that of 1870.

Fer'ri Ra-men'ta.* "Raspings of Iron." A name for iron filings.

Fer'ri Sub-car-bo'nas.* "Subcarbonate of Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a salt containing carbonic acid and iron, in the form of a reddish-brown powder, insoluble in water, and wholly dissolved by hydrochloric acid. It is a rather feeble ferruginous tonic, nearly free from astringency.

Fer'ri Sul'phas.* "Sulphate of Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a preparation containing sulphuric acid and iron. It occurs in large, pale bluish-green prisms, efflorescent and absorbing oxygen on exposure to air, and having a saline, styptic taste. It is a very astringent chalybeate, and is useful as a disinfectant. It is a good remedy for erysipelas applied topically in the form of solution or ointment.

Fer'ri Sul'phas Ex-sic-ca'tus.* "Dried Sulphate of Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for ferrous sulphate dried at a temperature not exceeding 300°. It is a grayish-white powder, soluble in water except a small residue. It is used for making pills.

Fer'ri Sul'phas Præ-cip-ĭ-ta'tus.* "Precipitated Sulphate of Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made by precipitating a solution of ferrous sulphate with alcohol. It is a very pale bluish-green crystalline powder, efflorescent in dry air, but when in contact with moisture becoming gradually oxidized, and having a saline and styptic taste. It does not differ in properties from pure sulphate of iron in crystals.

Fer'ri Sul-phu-re'tum.* "Sulphuret of Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the protosulphuret of iron, prepared by melting together sublimed sulphur and iron in small pieces.

Ferri Va-le-rĭ-a'nas.* "Valerianate of Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation containing valerianic acid and iron in the form of a dark tile-red amorphous powder, permanent in dry air, having a faint odor of valerianic acid and a mildly styptic taste. It is rarely used, on account of its insolubility in water.

Ferric Oxide. See SESQUIOXIDE OF IRON.

Fer-rif'er-ous. [Lat. **Ferrif'erus**; from *fer'rum*, "iron," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Containing iron in some form, usually in the state of oxide or carbonate.

Fer'ro-. [From the Lat. *fer'rum*, "iron."] A prefix in compound names, denoting connection with iron.

Fer'ro-çȳ-an'ic Ac'id. A compound of cyanogen, metallic iron, and hydrogen. It contains the elements of hydrocyanic acid, but differs from it totally in its properties. Its salts, once termed *triple prussiates*, are now called *ferrocyanates*.

Fer-ro-çȳ'an-īde of Iron. [Lat. **Fer'ri Ferrocyan'idum.**] A compound formed by the union of iron with cyanogen or ferrocyanogen. It is commonly called *Prussian Blue*.

Ferrocyanide of Potassium. See POTASSII FERROCYANIDUM.

Fer-ro-çy-an'o-ġen. A diatomic radical formed by the union of three equivalents of cyanogen with one equivalent of iron.

Fer-ru'ġin-ous, or **Fer-ru-ġin'e-ous.** [Lat. **Ferrugin'eus,** or **Ferrugino'sus**; from *ferru'go,* the "rust of iron."] Containing iron-rust; resembling iron-rust in color; of a yellowish-brown color.

Fer'rum.* "Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for metallic iron in the form of fine, bright, non-elastic wire. The preparations of iron are eminently tonic, and peculiarly well fitted to improve the quality of the blood when it is impoverished.

Ferrum Oxidatum Hydratum.* See FERRI OXIDUM HYDRATUM.

Fer'rum Re-dac'tum.* "Reduced Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for metallic iron in fine powder, obtained by reducing the carbonate or sesquioxide of iron by hydrogen at a dull red heat.

Fer'rum Re-duc'tum.* "Reduced Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a very fine, grayish-black, lustreless powder, consisting of metallic iron, permanent in dry air, without odor or taste, and insoluble in water or in alcohol. It is one of the best of chalybeate tonics. This preparation is equivalent to the *Ferrum Redactum* which was officinal in 1870.

Fer'tīle. [Lat. **Fer'tilis**; from *fe'ro,* to "bring forth."] Fruitful:—applied to flowers having a pistil, or producing seeds capable of vegetation; fertilized.

Fer-tĭl-i-zā'tion. In Botany, the process by which pollen causes the embryo to be formed. See CROSS-FERTILIZATION, and FECUNDATION.

Fer'u-la.* [From the Lat. *fe'rio,* to "strike."] Originally, a "rod" for punishing children (SKEAT):—afterwards applied to certain plants with a rod-like stem. A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria,* natural order *Umbelliferæ.*

Fer'ula As-a-fœt'ĭ-da.* The plant which yields asafetida.

Fer'vor.* [From the Lat. *fer'veo,* to "boil."] A violent and scorching heat. *Ardor* denotes an excessive heat; *calor,* a moderate or natural heat.

Fessier, fĕs'sē'ā'. [From the Fr. *fesse,* the "buttock."] The French term for GLUTEAL or GLUTÆUS, which see.

Fes'ter. A superficial suppuration resulting from irritation of the skin, the pus being developed in vesicles of irregular figure and extent. *Fester* is also used as an intransitive verb signifying to suppurate superficially.

Fĕs'ter-ing. A word applied to a sore, signifying the discharge either of pus or of a morbid watery fluid.

Fes-tooned' Rings. A popular designation of the fibrous zones or tendinous circles which surround the orifices of the heart.

Fe'tal. [Lat. **Fœta'lis.**] Belonging to the fœtus.

Feticide. See FŒTICIDE.

Fet'id. [Lat. **Fœt'idus**; from *fœ'teo,* to "become putrid," to "stink."] Having a bad or a disagreeable smell.

Fe'tor. [Lat. **Fœ'tor, o'ris**; from *fœ'teo,* to "stink."] A bad smell, or stink.

Feu-il-læ'a Cor-dĭ-fo'lĭ-a.* A climbing herbaceous plant of the order *Cucurbitaceæ,* a native of Jamaica. Its seeds are purgative and emetic, and have an intensely bitter taste. They are used as a remedy for various diseases.

Feuille. The French for LEAF.

Fe'ver. [From the Lat. *fe'bris,* the primary idea of which, according to Skeat, is a "trembling;" many scholars derive *febris* from *fer'veo,* to "boil," which implies the "trembling" of the water; *ferveo* may then suggest both the "shaking" which is the incipient stage of many fevers, and the "heat" or "burning" which forms the second stage; Fr. *Fièvre,* fe-a͡vr'; Ger. *Fie'ber,* fee'bẹr.] The name applied to a class of diseases characterized by a quickened pulse and a rise of the temperature of the body. Generally speaking, the temperature during the dominant stage of the fever furnishes a tolerable measure of the severity of the disease. When very high,—106° F., for example,—it is always an indication of great danger. If it does not exceed 101° or 102°, it indicates a comparatively mild form of fever.

Fevers have been divided into *idiopathic* and *symptomatic.* The latter are merely incidental to some other affection: thus, they may, for example, be a mere accompaniment of a severe wound. Idiopathic or essential fevers exist independently of any other affection.

Idiopathic fevers are further distinguished by names referring to their cause or origin, as *malarial* fevers (those arising from MALARIA, which see), and those which originate in some specific contagion or infection, as small-pox, measles, varicella, etc. These will be noticed in their alphabetical places. So the malarial fevers, as *intermittent, remittent,* etc., will be treated under their respective heads.

Fever, Bilious. See REMITTENT FEVER.

Fever, Hay. See HAY FEVER.

Fever, Intermittent. See INTERMITTENT FEVER.

Fever, Malarial. See MALARIAL FEVER.

Fever, Remittent. See REMITTENT FEVER.

Fever Root. See TRIOSTEUM.

Fever, Slight. See FEBRICULA.

Fever-Tree. See EUCALYPTUS.

Fever, Typhus. See TYPHUS FEVER.

Fever, Yellow. See YELLOW FEVER.

Fe'ver-few. A popular name of the *Matricaria Parthenium;* also called *Pyrethrum Parthenium.*

Fe'ver-ish. [Lat. **Feb'riens**; Fr. *Fièvreux,* fe-a͡'vRUh'.] A term applied to the state of one laboring under fever; also to that which causes fever.

Fi'ber.* The Latin term for the "beaver."

Fi'bre. [Lat. **Fi'bra.**] A term applied to the minute threads or filaments which occur in the structure of parts in animals and vegetables.

Fibres are long and slender anatomical elements. The fibres of the bark are generally longer and tougher than those of the wood, and are called *bast-fibres*. It is these latter that render flax and hemp such valuable materials for the manufacture of textile fabrics. The fibre of which cotton fabrics are made is a hair or appendage of the seed.

Fi'bre, An"ĭ-mal. [Lat. **Fi'bra Anima'lis.**] The filaments which compose the muscular fasciculi, the cellular membrane, etc.

Fi'bre, El-e-ment'ą-rў. In Botany, that thread which is turned round the interior of the tubes that are called spiral vessels.

Fi'bre, Wood'ў. [Lat. **Fi'bra Lig'nea.**] The filaments of which any woody substance is composed:—also called *wood-cells*. These are small tubes commonly between one- and two-thousandths of an inch in diameter. They are united in such a way that their tapering ends overlap one another.

Fibreux, fĕ'brUh'. The French term for FIBROUS, which see.

Fī'bril. [Lat. **Fibril'la**; the diminutive of *fi'bra*, a "fibre."] A term applied in the plural to the extremely slender filaments seen by the microscope, and by the collection of a number of which in a sheath, or *sarcolemma*, a muscular fibre (of animal life) is formed.

Fib-ril-la'tus.* [From the Lat. *fibril'la*, a "little fibre."] Disposed in very delicate filaments:—applied to muscles; also to roots.

Fī'brin, or **Fi'brīne.** [Lat. **Fibri'na**; from *fi'bra*, a "fibre."] A peculiar whitish, solid, insipid, and inodorous compound substance found in animal and vegetable matter. It is an organic ingredient of the blood and chyle, and the only component of the body that coagulates spontaneously. It is insoluble in alcohol, ether, and water.

Fib-rin-oġ'en-ous. [From the Lat. *fibri'na*, "fibrin," and the Gr. *γεννάω*, to "produce."] Producing fibrin:—applied by Virchow to a substance which exists in lymph and is converted into fibrin by exposure to air.

Fi'brin-ous. [From the Lat. *fibri'na*, "fibrin."] Composed of, or containing, fibrin; presenting the character of fibrin:—applied to aliments; also to certain diseases, as *fibrinous pneumonia*.

Fi'bro-. [From the Lat. *fi'bra*, a "fibre."] A prefix denoting a fibrous condition.

Fī'bro-Car'tĭ-laġe. Membraniform cartilage. The substance, intermediate between proper cartilage and ligament, constituting the base of the ear, and determining the form of that part; also composing the rings of the trachea, the epiglottis, etc. By the older anatomists it was termed *ligamentous cartilage*, or *cartilaginiform ligament*. Fibro-cartilages are sometimes formed as the result of a morbid process in different organs.

Fi'bro-Cel'lule. (Fr. *Fibre-Cellule*, fĕ'br sĕl'-ül'.) A term applied to smooth muscular fibres,—anatomical elements in which the narrow and elongated form of fibres is joined with the structure of cellules, inasmuch as they enclose a central nucleus.

Fi'bro-Çў's'tic. Having the character both of fibrous and of cystic matter:—applied to certain tumors.

Fī'bro-Plas'tic. [Lat. **Fi'bro-Plas'ticus**; from *fi'bro-*, and the Gr. *πλάσσω*, to "form."] Forming fibres:—applied to an organized tissue from the corpuscles exuded on sores.

Fi'bro-Vas'cu-lạr. Consisting of woody tissue and spiral or other vessels (of plants).

Fi'broid. [From the Eng. *fi'bre*, and the affix *-oid*.] Resembling fibre.

Fi'broid De-ġen-er-ā'tion. A morbid change of certain tissues (membranous ones especially) into a fibroid material.

Fī-bro'ma.* A fibrous tumor. See -OMA.

Fī-bro-neū-ro'ma.* [From the Eng. *fi'bre*, the Gr. *νεῦρόν*, a "nerve," and the affix *-oma*.] A fibrous tumor consisting chiefly of nerve-filaments, or occurring on a nerve.

Fī-bro'sis.* Fibroid degeneration.

Fī'brous. [Lat. **Fibro'sus**; from *fi'bra*, a "fibre."] (Fr. *Fibreux*, fĕ'brUh'.) Having fibres, or composed of fibres:—applied to tissues of animals and to parts of plants. In Botany, having a large proportion of woody fibres.

Fib'u-la.* Literally, a "clasp." The long bone extending from the knee to the ankle, on the outer side of the leg.

Fib'u-lar. [From the Lat. *fib'ula*.] Belonging to the fibula.

Ficatio,* fi-ka'she-o, or **Fi'cus.*** [From the Lat. *fi'cus*, a "fig."] A fig-like tubercle about the anus or pudenda.

Fī'coid. [Lat. **Ficoi'des**; from *fi'cus*, a "fig," and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a fig.

Ficoideæ,* fi-ko-i'de-ē. A natural order of plants. See MESEMBRYACEÆ.

Fi'cus.* A Linnæan genus of the class *Polygamia*, natural order *Urticaceæ*. The genus *Ficus* comprises about one hundred and fifty species. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the dried fruit of the *Ficus Carica*, or fig.

*Ficus** is also the name of a fleshy substance, or *condyloma*, resembling a fig. See FICATIO.

Fi'cus.* "Fig." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the fleshy receptacle of *Ficus Carica*, bearing fruit upon its inner surface. Figs are nutritious, laxative, and demulcent. Their chief medical use is as a laxative article of diet in constipation.

Fi'cus Car'ĭ-ca.* The fig-tree; also called *F. commu'nis*, *F. sati'va*, and *F. vulga'ris*. It is a native of Asia Minor, and is cultivated in many warm temperate climates. It bears a *multiple* fruit, or a mass of fruits resulting from many blossoms. The dried fruit contains much grape-sugar.

Fi'cus E-las'tĭ-ca.* The tree which affords caoutchouc, or Indian rubber. It is a native of the East Indies, and is cultivated in the United States for its beautiful foliage.

Fi'cus In'dĭ-ca.* The systematic name of the banyan-tree, which yields gum-lac.

Fid'dle-Shaped. Obovate, with a deep recess or indentation on each side; the same as PANDURIFORM:—applied to parts of certain plants.

Fid'gets. [Lat. **Tituba'tio.**] A term denoting general restlessness, with a desire of changing one's position.

Fi-diç-ĭ-na'lēs.* [From the Lat. *fid'icen*, a "harper."] A designation of the *lumbricales* (muscles) of the hand, from their usefulness in playing upon musical instruments.

Fièvre, fe-a̲vr'. The French term for FEVER, which see.

Fièvre Algide. See ALGIDA FEBRIS.

Fièvre Hectique. See HECTIC FEVER.

Fièvre Jaune. See YELLOW FEVER.

Fiévreux. See FEVERISH.

Fifth Pair of Nerves. See TRIGEMINI.

Fig. See FICUS.

Fig'ure. [Lat. **Figu'ra.**] A form; a shape; one of the ten numeral characters, 1, 2, 3, etc. In Geometry, a space bounded by lines or by surfaces. A *plane figure* is a space bounded by a line or lines. A *solid figure* is a space bounded by several faces or surfaces. Figure is one of the general properties of matter.

Fig'ure of 8. A term applied to bandages the parts of which are arranged so as to resemble the figure 8.

Fig'wort Fam'ĭ-lў. A synonyme of the order *Scrophulariaceæ.*

Fil'a-ment. [Lat. **Filamen'tum**; from *fi'lum*, a "thread."] A small, delicate, thread-like substance; a fibre. The thread-like part of a stamen; the stalk of the anther.

Fil-a-men'tose, or **Fil-a-men'tous.** [From the same.] Bearing, or formed of, slender threads or fibres:—applied to parts of plants.

Fi-la'rĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *fi'lum*, a "thread."] A thread-like parasitic worm which infests the cornea of the eye of the horse.

Fila'ria Med-ĭ-nen'sis.* The systematic name of the Guinea-worm.

Fil'bert. The popular name of the *Cor'ylus Avella'na.*

Filicales.* See FILICES.

Filices,* fil'e-sēz, the plural of the Lat. **Fi'lix.** Ferns. A natural order of cryptogamous plants, which abound in temperate and tropical regions, remarkable for their beautiful plumy foliage. They are propagated by *spores*, each of which is a single cell. These are borne on the leaves, which are called *fronds.*

Fil'ĭ-coid. [Lat. **Filicoi'des**; from *fi'lix*, "fern," and the Gr. εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Fern-like; belonging to ferns.

Fil-ĭ-col'o-ġў. [From the Lat. *fi'lix*, a "fern," and the Gr. λόγος, a "discourse."] The science of ferns; that branch of Botany which treats of ferns.

Fil'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Filifor'mis**; from *fi'lum*, a "thread."] Having the appearance of thread; thread-shaped; long, slender, and terete:—applied to parts of plants and animals.

Fi'lix,* gen. **Fil'ĭ-cis.** The Latin word for "fern:"—applied in the plural to a Linnæan order of *Cryptogamia.* (See FILICES.) Also a Pharmacopœial name of the rhizoma of *Aspidium filix mas.*

Fi'lix Mas.* "Male Fern." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the rhizoma of ASPIDIUM FILIX MAS, which see.

Film. The popular name for opacity of the cornea. Also a pellicle or thin skin.

Fil'ter. [Lat. **Fil'trum.**] An apparatus of various construction, for the purposes of filtration. Any porous material, as charcoal, flannel, or sand.

Fil'trate. [From the Lat. *fil'trum*, a "filter."] Any liquid strained or filtered.

Fil-trā'tion. [Lat. **Filtra'tio, o'nis**; from *fil'trum*, a "filter."] The process by which a fluid is gradually separated from the particles or impurities that may be floating or suspended in it; straining.

Fil'trum.* Literally, a "filter:"—sometimes applied to the superficial groove across the upper lip from the partition of the nose to the tip of the lip.

Fim'brĭ-a.* [Perhaps from the Lat. *fi'bra*, a "fibre" or "filament."] A border, or fringe:—applied in the plural (*fim'briæ*) to the extremities of the Fallopian tubes, and, in Botany, to fringe-like processes.

Fim'brĭ-ate, or **Fim'brĭ-āt-ed.** [Lat. **Fimbria'tus**; from *fim'bria*, a "fringe."] Fringed; having a fringe, or border:—applied to petals and other parts of plants.

Fi-me-ta'rĭ-ous. [From the Lat. *fi'mus*, "dung."] Growing on or amidst dung:—applied to certain plants.

Fi'nal Cause. The purpose or design for which a thing was created. The doctrine of final causes is termed *Teleology.*

Fin'ger. [Lat. **Dig'itus Ma'nus.**] In anatomical language, one of the five extremities of the hand; in popular parlance, one of the four besides the thumb.

Fingered. See DIGITATE.

Fins. [Lat. **Pin'næ.**] Membranous organs in fishes, somewhat analogous to hands and feet.

Fire'-Damp. A name given by miners to the explosive gas, consisting chiefly of light carburetted hydrogen, found in mines.

First In-ten'tion. Union by the first intention means adhesive inflammation without suppuration, as when the lips of a wound made by a sharp knife are brought into immediate contact, and quickly healed without much inflammation.

Fir-Tree. See ABIES.

Fish-Glue. See ICHTHYOCOLLA.

Fish-Skin. See ICHTHYOSIS.

Fis'sĭle. [Lat. **Fis'silis**; from *fin'do, fis'sum*, to "cleave."] Cleavable; easily cleft or cloven.

Fis-sip'a-rous. [Lat. **Fissip'arus**; from *fin'do, fis'sum*, to "cleave," and *pa'rio*, to "produce."] Producing offspring by portions being separated from the parent individual. See next article.

Fissip'arous Gen-er-ā'tion. That generation which occurs either by spontaneous division of the body of the parent into two or more parts, each part, when separated, becoming a distinct individual, as in the Monad, Vorticella, etc., or by artificial division, as in the Hydra, Planaria, etc. The propagation of plants by slips furnishes another example of this kind of reproduction.

Fis-sĭ-pā'tion. [Lat. **Fissipa'tio, o'nis.**] A faulty term for FISSIPAROUS GENERATION, which see.

Fis-sĭ-ros'tris.* [From the Lat. *fin'do, fis'sum,* to "cleave," and *ros'trum,* a "beak."] A term applied in the plural (*Fissiros'tres*) to a family of birds having a broad beak with an extended commissure; fissiros'trate.

Fis-su'ra Gla-se'rĭ-i.* "Glaser's Fissure." A fissure situated in the deepest part of the glenoid fossa.

Fissu'ra Lon-ġĭ-tu-dĭ-na'lis.* "Longitudinal Fissure." A deep fissure observed in the median line on the upper surface of the brain, occupied by the *falx cerebri* of the *dura mater.*

Fissu'ra Sўl'vĭ-i.* "Fissure of Sylvius." Called also **Fissu'ra Mag'na Syl'vii.*** "Great Fissure of Sylvius." A fissure which separates the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum. It lodges the middle cerebral artery.

Fissu'ra Um-bil-ĭ-ca'lis.* "Umbilical Fissure." The groove of the umbilical vein, situated between the large and small lobes, at the upper and fore part of the liver. This groove in the fœtus contains the umbilical vein.

Fis'sure. [Lat. **Fissu'ra;** from *fin'do, fis'sum,* to "cleave."] Any deep extended depression. A crack, or narrow opening; a narrow cleft or fracture. "Most eruptions of volcanoes take place through fissures in the sides of the mountain."—(DANA.) Dikes and veins are fissures that have been filled with metallic ores, lava, etc., ejected from volcanoes.

Fis'sure of the Spleen. The groove which divides the inner surface of the spleen. It is filled by vessels and fat.

Fis'sus.* [From the Lat. *fin'do, fis'sum,* to "cleave."] Divided; cleft. In Botany, divided half-way.

Fist. Armat. = *Fis'tula arma'ta.** "A clyster pipe and bag fit for use."

Fis'tu-la.* Originally, a "pipe." A sinuous ulcer, having an external opening often leading to a larger cavity, and slow to heal. A fistula is termed *blind* when it has but one opening, and *complete* when it has two, communicating with an internal cavity, and with the surface.

Fis'tula in A'no.* "Fistula in the Anus." A fistula in the cellular substance about the anus or rectum.

Fis'tu-lar, or **Fis'tu-lose.** [From the Lat. *fis'tula,* a "pipe."] Hollow and cylindrical, as the leaves of the onion; tubular:—applied to stems, etc., of plants.

Fistule. See FISTULA.

Fis'tu-lous. [Lat. **Fistulo'sus;** from *fis'tula.*] Of the nature of fistula:—also applied to plants having hollow stems, as many *Umbelliferæ.*

Fit. A popular term for a paroxysm or a sudden seizure characterized by a loss or disturbance of consciousness. (See EPILEPSY, CONVULSION, and SYNCOPE.) The term is also applied to a sudden or acute seizure of certain diseases, as ague and gout.

Fixed Air. See CARBONIC ACID.

Fixed Bod'ies. [Lat. **Cor'pora Fix'a.**] Substances which do not evaporate by heat, especially those which cannot be fused or volatilized, as carbon, silicon, etc.

Fixed Oils. See OILS.

Fix'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Fix'itas, a'tis.**] A property by which bodies withstand the action of heat. See FIXED BODIES.

Fl. = *Flu'idus.** "Fluid."

Flabellate. The same as FLABELLIFORM.

Fla-bel'lĭ-form. [Lat. **Flabellifor'mis;** from *flabel'lum,* a "fan."] Fanlike; fan-shaped; broad, rounded at the summit and narrowed at the base:—applied to leaves, etc.

Flac'çid. [Lat. **Flac'cidus.**] Weak and soft; lax; too limber to support its own weight:—applied to certain plants.

Fla-cour'tĭ-a.* A genus of shrubs and small trees of the order *Flacourtiaceæ,* comprising many species, natives of India and tropical parts of Africa and America. They mostly bear edible and astringent fruits. The leaves of *Flacourtia cataphracta,* a native of India, are astringent and stomachic, and are prescribed for diarrhœa. *Flacourtia sepiaria,* a native of India, bears edible fruits which, when unripe, are very astringent.

Flacourtiaceæ,* flā-koor-te-a'she-ē. [From *Flacour'tia,* one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous trees and shrubs, natives of the hottest parts of the East and West Indies. It comprises the *Bixa Orellana,* from which arnotto is obtained.

Flag, Sweet-Scented. See ACORUS CALAMUS.

Fla-ġel'lĭ-form. [Lat. **Flagellifor'mis;** from *flagel'lum,* a "little whip."] Flag'ellate; resembling a little whip; long, narrow, and flexible. A botanical term denoting "whip-like."

Fla-ġel'lum.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *fla'grum,* a "whip."] In Botany, a runner which is long and slender, like a whip.

Flake-White. The subnitrate of bismuth.

Flame. [Lat. **Flam'ma.**] The combustion of any substance yielding an inflammable gas; ignited gas in process of combustion. The ordinary flame of a lamp, candle, etc., is the result of the combustion of a hydrocarbon,—*i.e.,* its combination with oxygen.

Flame-Col'ored. [Lat. **Flam'meus.**] Fiery red or very lively scarlet.

Flam'me-us.* Flame-colored.

Flank. [Fr. *Flanc,* flŏN, the "side."] That part of the body between the false ribs and the *ossa innominata.*

Flan'nel. A light fabric of fine wool, which, in hot climates, is worn as an outer garment, because it does not absorb the rays of the sun. Hygienists advise the inhabitants of cold and temper-

ate regions to wear it next to the skin, because it absorbs sweat without hindering transpiration and circulation of air. When it is washed it should not be rubbed, for friction causes it to shrink or become *felted*.

Flash. A preparation used for coloring brandy and rum and giving them a fictitious strength: it consists of an extract of cayenne pepper, or capsicum, with burnt sugar.

Flat'u-lence, or **Flat'u-len-cy.** [Lat. **Flatulen'tia**; from *flatus*, "wind."] A collection of gas or wind in the stomach or bowels, from fermentation or chemical decomposition of the articles of food taken into the stomach; the undue generation of gases in the stomach and intestines. It is a common symptom in dyspepsia, gastritis, enteritis, etc.

Flat'u-lent. [Lat. **Flatulen'tus**; from the same.] Having flatulence, or causing flatulence.

Fla'tus.* [From the Lat. *flo*, *flatum*, to "blow."] Wind, or gas, in the stomach or bowels; flatulency.

Fla-ve'ri-a Con-tra-yer'ba.* A plant of the order *Compositæ*, a native of Peru and Chili. It is used as a vermifuge.

Fla-vĕs'çent, or **Flav'ĭ-dus.*** [From the Lat. *flavus*, "yellow."] Yellowish, or turning yellow; pale yellow.

Fla'vor. Odor, fragrance, or taste; the quality which affects or pleases the taste and smell combined.

Flax. The *Li'num usitatis'simum*, an annual plant generally cultivated in civilized countries for its fibre, which is the raw material of linen, and for its seed, which yields linseed oil.

Flax, Purġ'ing. The *Li'num cathar'ticum*.

Fleabane. See ERIGERON.

Flēam. [Fr. *Flamme*, flăm; related etymologically to PHLEBOTOMY.] An instrument for lancing the gums and for bleeding horses.

Fléchisseur. See FLEXOR.

Flesh. [Lat. **Ca'ro, Car'nis**; Fr. *Chair*, shêr.] The muscles, and generally the soft parts, of an animal:—sometimes applied to the fruit, leaves, etc., of plants, when of a thick consistence, somewhat like flesh.

Flesh, Proud. See PROUD FLESH.

Flesh'ў. See CARNEUS, and CARNOSUS. In Botany, composed of firm pulp or flesh. The term *fleshy plants* is applied to those which are succulent, as the *Cactus*, *Agave*, and *Cereus*.

Fleur, flŭR. The French name for "flower."

Flexible. The same as FLEXILE.

Flex'ĭle. [Lat. **Flex'ilis**; from *flecto*, *flexum*, to "bend."] Flexible; easily bent without breaking.

Flex'ion. [Lat. **Flex'io, o'nis**; from the same.] The act of bending; the state of being bent.

Flex'or, o'ris.* [From the same.] (Fr. *Fléchisseur*, flă'shĕ'sŭR'.) Literally, a "bender:"—applied to muscles.

Flex'or Car'pi Ra-dĭ-a'lis.* "Radial Flexor of the Wrist." See PALMARIS MAGNUS.

Flex'or Lon'gus Diġ-ĭ-to'rum Pe'dis.* "Long Flexor of the Fingers of the Foot." A muscle which arises from the posterior surface of the tibia and is inserted into the phalanges of the last four toes. It bends the toes, and extends the foot upon the leg.

Flex'or Lon'gus Pol'lĭ-cis.* "Long Flexor of the Thumb." A muscle which arises from the anterior part of the radius and interosseous ligament and is inserted into the second phalanx of the thumb. It bends the thumb and hand.

Flex'or Lon'gus Pol'licis Pe'dis.* "Long Flexor of the *Thumb of the Foot*, or *Great Toe*." A muscle which arises from the posterior part of the fibula and is inserted into the second phalanx of the great toe. It bends the toe.

Flex'u-ous, or **Flex'u-ose.** [Lat. **Flexuo'sus**; from the same.] Having many bendings or turnings; bending in opposite directions in a zigzag way:—applied to parts of certain plants.

Flex'ure. [Lat. **Flexu'ra**; from *flecto*, *flexum*, to "bend."] A bending; a fold; a curvature:—applied in Geology to the folds or plications of rocky strata which were originally horizontal, but are now tilted at various angles o rise into folds, forming ridges and valleys.

Flint. [Lat. **Si'lex.**] A silicious mineral, a massive variety of quartz, having a dull color and a conchoidal fracture, with translucent edges. The flint found in beds of chalk is composed partly of silicious infusoria, diatoms, and spiculæ of sponges.

Flint Glass. A compound formed of silex, 38.2; oxide of lead, 43.5; potassa, 11.7; and alumina, 2. It is a material of which lenses are often made.

Flint, Liq'uor of, or **Liq'uor Sil'ĭ-cum.*** A name formerly given to the solution of silicated alkali.

Float'ing. In Botany, swimming on the surface, as many leaves. See NATANS.

Float'ing Ribs. [Lat. **Cos'tæ Fluctuan'tes.**] The last two false ribs, whose anterior extremities are not connected with the rest, or with each other.

Floc'çi,* the plural of the Lat. *floccus*, a "lock or little particle of wool, cotton," etc.

Floc'çi Vol-ĭ-tan'tēs.* The imaginary objects floating before the eyes in cases of depraved sight. See MUSCÆ VOLITANTES.

Floccillatio.* See FLOCCILLATION.

Floc-çil-lā'tion. [Lat. **Floccilla'tio, o'nis**; from *floccus*, a "lock of wool," the "nap of clothes."] The picking of the bedclothes,—a symptom betokening extreme danger in certain fevers. See CARPHOLOGY.

Floc'cose (from the Lat. *floccus*, a "lock of wool,"), or **Floc'cu-lent.** Composed, or bearing tufts, of woolly or long and soft hairs:—applied to certain plants.

Floc'cu-lus,* otherwise called **Lo'bus Ner'vi Pneŭ-mo-gas'trĭ-ci.*** "Lobe of the Pneumogastric Nerve." A term applied to the pneumogastric lobule of the cerebellum: its form is that of a small foliated or lamellated tuft.

Flood'ing. [Lat. **Hæmorrha'gia Uteri'na.**] The popular term for uterine hemorrhage,—more particularly in connection with parturition.

Flo'ra.* [From the Lat. *flos, flo'ris*, a "flower."] (Fr. *Flore.*) Originally, the goddess of Flowers. The Flora of any country (or district) is the entire assemblage of plants which nature has allotted to it; also a systematic description of those plants.

Flo'ral. [Lat. **Flora'lis**; from *flos*, a "flower."] Belonging to flowers, or situated near a flower.

Flo'ral En've-lopes. This term is synonymous with the calyx and corolla of a flower. The floral envelopes are sometimes called the *perianth.*

Floral Leaf. See BRACTEA.

Flor'en-tine Or'ris. The *Iris Florentina.*

Flo'rēs.* [The plural of FLOS, which see.] "Flowers." A term formerly used to denote such bodies as assume a pulverulent form by sublimation or crystallization.

FLO'RES ANTIMO'NII.* "Flowers of Antimony." They consist of small, elongated, and very brilliant crystals of the sesquioxide of antimony.

FLO'RES BISMU'THI.* "Flowers of Bismuth." A yellowish oxide of bismuth.

FLO'RES SUL'PHURIS.* "Flowers of Sulphur." Sublimed sulphur.

FLO'RES ZIN'CI.* "Flowers of Zinc." Oxide of zinc, or philosophical wool.

Flo-rĕs'çence. [Lat. **Florescen'tia**; from *flores'co*, to "flower," to "flourish."] The act of flowering, in plants; also the season of flowering.

Flo'ret. A diminutive flower:—applied especially to each of the flowers which are crowded in the head of the *Compositæ.* See FLOSCULUS.

Florideæ.* See CERAMIACEÆ.

Flo-rif'er-ous. [Lat. **Florif'erus**; from *flos*, a "flower," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing flowers:—applied to a part of a plant, *i.e.*, a flowering branch.

Flos,* gen. **Flo'ris.** (Fr. *Fleur*, FLUR.) A "flower." That part of a plant which comprises the organs of reproduction, the essential parts of which are stamens and pistils. These in a complete flower are surrounded by two envelopes, of which the inferior, or exterior, is called the *calyx*, or *cup*; the superior, or interior, is termed the *corolla.* Flowers are either *hermaphrodite* or *unisexual*, and the latter are divisible into *male* (or *staminate*) and *female* (or *pistillate*). They are also distinguished as *polypetalous, gamopetalous*, and *apetalous.* See COROLLA, and CALYX.

Flos Æ-ru'gĭ-nis.* "Flower of Verdigris." *Cupri acetas*, or acetate of copper:—sometimes called *distilled* or *crystallized verdigris.*

Flos'cu-lous. [Lat. **Flosculo'sus**; from *flos'culus*, a "floret."] Having many florets; flos'culose.

Flos'cu-lus.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *flos*, a "flower."] A little flower; a floret.

Flour. See FARINA, and POLLEN.

Flour, Wheat'en. [Lat. **Fari'na Trit'ici.**] The pulverized seeds of wheat from which the bran has been separated. Starch is by far the most abundant ingredient in flour, which also contains several phosphates and a nitrogenous substance called *gluten.* This is the most nutritive part of the flour; and it is the comparative abundance of its gluten that renders wheat flour superior to that of other cereals.

Flower. See FLOS.

Flŏw'er-Bud. An unopened flower.

Flowering Plants. See PHANEROGAMOUS.

Flowerless Plants. See CRYPTOGAMIA.

Flowers of Antimony, Sulphur, etc. See FLORES.

Flu'āte. [Lat. **Flu'as, a'tis.**] A combination of fluoric acid with a base.

Fluc-tu-ā'tion. [Lat. **Fluctua'tio, o'nis**; from *fluc'tuo, fluctua'tum*, to "rise in waves."] A movement like that of waves alternately rising and falling:—applied to the undulation of a fluid within the body, ascertained by the proper application of the fingers or the hand, or by *succussion.*

Flu'id. [Lat. **Flu'idus**; from *flu'o*, to "flow."] Having particles easily separated, yielding to the least pressure, and moving over one another in every direction. Fluids are divided into two classes, *liquid* and *aeriform.* The latter are called gases or *elastic fluids.* Every animal and plant is composed of solids and fluids.

Flu'id of Co-tun'nĭ-us. A thin gelatinous fluid found in the bony cavities of the labyrinth of the ear:—so called from the name of the anatomist who first distinctly described it. It has been also called *A'qua Labyrin'thi* ("Water of the Labyrinth"), and, by Breschet, the *perilymph.*

Flu-id'ĭ-tȳ. [Lat. **Fluid'itas, a'tis.**] The quality of being fluid; the state of matter in which its molecules glide upon one another freely and are not retarded by cohesion. The term is generally applied only to liquids. Fluidity is essential to life.

Flu'ĭ-drachm. [Lat. **Fluidrach'ma**; from *flu'idus*, "fluid," and *drach'ma*, a "drachm."] Sixty minims; a fluid drachm.

Flu-id-un'cia* (-un'she-a). [From the Lat. *flu'idus*, "fluid," and *un'cia*, an "ounce."] Eight fluidrachms; a fluid ounce.

Flu'ĭ-tans.* Floating on the surface of water:—applied to plants, leaves, or flowers.

Fluke. An intestinal worm. See DISTOMA.

Flu-o-bo'rāte. [Lat. **Fluobo'ras, a'tis.**] A combination of fluoboric acid with a base.

Flu-o-bor'ic. [Lat. **Fluobor'icus**; from *fluo'rium*, "fluorin," and *bo'rium*, "boron."] Composed of fluorin and boron:—applied to an acid.

Fluohydric Acid. See HYDROFLUORIC ACID.

Flu'or, o'ris.* [From the Lat. *flu'o*, to "flow."] A flowing, or flux. Also fluorin, a simple body, the existence of which is predicated on mere analogy. The term is sometimes applied to a diseased condition of the mucous secretion of the vagina. See LEUCORRHŒA.

Flu'or Al'bus.* "White Flux." See LEUCORRHŒA.

Flu'or Spar (so called from its assisting the fusion of earthy minerals in metallurgic operations), or **Flu'or-īte.** Derbyshire spar; properly, fluoride of calcium. A beautiful mineral, which occurs massive, and also in crystals of various forms and colors, blue, purple, green, yellow, etc. Its primary form is an octahedron.

Flu-o-ra'tus.* Having or containing fluorine; flu'orated. Hydrofluoric acid has been called *fluorated hydrogen.*

Flu-o-res'çence. The modification of light and change of color which appears at the surface of some solids and liquids in consequence of a change in the refrangibility of the different rays, or a property which certain bodies possess to render the ultra violet rays visible, or to diffuse a temporary glimmer (*lueur*) when the ultra violet rays of the spectrum are thrown on them. Among the fluorescent substances are fluor spar, the silicate of uranium, laurel leaves, and the sulphate of quinine.

Flu-or'ic. [Lat. **Fluor'icus.**] Belonging to fluorin.

Fluor'ic Aç'id. An acid obtained by treating fluor spar with sulphuric acid. Owing to its destructive properties, it has been termed *phthore* (from the Gr. *φθόριος*, "destructive"). See HYDROFLUORIC.

Flu'or-ide. A combination of fluorin with a base. Among the numerous compounds of this kind are fluor spar, cryolite, and fluorides of sodium, silicon, silver, potassium, etc.

Fluoride of Calcium. See FLUOR SPAR.

Flu'or-in, or **Flu'or-ĭne.** [Lat. **Fluo'rium.**] A non-metallic element which is widely distributed, occurring in nearly all rocks, in many waters, plants, and animals. It is found abundantly in fluor spar and cryolite. It belongs to the group which comprises chlorine and bromine, and is supposed to be a gas, but it has not been isolated or seen in a free state, because chemists have no transparent vessel that can resist its corrosive action. It forms compounds with many metals, and with hydrogen, boron, and silicon, but not with oxygen. It is an essential constituent of the human body. See FLUOR.

Fluorite. See FLUOR SPAR.

Flu-or'u-ret. [Lat. **Fluorure'tum**; from *fluo'rium.*] A combination of fluorin with a simple body.

Flush. The temporary redness and heat caused by accumulation of blood in the capillaries of the face.

Flu'vĭ-ạl, or **Flu'vĭ-ạ-tīle.** [Lat. **Fluviat'ilis**; from *flu'vius*, a "river."] Belonging to a river:—applied to plants which grow in running waters.

Flux. [Lat. **Flux'us**; from *flu'o, flux'um*, to "flow."] Any excessive discharge from the bowels or other organs:—applied in Chemistry to any substance used to promote the fusion of metals. See FLUX, CHEMICAL.

Flux, Black. See BLACK FLUX.

Flux, Chem'ĭ-cạl. A substance or mixture much employed to assist the fusion of minerals. Alkaline fluxes are generally used, which render the earthy mixtures fusible by converting them into glass.

Flux'ion. [Lat. **Flux'io, o'nis**; from *flu'o, flux'um*, to "flow."] The change of metals or other bodies from solid to fluid by the agency of heat; fusion.

Flux'us Cap-il-lo'rum.* "Flowing [or Passing Away] of the Hair." A term applied by Celsus to *alopecia*, or the falling off of the hair.

Fly-Pŏw'der. (Fr. *Poudre à Mouches*, pood'r å moosh'.) A black powder, formed by the exposure of metallic arsenic to a moist atmosphere till it becomes partly oxidized, employed for destroying flies.

Flying Blisters. See BLISTERS, FLYING.

Fo'cus,* plural **Fo'çi.** Literally, a "hearth" or "fireplace." A term applied in Astronomy to the two points (*fo'ci*) within the elliptical orbit of a planet round the sun. In Optics, the point of convergence of the rays of light after passing through a convex lens or being reflected from a concave mirror.

Fœcunditas.* See FECUNDITY.

Fœm-in'e-us.* [From the Lat. *fœm'ina*, a "woman."] Belonging to a female; feminine.

Fœ-nic'u-lum.* Fennel. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ.* Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the fruit of *Fœniculum vulgare.* According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is the fruit of *Fœniculum dulce.* Fennel-seed is a grateful aromatic, and is much used as a carminative, and especially to correct the action of other medicines, as senna, rhubarb, etc.

Fœnic'ulum Dul'ce,* Fœnic'ulum Ger-man'ĭ-cum.* The sweet fennel.

Fœticide, fēt'ĭ-sīd. [Lat. **Fœtici'dium**; from *fœ'tus*, and *cæ'do*, to "kill."] The murder of the fœtus *in utero*; criminal abortion.

Fœ'tus,* or **Fe'tus.** (Fr. *Faix*, fā.) The child *in utero* from the fifth month of pregnancy till birth.

Foie, fwå. (Fr.) See LIVER.

Folia.* See FOLIUM.

Fo'lĭ-ạ Cĕr-e-bel'li.* [From the Lat. *fo'lium*, any sort of leaf.] A term applied to an assemblage of gray laminæ observed on the surface of the cerebellum.

Fo-lĭ-a'ceous. [Lat. **Folia'ceus**; from *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Full of leaves; leafy; pertaining to leaves, or like leaves in texture or form:—applied to parts of plants, and to certain minerals.

Fo'lĭ-ạge. [From the same.] A collective term for the leaves of plants. Leaves in their natural form and natural state; those that perform the proper or ordinary function of leaves,—*i.e.*, to assimilate crude sap and prepare nutriment. But seed-leaves and bud-scales, or the leaves that protect buds, are not foliage. "The botanist recognizes the leaf under other forms than that of foliage. We may call foliage the *natural form* of leaves."—(GRAY.)

Fo'lĭ-ate. [Lat. **Folia'tus**; from *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Clothed with leaves; leafy:—applied to plants.

Fo-lĭ-ā'tion. [Lat. **Folia'tio**, *o'nis*; from the same.] The putting forth of leaves; the arrangement of leaves in the bud; also the act of beating a metal into thin leaves.

Folie, fo'lē'. The French term for INSANITY, which see.

Folie Circulaire, fo'lē' sĕR'kü'lĕR'. A term applied by French psychological writers to a variety of insanity characterized by alternations of excitement and depression. The patient passes through an attack of mania, but when he appears to have recovered he sinks into melancholia, and thence emerges again to become maniacal and excited. The duration of each stage may vary from weeks to months: sometimes one state will follow the other immediately.

Fo-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Foliif'erus**, or **Folif'erus**; from *fo'lium*, a "leaf," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or producing leaves:—applied to plants.

Fo-lĭ-ip'a-rous. [From the Lat. *fo'lium*, a "leaf," and *pa'rio*, to "produce."] Producing leaves only, as leaf-buds.

Fo'lĭ-o-late. Relating to or bearing leaflets.

Fo'lĭ-ole. [Lat. **Foli'olum**; diminutive of *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] A little leaf, or leaflet.

Fo'lĭ-ose. [From the Lat. *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Leafy; abounding in leaves; covered closely with leaves:—applied to certain plants.

Fo'lĭ-um,* plural **Fo'lĭ-a.** [From the Gr. *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] The leaf of a plant. Also a thin plate of metal.

Fol'lĭ-cle. [Lat. **Follic'ulus**; diminutive of *fol'lis*, a "bag."] A little bag:—applied in Anatomy to a very small secretory cavity. In Botany, it denotes a simple pod opening by the inner suture, differing from the *legume*, which opens by both sutures.

Fol-lic'u-lar. [From the Lat. *follic'ulus*, a "follicle."] In Botany, resembling or belonging to a follicle.

Fol-lic'u-late. [Lat. **Follicula'tus**; from the same.] Having follicles.

Fol-lic'u-lose, or **Fol-lic'u-lous.** [Lat. **Folliculo'sus**; from *follic'ulus*, a "follicle."] Having numerous follicles:—applied to certain plants.

Folliculus.* See FOLLICLE.

Fol-lic'u-lus A'er-is.* "Little Bag of Air." The space at the broad end of an egg.

Fo-men-tā'tion. [Lat. **Fomenta'tio**, *o'nis*; from *fo'veo*, *fo'tum*, to "keep warm."] The application of any warm, soft, medicinal substance to some part of the body. The application to the surface of the body of flannel, cloth, or sponge, moistened with hot water, either pure or containing some medicinal substance in solution. The action of a simple fomentation is the same as that of a poultice, and it is superior to a poultice in lightness and cleanliness. By its warmth and moisture it tends to relax the muscular fibres of the skin and soften the cuticle, thus relieving tension and diminishing irritation.

Fo'mēs,* gen. **Fom'ĭ-tis.** [From the same.] Any porous substance capable of absorbing contagious effluvia, as woollen clothing, etc. See FOMITES.

Fom'ĭ-tēs,* the plural of the Lat. **Fo'mes.** A term applied to goods, clothing, or other materials imbued with contagion.

Fonction, fôNk'se-ôN'. The French term for FUNCTION, which see.

Fongosité, fôN'go'zĕ'tā'. The French term for FUNGOSITY, which see.

Fongueux, fôN'gŭh'. The French term for FUNGOUS, which see.

Fongus, fôN'güss'. The French term for FUNGUS, which see.

Fons,* gen. **Fon'tis.** The Latin for "fountain" or "spring." Hence the phrase *Aqua Fontis*, "water of (or from) a spring;" in other words, "spring-water."

Fons Pul-sat'ĭ-lis.* "Pulsating Fountain." The anterior fontanel, because for years after birth arterial pulsation may be there perceived. See FONTANEL.

Fontana (fon-tā'nă), **Canal of.** [So named in honor of Dr. *Fontana*, a distinguished Italian physiologist.] A canal situated at the junction of the cornea and sclerotica. It is sometimes called the *Ciliary Canal.*

Fon-ta-nĕl'. [Lat. **Fontanel'la**; diminutive of *fons*, a "fountain;" so named because the pulsating of the artery was imagined to resemble the bubbling of a fountain.] (Fr. *Fontanelle*, fôN'tă'nĕl'.) The quadrangular space between the frontal and two parietal bones in very young children. A smaller one, triangular, sometimes exists between the occipital and parietal bones.

Fon-ta'nus,* or **Fon-tĭ-na'lis.*** [From the Lat. *fons*, a "spring."] Growing in or near a spring of water.

Fon-tic'u-lus.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *fons*, a "fountain."] An issue, or artificial ulcer. See ISSUE.

Food. See ALIMENT, ALITURA, PABULUM, and DIET.

Foot. See PES.

Foot-Bath. See PEDILUVIUM.

Foot'-Jaws. The extremities of the last three pairs of feet in most *Crustacea.*

Foot-Stalk. See PEDICEL, PEDUNCLE, and PETIOLE.

Fo-ra'men,* gen. **Fo-ram'ĭ-nis**, nominative plural **Fo-ram'ĭ-na.** [From the Lat. *fo'ro*, to "bore a hole."] A hole, opening, aperture, or orifice.

Fora'men Cæ'cum.* "Blind Hole." The hole at the root of the spine of the frontal bone:—so called from its not perforating the bone or leading to any cavity. Also the designation of a little sulcus of the brain, situated between the *corpora pyramidalia* and the *pons Varolii.*

Fora'men Cæ'cum* (**of Morgagni,** morgăn'yē). A deep mucous follicle situated at the meeting of the *papillæ circumvallatæ* upon the middle of the root of the tongue.

Fora'men In-cĭ-si'vum.* The opening immediately behind the incisor teeth into the nasal fossa.

Fora'men Mag'num Oc-cip'ĭ-tis.* "Great Opening of the Occiput." The great opening at the under and fore part of the occipital bone, through which the spinal marrow passes, with its vessels and membranes.

Fora'men of Ma-ġen'die (or mȧ'zhŏn'dĕ'). An opening in the *pia mater*, where it passes over the fourth ventricle.

Fora'men of Mon-ro', Fora'men Commu'ne An-te'rĭ-us.* An opening under the arch of the fornix of the cerebrum, by which the lateral ventricles communicate with each other, with the third ventricle, and with the infundibulum.

Fora'men of Wins'low. An aperture situated behind the capsule of Glisson, first described by Winslow, and forming a communication between the large sac of the omentum and the cavity of the abdomen.

Fora'men O-va'le.* "Oval Opening." An opening situated in the partition which separates the right and left auricles in the fœtus. It is also called the *Foramen of Botal.* The same term is applied to an oval aperture communicating between the tympanum and the vestibule of the ear.

Fora'men Pneumat'icum* (nū-mat'ĭ-kŭm). "Pneumatic Foramen." A large aperture near one end of the long air-bones of birds, communicating with the interior.

Fora'men Ro-tun'dum.* "Round Opening." The round—or, more correctly, triangular—aperture of the internal ear. This and the *foramen ovale* are respectively synonymous with *Fenestra rotunda* and *Fenestra ovalis.*

Fora'men Su'pra-Or-bĭ-ta'rĭ-um.* "Supra-Orbital Opening." The supra-orbital hole or notch, situated on the ridge over which the eyebrow is placed. It gives passage to the superciliary artery.

Fora'men Ve-sa'lĭ-i.* "Foramen of Vesalius." An indistinct hole, situated between the *foramen rotundum* and *foramen ovale* of the sphenoid bone: it was particularly pointed out by Vesalius.

Fo-ram'ĭ-na.* The plural of FORAMEN, which see.

Fo-ram'ĭ-nāt-ed. [Lat. **Foramina'tus**; from *fora'men*, a "hole."] Pierced with small holes:—applied to the shells of certain *Protozoa.*

Fo-ram-ĭ-nif'er-a* [for etymology see next article], or **Rhiz'o-pods.** An order of *Protozoa*, forming calcareous shells mostly very minute and not visible to the naked eye. The animal is of the simplest structure possible, having no mouth, or stomach, or members. The shell is perforated by many minute orifices (*foramina*). These organisms are interesting to geologists, as they have contributed largely to the formation of limestone strata, and are found in all the formations, from the oldest to the newest. The chalk is mainly composed of their shells, some of which present beautiful forms.

Fo-ram-ĭ-nif'er-ous. [Lat. **Foraminif'erus**; from *fora'men*, a "hole," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or having foramina.

Fōrce. [From the Lat. *for'tis*, "strong;" low Lat. *for'tia*, "strength."] (Fr. *Force*, fɔrss.) Power; energy; the cause of motion; the efficient cause of all physical phenomena; that which causes, hinders, or arrests or modifies motion. The great natural forces are *attraction, electricity, heat,* and *light.* "The first great agent which the analysis of natural phenomena offers to our consideration, more frequently and prominently than any other, is force."—(SIR J. HERSCHEL.)

For'ceps,* gen. **For'çĭ-pis.** [As if *Fer'riceps;* from the Lat. *fer'rum*, "iron," and *ca'pio*, to "take."] Originally, a "pair of tongs or pincers:"—applied in Obstetrics to an instrument consisting of a pair of curved blades, for the purpose of grasping the head of the fœtus and bringing it through the passages, in certain cases of difficult labor:—in Surgery, to various surgical instruments, of diverse construction, for seizing hold of objects, etc.:—in Zoology, to the claws of certain *Crustacea.*

Forces of Medicines. See DYNAMICS.

For'cĭ-pate. [From the Lat. *for'ceps*, a "pair of pincers."] Forked like a pair of pincers:—applied to certain plants.

Fore'arm. [Lat. **Antibra'chium.**] The *cubitus*,—that portion of the arm between the elbow and wrist. In Ornithology, the second part of the anterior extremity which supports the wing.

Forehead. See FRONS, and SINCIPUT.

For'eign Bod'y. Any substance which is left in a wound and keeps up irritation, preventing its cure, as a bullet, a piece of broken glass, a splinter, a nail, etc.

Fo-ren'sic Med'ĭ-cĭne. Such parts of medicine as are connected with judicial inquiries. See MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Foreskin. See PREPUCE.

Forgetfulness. See AMNESIA.

Forked. See FURCATE.

Form. [Lat. **For'ma**; Gr. μορφή; Fr. *Forme*, fɔrm.] Shape; figure; contour; fashion; a model. It is one of the elements of beauty, and one of the general properties of matter. The form of a body depends on the situation of its several points in relation to a system of co-ordinate axes. Forms are the subjects of the science of Morphology.

For'māte, For'mĭ-āte. [Lat. **For'mas**, or **For'mias, a'tis.**] A combination of formic acid with a base.

For-mā'tion. [Lat. **Forma'tio**; from *for'ma*, a "form."] A term often used in Geology, and applied to a series of strata comprising those that belong to a single geological *age* or a single *period*, and which have a general similarity in their fossils. Thus, the *coal formation* comprises many strata of sandstone, shale, and limestone, besides the beds of coal. In its most extensive sense, the term is applied to all the rocks formed during an age, as, the *Silurian formation.* In Chemistry, a chemical act from which results the appearance of a simple or compound body, which

is set at liberty or produced either by decomposition or direct combination or by an indirect act.

For'mic. [Lat. **Formi'cus**; from *formi'ca*, the "ant."] A term applied to an acid obtained by distillation of ants and water. Formic acid can also be obtained from human blood, urine, oil of turpentine, and other vegetable products. It is a colorless liquid, having a density of 1.235, and a pungent, sour taste. It is corrosive, and when applied to soft skin produces violent pain. This acid diluted with water is said to be a good application to paralyzed limbs.

For-mi'ca.* Literally, an "ant." A genus of hymenopterous insects, presenting three sorts of individuals,—males and females, both having wings, and neuters, without wings. The genus comprises numerous species, widely distributed. The ant is remarkable for industry, ingenuity, and muscular strength.

Formi'ca Ru'fa.* The "red ant." An ant which contains an acid juice and oil supposed to possess aphrodisiac virtues.

For-mĭ-cā'tion. [Lat. **Formica'tio, o'nis**, a tingling like the stinging of ants; from *formi'ca*, an "ant."] (Fr. *Fourmillement*, foor'mĕl'mŏn'.) A sense of pricking or tingling on the surface of the body; an abnormal sensation of a creeping character, and resembling the crawling of ants on the surface.

For-miç'ic. The same as FORMIC.

For'mu-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *for'ma*, a "form."] (Fr. *Formule*, for'mül'.) A short form of prescription in practice, in place of the more full instruction in the Pharmacopœia. In Chemistry, *formula* is a concise mode of indicating by symbols the chemical constituents of a compound, or the results of chemical changes. The formula for common salt is NaCl. *Rational formula* is that which by a certain arrangement of symbols aims to represent the mode in which the elements are combined. For example, $CO^2.PbO$ indicates carbonic acid combined with protoxide of lead.

For'mўle, Per-ehlo'ride of, and **For'mў-lum Ehlo-ra'tum.** Names for chloroform.

For'nĭ-cate. [Lat. **Fornica'tus**; from *for'nix*, a "vault" (from *for'nicor*, to "be arched").] Arched; vaulted; overarched or arching over:—applied to parts of plants.

For-niç'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Fornicifor'mis**; from *for'nix*, a "vault."] Resembling an arch or vault; vaulted.

For'nix,* gen. **For'nĭ-cis.** An arch or vault. A white, fibrous, triangular substance of the brain beneath the *corpus callosum* and *septum lucidum*:—so called because it has a somewhat arched appearance:—also termed *Corpus psaloides*. In Botany, the term is applied to little arched scales in the throat of some corollas, as of Comfrey.

Fos'sa.* [From the Lat. *fo'dio, fos'sum*, to "dig."] Originally, a "ditch" or "fosse." A depression, or sinus. Also the *Pudendum muliebre*.

Fos'sa Hy-a-lo-i'de-a.* [See HYALOID.] The cup-like excavation of the vitreous humor, in which the crystalline lens is embedded.

Fos'sa In-nom-ĭ-na'ta.* "Unnamed Fossa." The space between the helix and the anthelix of the ear.

Fos'sa Lach-rў-ma'lis.* "Lachrymal Fossa." A depression in the frontal bone for the reception of the lachrymal gland.

Fos'sa Na-vic-u-la'ris.* "Navicular or Boat-Shaped Fossa." The superficial depression which separates the two roots of the anthelix; also called *Sca'pha*, or "little boat:"—applied also to the dilatation towards the extremity of the spongy portion of the urethra. Also the name of a small cavity immediately within the fourchette.

Fos'sa O-va'lis.* "Oval Fossa." The oval depression presented by the septum of the right auricle of the heart.

Fos'sa Pĭ-tu-ĭ-ta'rĭ-a.* "Pituitary Fossa." The *sella turcica*, or cavity in the sphenoid bone for receiving the pituitary body.

Fos'sa Sca-pho-i'dēs.* A term synonymous with FOSSA NAVICULARIS.

Fos'sa Sўl'vĭ-i.* "Fossa of Sylvius." A designation of the fifth ventricle of the brain.

Fos'sil. [Lat. **Fos'silis**; from *fo'dio, fos'sum*, to "dig."] (Fr. *Fossile*, fos'sĕl'.) That which is dug out of the earth:—applied to organic remains, animal and vegetable, found in the strata of the earth. A fossil found in a rock is a relic of some species that lived when that rock was forming. Fossils are the surest criterion for determining the identity of strata and their chronological order. "Identity of species of fossils proves approximately identity of age."—(DANA.) Remains of nearly forty thousand extinct species of animals have been gathered from the rocks.

Fos-sil-if'er-ous. [Lat. **Fossilif'erus**; from *fos'silis*, a "fossil," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing, or containing, fossil specimens:—applied to certain rocks.

Fos-sil-ĭ-zā'tion. [Lat. **Fossiliza'tio, o'nis**; from *fos'silis*, a "fossil."] The process of converting into a fossil. Sometimes this consists in a superficial incrustation of the organism with mineral matter. The type of perfect fossilization occurs when the immediate or proximate principles of the elements are slowly decomposed and are replaced, molecule by molecule, by various mineral compounds, calcareous or silicious, so that the form, the volume, and the structure of the organism are preserved, but all or nearly all of the original substance is absent.

Fotus.* See FOMENTATION.

Fou, foo. The French term for INSANE, which see.

Fourchette, foor'shĕt'. (Fr.) [Lat. **Fur'cula.**] Literally, a "fork." The posterior commissure of the *labia majora pudendi*. In Comparative Anatomy, the prominent portion in the centre of the plantar surface of the horse's foot, shaped like the letter V, called in common language the "frog of the foot:"—applied also to the breast-bone ("merry-thought") of birds.

Fourmillement, foor'mĕl'mŏn'. The French term for FORMICATION, which see.

Fousel Oil. See FUSEL OIL.

Fo've-ate. [Lat. **Fovea'tus**; from *fo'vea*, a "pit," a "depression."] Having depressions or cavities; pitted:—applied to parts of plants.

Fo-ve'o-late, Fo-ve-o-lā'rĭ-ous. [Lat. **Foveola'tus, Foveola'rius**; from *fove'ola*, diminutive of *fo'vea*, a "pit."] Having little pits or depressions:—applied to parts of plants.

Fo-vil'la.* [Perhaps from the Lat. *fo'veo*, to "foster;" because it fosters or keeps alive the vital principle in the plant.] The fecundating liquor contained in the grains of pollen.

Fowler's Solution. See LIQUOR ARSENICALIS.

Fox'glove. The *Digitalis purpurea*.

Frac-tu'ra.* [From the Lat. *fran'go, frac'tum*, to "break."] Fracture. A genus of the order *Dialyses*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology. In Surgery, the solution of continuity of a bone, generally by external force, but occasionally by the powerful action of muscles.

Frac'ture. See FRACTURA. In Mineralogy, the term is applied to the appearance of the fresh surface of a broken mineral. The *fracture* is one of the characters by which species are distinguished. The varieties of fracture are *conchoidal*, *even*, *uneven*, *earthy*, and *hackly*.

Frac'ture, Com'mĭ-nūt-ed. A fracture in which the bone is broken or crushed into several pieces.

Fracture, Compound. See COMPOUND FRACTURE.

Fracture, Sim'ple. A fracture in which the bone only is divided, without any external wound.

Fræ'na,* the plural of FRÆNUM, which see.

Fræ'na Ep-ĭ-glot'tĭ-dis.* "Curbs of the Epiglottis." Three folds of mucous membrane which unite the epiglottis of the os hyoides and the tongue.

Fræ'na of the Valvule of Bauhin. The name given by Morgagni to the rugæ or lines observed at the extremities of the lips of the valvule of Bauhin, or ileo-colic valve.

Fræn'u-lum.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *fræ'num*, a "bridle."] A "little bridle." Sometimes used for FRÆNUM.

Fræ'num,* plural **Fræ'na.** (Fr. *Frein*, frĂN.) Literally, a "bridle," or "curb." A part which performs the office of a check or curb.

Fræ'num Lab-ĭ-o'rum.* The fourchette, or lower commissure of the *labia majora pudendi*.

Fræ'num Lin'guæ.* "Bridle of the Tongue." A fold formed at the under surface of the tongue by the mucous membrane of the mouth. Infants are said to be *tongue-tied* when the frænum is very short, or is continued too far forward towards the tip of the tongue.

Fræ'num of the Un'der Lip. [Lat. **Fræ'num La'bii Inferio'ris.**] A fold of the mucous membrane of the mouth, formed opposite to the symphysis of the chin.

Fræ'num Præpu'tii* (pre-pu'she-i). A triangular fold connecting the prepuce with the under part of the glans penis.

Fra-ga'rĭ-a.* Strawberry. A genus of stemless perennial plants of the natural order *Rosaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Europe, the United States, etc. The *Fragaria vesca*, which is commonly cultivated in gardens, is a native of Europe and North America. Its root is employed as an aperient and diuretic.

Fraga'ria Chi-len'sis.* The Chilian Strawberry, a native of Chili, Peru, and California. It is cultivated in France and other countries for its fruit or fleshy receptacle.

Fraga'ria E-la'tĭ-or.* The Hautbois, a species of strawberry, a native of Europe, and extensively cultivated. Its fruit has a musky flavor which many persons prefer.

Fraga'ria Vir-ĝin-ĭ-a'na.* The Scarlet or Wild Strawberry, a native of the United States. Many varieties of this species are cultivated in England and the United States. It is the original of the American Scarlet.

Fra-ĝil'ĭ-tas Os'sĭ-um.* A morbid "brittleness of the bones." See MOLLITIES OSSIUM.

Frag'ment. [Lat. **Fragmen'tum**; from *fran'go*, to "break."] A piece of a thing broken; a splinter or detached portion of a fractured bone.

Frā'grant. [Lat. **Fra'grans.**] Odorous; emitting a pleasant odor.

Frambœsia,* fram-bē'she-a. (Fr. *Framboise*, frŎM'bwåz', a "raspberry.") The yaws. A genus of the order *Impetigenes*, class *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology. Frambœsia is a contagious disease, occurring in the West Indies, Guiana, and some parts of Africa, characterized by tumors resembling raspberries. It is called by the natives of South America *pian* and *epian*.

Fran-cis-çe'a U-nĭ-flo'ra.* A plant of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*, a native of Brazil. Its root is bitter, emetic, and purgative, and, in large doses, poisonous.

Francoaceæ,* fran-ko-a'she-ē. [From *Franco'a*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of exogenous herbaceous plants, found in Chili. It comprises two genera.

Fran-ĝĭ-pan'. An extract of milk, for preparing artificial milk, made by evaporating to dryness skimmed milk, mixed with almonds and sugar.

Fran'gu-la.* "Buckthorn." A genus of shrubs of the order *Rhamnaceæ*. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the bark of *Rham'nus fran'gula*, collected at least one year before being used. It is cathartic. In its fresh state it is very irritant to the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane.

Fran'gula Vul-ga'ris,* or **Rham'nus Fran'gula.*** A shrub, a native of Europe.

Frankeniaceæ,* fran-ke-ne-a'she-ē. [From *Franke'nia*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of exogenous plants, found in Europe, Africa, and Australia.

Frankincense. See OLIBANUM, and THUS.

Frank'in-cense, Com'mon. The *Abietis resina*, or Burgundy pitch.

Fra-se'ra.* A genus of plants of the order *Gentianaceæ*, comprising eight species, natives of the United States. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the root of *Frasera Walteri*, or

American Columbo. It is a bitter tonic, and bears beautiful flowers.

Frase'ra Căr-o-li-nen'sis.* Another name for *Frasera Walteri.*

Frax'in, Frax'ĭne, or **Frax'ĭ-nĭne.** A glucoside extracted from the bark of *Fraxinus excelsior.* It crystallizes in prisms which are bitter and soluble in hot water and in alcohol. It has febrifugal properties.

Frax'ĭ-nus.* (Fr. *Frêne,* frăn.) The Ash-tree. A Linnæan genus of the class *Polygamia,* natural order *Oleaceæ.* It comprises many species, natives of Europe and the United States. See Ash.

Frax'inus Ex-cel'sĭ-or.* An ornamental tree, a native of Europe and Asia, noted for its graceful form and elegant foliage. It is one of the most beautiful of the genus. Its timber is very valuable.

Fraxinus Ornus.* See Ornus.

Frax'inus Ro-tun-dĭ-fo'lĭ-a.* A tree from which manna is said to be obtained.

Freckle. See Æstates, Ephelis, and Lentigo.

Free. In Botany, not united with any other parts of a different sort; not adhering to each other.

Freez'ing Mix'ture. A mixture by which artificial cold is produced.

Freez'ing Point. The point at which water freezes, being 32° above zero in Fahrenheit's thermometer: in Réaumur's and the Centigrade it is taken as zero.

Frein, frăn. The French term for Frænum, which see.

Frem'ĭ-tus.* [From the Lat. *frĕ'mo, frem'itum,* to "roar," to "fret," to "murmur."] An irregular, rapid, oscillating commotion of the muscular system.

Fre-mont'ĭ-a Cal-ĭ-for'nĭ-ca.* [Named in honor of J. C. *Frémont.*] A beautiful Californian shrub, of the order *Sterculiaceæ.* It bears yellow flowers. Its bark is used as a substitute for slippery elm.

French Ber'ries. The fruit of several species of *Rhamnus* (or Buckthorn), called by the French *Graines d'Avignon* (grăn dă'vĕn'yŏN'): they yield a yellow color.

French Pol'ish. Gum-lac dissolved in spirits of wine.

French Red, or **Rouge** (roozh). Genuine carmine, mixed with fine sifted starch powder, according to the shade required.

French White. The common designation of finely pulverized talc.

Frêne. See Fraxinus.

Fri-a-bil'ĭ-ty. [Lat. **Friabil'itas, a'tis;** from *fri'o,* to "crumble."] The quality of being easily reducible into small pieces.

Fri'ar's Bâl'sam. Another name for the *Tinctu'ra Benzo'ini Compos'ita,* formerly called *Bal'samum Traumat'icum.*

Fric'tion. [From the Lat. *fri'co, fric'tum,* to "rub."] A therapeutic agent of great power, by means of which the circulation is stimulated and medicinal applications enter the pores of the skin. Friction is surface-rubbing as distinguished from *shampooing* or *medical rubbing,* a process of manipulation by which deep pressure is made upon the muscles. *Friction* is an important term in Mechanics and Natural Philosophy. It is a means of producing heat and electricity with little or no consumption of material. Machinery is lubricated with oil to prevent friction, which causes a serious loss of power.

Friedrichshall, free'drĭks-hâl. The purgative mineral waters of this place, in Saxe-Meiningen, are celebrated for their medicinal effects in certain cases of liver and kidney diseases.

Friēs'land Green. Otherwise called **Brunsʹwick Green.** An ammoniaco-muriate of copper.

Friġ-ĭ-da'rĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *friġ'idus,* "cold."] Another name for the cold bath. See Bath.

Friġ'id Zone. The space between each Polar circle and the Pole.

Frig-o-rif'ic. [Lat. **Frigorif'icus;** from *fri'gus,* "cold," and *fa'cio,* to "make" or "cause."] Having power to make cold.

Fri'gus,* gen. **Frig'o-ris.** [From the Lat. *fri'geo,* to "be cold."] Cold; a trembling with cold. This term differs from *Algor,* which implies suffering or starving with cold.

Fringe. See Fimbria.

Fringe-Tree. See Chionanthus.

Fringed. Having the margin beset with slender appendages:—applied to flowers. See Fimbriate, Laciniatus, and Ciliate.

Frit, or **Fritt.** The mass produced by the materials of glass on calcination.

Frit-ĭl-la'rĭ-a Im-pe-rĭ-a'lis.* The Crown Imperial, a bulbous plant of the order *Liliaceæ,* a native of Asia, cultivated for ornament. Its bulb contains an acrid principle which is purgative and, in large dose, drastic.

Froissement, Bruit de, brwĕ dĕh frwâssʹmŏNʹ. "Sound of Rubbing." A French term applied to certain sounds of the lungs or heart.

Frond. [From the Lat. *frons, fron'dis,* a "leaf," or "green branch."] A term applied to the leaves of ferns and other cryptogamous plants, from their partaking at once of the nature of a leaf and of a branch.

Fron-dĕs'çence. [Lat. **Frondescen'tia;** from *frons, fron'dis,* a "leaf."] The development of the leaves, or fronds, of plants.

Fron-dif'er-ous. [Lat. **Frondif'erus;** from *frons, fron'dis,* a "leaf," and *fe'ro,* to "bear."] Bearing fronds or leaves.

Fron-dose'. [From the same.] Covered with leaves; leafy; also frond-bearing, or like a frond:—applied to plants.

Frons,* gen. **Fron'dis.** See Frond.

Frons,* gen. **Fron'tis.** The forehead; that part of the head between the eyebrows and the commencement of the hairy scalp.

Fron'tal. [Lat. **Fronta'lis;** from *frons,* the "forehead."] Belonging to the forehead.

Frost'-Bite. A state of numbness or torpefaction of a part of the body, caused by intense cold, which, unless relieved by proper remedies, is followed by the death of the part. In such cases it is very important that heat should not be applied suddenly. If a finger be frozen, the best remedy is to place it in water reduced almost to the freezing point, by which means the frost is extracted very slowly.

Frottement, frŏt'mŏn'. (Fr.) A term signifying "rubbing." See FROISSEMENT.

Frozen Sulphuric Acid. See GLACIAL SULPHURIC ACID.

Fruc-tif'er-ous. [Lat. **Fruc'tifer;** from *fruc'tus,* "fruit," and *fe'ro,* to "bear."] Bearing fruit:—applied to stems of plants and to a persistent calyx which enlarges after flowering. This is called a fruiting calyx, as in the *Physalis.*

Fruc-tĭ-fĭ-cā'tion. [Lat. **Fructifica'tio, o'nis;** from *fructifi'co, fructifica'tum,* to "make fruitful," to "bear fruit."] That part of a plant embracing the organs of reproduction,—*i.e.,* the flower, fruit, and seed; also the state of fruiting; the process by which fruits are developed.

Fru-gĭv'or-ous. [Lat. **Frugiv'orus;** from *frux, fru'gis,* "fruit," or "corn," and *vo'ro,* to "devour."] Eating or living on grains or seeds.

Fruit. [From the Lat. *fru'or, fruc'tus,* to "enjoy."] In Botany, the matured or fecundated ovary, with all its contents and appendages. The various forms of fruits are termed *pome, drupe, berry, nut, legume, cone,* etc. Fruits are also divisible into two classes,—*simple,* as the cherry, and *multiple,* as the raspberry.

Fruit-Stalk. See PEDUNCLE.

Fru-men-tā'ceous. [Lat. **Frumenta'ceus;** from *frumen'tum,* "wheat."] A term applied to all plants that resemble wheat or corn.

Fru-men'tum.* (Fr. *Froment,* frō'mŏn'.) All kinds of corn or grain for making bread, especially wheat.

Frust. = *Frustilla'tim.** "In small pieces."

Frus'tule. [Diminutive of the Lat. *frus'tum,* a "fragment."] A separable cellule which, united to similar cellules, forms certain microscopic plants of the class *Algæ.* The Diatoms have silicious *frustules,* or shells. See DIATOMS.

Frus'tu-lose. [From the same.] In Botany, consisting of small fragments.

Frus'tum.* That part of a pyramid or cone which remains when any part next the vertex is cut off by a plane parallel to the base.

Fru-tĕs'çence. [From the Lat. *fruc'tus,* "fruit."] The ripe or mature state of a fruit.

Fru-tĕs'çent. [From the Lat. *fru'tex,* a "shrub."] Somewhat shrubby; becoming shrubby.

Fru'tex,* gen. **Fru'tĭ-cis.** A shrub; a small perennial woody plant, branching near the ground. It differs from a tree only in size.

Fru-tĭ-cose'. [Lat. **Frutico'sus;** from *fru'tex,* a "shrub."] Like a shrub; shrubby.

Fru-tic'u-lose. [From the same.] Like a small shrub (*fruticulus*).

Ft. = *Fi'at,** or *Fi'ant.** "Let there be made."

Fucaceæ,* fu-ka'she-ē. [From the Lat. *fu'cus,* a kind of sea-weed.] Sea-weeds. A natural order of cryptogamous plants; an order of dark-spored *Algæ.*

Fuchsia,* fū'she-ạ. [Named after *Fuchs,* a German botanist.] A genus of ornamental shrubby plants (rarely trees) of the order *Onagraceæ.* It comprises numerous species, natives of Mexico, Peru, Chili, etc., cultivated for the beauty of their flowers. The *Fuchsia racemosa* has been employed as febrifuge and astringent.

Fu-çiv'or-ous. [Lat. **Fuciv'orus;** from *fu'cus,* a "sea-weed," and *vo'ro,* to "devour."] Living on sea-weed.

Fu'cus.* [From the Gr. φῦκος, "sea-wrack."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Cryptogamia,* natural order *Fucaceæ.*

Fu'cus Ve-sic-u-lo'sus.* The systematic name of bladder-fucus, sea-oak, or sea-wrack. The charcoal of this plant is called *Æthiops vegetabilis,* and has long had the reputation of a deobstruent, and has been given in goître and scrofulous swellings. The mucus contained in the vesicles has been used externally as a resolvent in scrofulous tumors. This *fucus* grows on the shores of Europe and North America. It is used for manure and as a source of kelp.

Fu'el. A material used for the generation of heat by its combustion in air. The term is properly applied to carbon and hydrogen, and the compounds which they form with each other. Among the varieties of fuel are coal, wood, peat, oils, and gases. Anthracite coal is considered the best of all fuels for the production of intense heat in the reduction and smelting of metals.

Fu-gā'cious. [Lat. **Fu'gax;** from *fu'ga,* "flight."] Fleeting; soon falling off or perishing:—applied to flowers, leaves, etc.

Ful'crum,* plural **Ful'cra.** A "stay," or "prop." In the plural, the various appendages or additional organs of a plant, as tendrils, prickles, stipules. In Natural Philosophy, the *fulcrum* is a fixed point on which a lever rests.

Ful-gu-rā'tion. [Lat. **Fulgura'tio, o'nis;** from *ful'gur,* "brightness," "lightning."] The electrical phenomenon of flashes of light in the atmosphere unaccompanied by thunder.

Fu-lĭg'ĭ-nous. [Lat. **Fuligino'sus;** from *fuli'go,* "soot."] Full of soot; sooty; smoky. In Botany, dirty brown or smoke-colored.

Fu-li'go,* gen. **Fu-lĭg'ĭ-nis.** The Latin term for "soot."

Fuli'go Lig'ni.* "Soot of Wood." Wood-soot is the condensed smoke of burning wood. Made into an ointment, it has been found an efficacious remedy in some cutaneous affections, such as tetter, *psora, porrigo favosa,* etc. See SOOT.

Ful'ler's Earth. A variety of clay, containing about twenty-five per cent. of alumina, and so named from its being used by fullers to remove the grease from cloth before the soap is applied.

Ful'mĭ-nāte. [Lat. **Ful'minas, a'tis.**] A combination of fulminic acid with a base. The fulminates are very explosive.

Ful'minate. [See FULMINATION.] To thunder; to explode.

Ful'mĭ-nāt-ing Gold. [Lat. **Au'rum Ful'minans.**] The aurate of ammonia, or ammoniuret of the peroxide of gold. It is produced by precipitating a solution of gold by ammonia.

Ful'minating Mer'cu-rў. A powder obtained by treating the nitrate of mercury with alcohol. It is employed in the manufacture of percussion-caps.

Ful'minating Sil'ver. [Lat. **Argen'tum Ful'minans.**] An argentate of ammonia, prepared by leaving oxide of silver for ten or twelve hours in contact with a strong solution of ammonia. It is in the form of a black powder which is extremely explosive.

Ful-mĭ-nā'tion. [Lat. **Fulmina'tio, o'*nis*;** from *ful'men*, "thunder," *ful'mino*, *fulmina'tum*, to "thunder."] A quick explosion, with noise, as of fulminating powder, or the combustion of inflammable gas with oxygen; detonation.

Ful-min'ic. [Lat. **Fulmin'icus.**] A term applied to an acid obtained from the fulminate of silver. It has not been isolated.

Ful'vous. [Lat. **Ful'vus.**] Tawny, dull yellow, or tan-colored.

Fu-ma'rĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *fu'mus*, "smoke."] Fumitory. A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Fumariaceæ*, natives of Europe, etc. The *F. capreolata*, *F. parviflora*, and *F. spicata* have properties similar to those of *Fumaria officinalis*.

Fuma'ria Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'lis.* (Fr. *Fumeterre*, füm'taiʀ'.) Fumitory, a plant common in Europe, and cultivated in the United States. It is used as a tonic. In large doses it is diuretic and laxative. An infusion of the dried leaves has been recommended in leprous affections.

Fumariaceæ,* fu-ma-re-a'she-ē. [From *Fuma'ria*, one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous herbaceous plants, found in many temperate climates. It includes the *Coryd'alis*, *Dicen'tra*, and some others which are cultivated for their beauty.

Fu-mĭ-gā'tion. [Lat. **Fumiga'tio, o'*nis*;** from *fu'migo*, *fumiga'tum*, to "perfume a place."] The employment of certain fumes for the purpose of counteracting contagious effluvia. A mode of employing certain medicinal agents which are capable of being volatilized by heat, the vapor being then allowed to escape into an apartment, or to come in contact with articles of clothing and other objects for purposes of disinfection, or being allowed to act upon the surface of the body as a whole, or on certain parts of it, for therapeutic purposes, local or general, on being absorbed. The chief agents which are thus used are sulphur and mercury.

Fumitory. See FUMARIA OFFICINALIS.

Fu'mous, or **Fu-mose'.** [From the Lat. *fu'mus*, "smoke."] Smoke-colored; gray changing to brown.

unc'tion. [Lat. **Func'tio, o'*nis*;** from *fun'gor*, *func'tus*, to "fulfil an office."] (Fr. *Fonction*, fôNk'se-ôN'.) A power, or faculty, by the exercise of which the vital phenomena are produced; the special office of an organ in the animal or vegetable economy.

Func'tion-al Dis-ease'. A disease in which the function or secretion of an organ is vitiated, but its structure is but little if at all changed.

Func'tions, Vi'tal. Functions immediately necessary to life,—viz., those of the brain, the heart, the lungs, etc.; whence these have been called the *tripod of life*.

Fun'da.* [Literally, a "sling."] A bandage composed of a fillet or long compress cleft at its extremities to about two inches of its middle. It is used in cases of fracture of the lower jaw.

Fun'da-ment. [Lat. **Fundamen'tum**; from *fun'dus*, the "bottom of a thing."] The anus.

Fun-da-men'tal. [From the same.] Essential; serving for or pertaining to the foundation. In Mineralogy, this term is applied to the forms of crystals from which all other forms are derived, and is synonymous with *primitive*. The number of fundamental forms is thirteen.

Fun'dus.* (Fr. *Fond*, fôN.) The base or bottom of any organ which has an external opening (considered as the top),—*e.g.*, the bladder, the uterus, etc.

Fun'dus Plan'tæ.* The collar, or place of junction of the root and stem, of a plant.

Fun-ga'lēs,* Fun'gals. A term intended to include under one head the *Fungi* and the *Lichens*, the latter of which are so closely allied to the former that it is sometimes difficult to tell to which division certain species may belong.

Fun'gāte. [Lat. **Fun'gas, a'*tis*.**] A combination of fungic acid with a base.

Fun'gāt-ing Tu'mor. A tumor consisting of fungus-like granulations.

Fun'ġi,* the plural of **Fun'gus,** a "mushroom." A large natural order of cryptogamous plants, of a very low organization. They grow on dead and decaying organic bodies, and infest living plants. They are of great importance to man, either for their useful or their mischievous qualities. Blight, mildew, and rust are caused by the ravages of microscopic fungi. The common mushroom and truffle are used as food. Many other fungi are dangerous poisons. The fungus called ergot is a valuable medicine for its specific action on the uterus. See PRIMALIA.

Fun-ġic'o-lus.* [From the Lat. *fun'gus*, a "mushroom," and *co'lo*, to "inhabit."] Living on or in mushrooms:—applied in the plural neuter (*Fungic'ola*) to a family of coleopterous insects.

Fun'ġĭ-form. [Lat. **Fungifor'mis**; from *fun'gus*, a "mushroom."] Resembling a mushroom. In Botany, cylindrical, and having a rounded, convex, overhanging extremity.

Fun'ġin. [Lat. **Fungi'na**; from *fun'gus*, a "mushroom."] The residual fleshy substance of fungi after being subjected to the action of alcohol and water.

Fun-ġi'nous. [From the same.] Of or belonging to a fungus.

Fun'goid. [Lat. **Fungoi'des**; from *fun'gus*, a "mushroom," and the Gr. εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a mushroom:—

applied to plants of the order *Fungi*. Also resembling the disease termed *fungus*.

Fun-gos'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Fungos'itas.**] The quality of being like fungus; that is, a tendency to form fungous excrescences, as in the case of "proud flesh," as it is termed.

Fun'gous. [Lat. **Fungo'sus**; from *fun'gus*, a "mushroom."] (Fr. *Fongueux*, fôN'gŭh'.) Having fungi, or the disease termed *fungus*; resembling fungus. In Botany, of a rapid growth and soft texture.

Fun'gus.* [Gr. σπόγγος, or σφόγγος; Fr. *Fongus*, fôN'güss'.] One of a natural order of plants. (See FUNGI.) Also a redundant growth of flesh on an ulcer; proud flesh; any large, soft, spongy excrescence arising from diseased structure.

Fungus Cerebri.* See HERNIA CEREBRI, and ENCEPHALOCELE.

Fungus Disease of India. See MYCETOMA.

Fun'gus Hæm-ą-to'dēs.* [From the Gr. αἱματώδης, "bloody."] "Bleeding Fungus;" otherwise called *soft cancer*, *medullary sarcoma*, *spongoid inflammation*, etc. It is a cancerous affection of a very malignant character, spreading rapidly, and almost invariably fatal.

Fu-nic'u-lus.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *funis*, a "rope."] A botanical term applied to the stalk of a seed or ovule which it connects with the placenta:—also applied to the navel-string.

Fu'nis.* Literally, a "rope:"—generally applied to the *funis umbilicalis*, or navel-string.

Fu'nis Um-bil-ĭ-ca'lis.* [Fr. *Cordon ombilicale*, koR'dôN' ôM'bĕ'lĕ'kăl'.] The umbilical cord; the means of communication between the fœtus and the placenta. Its length is almost two feet. It consists of the umbilical arteries and vein, with the enveloping membranes, etc.

Fun'nel-Shaped, or **Fun'nel-Form.** Tubular below and expanding at the summit, like the corolla of the morning-glory. See INFUNDIBULIFORMIS.

Fur'cate. [Lat. **Furca'tus**; from *fur'ca*, a "fork."] Forked; dichotomous, or having long terminal lobes, like the prongs of a fork:—applied to parts of plants.

Furcula.* See FOURCHETTE.

Fur'fur, ur*is*.* [Perhaps from the Lat. *far*, "corn."] Bran, the husk or skin of wheat; also the diseased condition of the head called dandriff, or scurf, a species of *pityriasis*.

Fur'fur Trit'ĭ-ci.* "Bran of Wheat." A material employed for making bread for dyspeptics.

Fur-fur-ā'ceous. [Lat. **Furfura'ceus**; from *fur'fur*, "bran" or "dandriff."] Resembling bran or dandriff. Covered with fine scurf, like bran:—applied to certain plants.

Fur-fur-a'tio (fûr-fûr-a'she-o), **o'nis.*** [From the Lat. *fur'fur*, "dandriff."] The state of having *pityriasis*, or a scaliness of the skin.

Fur'nace. [Lat. **Fur'nus.**] A fireplace employed for pharmaceutical operations. Furnaces are termed *evaporatory* when employed to reduce substances into vapor by heat; *reverberatory*, when so constructed as to prevent the flame from rising; *forge-furnaces*, when the current of air is determined by bellows.

Furoncle, or **Froncle.** See FURUNCULUS.

Fu'ror U-te-ri'nus.* Another term for *Nymphomania*, or *Hysteromania*.

Fur'rowed. In Botany, marked by longitudinal grooves or channels, as the stems of the parsnip. See SULCATED.

Fu-run'cu-lus.* [Fr. *Furoncle*, fü'rôNkl'.] A boil, or inflammatory tumor; a blain.

Fu-sa'nus A-cu-mĭ-na'tus.* A small tree or shrub of the order *Santalaceæ*, a native of Australia. It bears an edible fruit.

Fus'cous. [Lat. **Fus'cus.**] Deep gray-brown, or grayish-brown.

Fu'sel Oil. [Lat. **Al'cohol Amyl'icum.**] An oily, poisonous liquid, of a highly disagreeable smell and nauseous taste, produced in the manufacture of potato spirit, and of ardent spirit obtained from the various kinds of grain. It is valuable in Pharmacy as the artificial source of valerianic acid.

Fu'si.* The plural of FUSUS, which see.

Fu-sĭ-bil'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Fusibil'itas, a'tis.**] The capability of being fused by heat. The temperature required to fuse a substance is called the *melting point*. The term *fusible* is applied only to solids. Some, like quartz, can be fused only by the aid of a flux. Other solids cannot be melted, but are decomposed by heat.

Fu'si-ble. [Lat. **Fu'silis**; from *fun'do*, *fu'sum*, to "pour," to "melt."] Capable of being made fluid by the application of heat.

Fu'sĭ-form. [Lat. **Fusifor'mis**; from *fu'sus*, a "spindle."] Resembling a spindle; tapering to both ends:—applied to the roots and fibres of plants; also to parts of animals.

Fu'sion. [Lat. **Fu'sio, o'nis**; from *fun'do*, *fu'sum*, to "pour," to "melt."] The act of melting, or the state of being melted, by heat.

Fu'sion, A'que-ous. The liquefaction of salts which contain water of crystallization, on exposure to increased temperature.

Fu'sion, Dry. The liquefaction produced by heat after the water has been expelled.

Fu'sion, Ig'ne-ous. The melting of anhydrous salts by heat without undergoing any decomposition.

Fus'tic. A yellow dye-wood, consisting of two kinds: *Old fustic*, the product of the *Morus tinctoria*, or *Maclura tinctoria*, or Dyers' Mulberry, an American tree; and *Young fustic*, the *Rhus Cotinus*, or Venice Sumach, a shrub growing in Italy and the south of Europe.

Fu'sus,* plural **Fu'si.** Literally, a "spindle:"—applied in the plural to the papillæ through which, in the *Arachnides*, the delicate threads are spun or made to pass.

G.

G, or **Γ**, [probably an abbreviation of *γράμμα*, a "small weight," whence the Fr. *gramme*,] denoted, among Greek physicians, *Uncia*, or an ounce.

Gad'o-lin-īte. The name of a mineral, so called from the Swedish chemist Gadolin, who discovered it in the earth called *yttria*. It is a silicate containing barium, cerium, and lithium.

Gad'u-in. [Lat. **Gadui'na**; from *Ga'dus mor'rhua*, the "codfish."] A peculiar substance found in cod-liver oil.

Ga'dus.* A genus of fishes of the order *Jugulares*.

Ga'dus Mor'rhu-a.* The codfish, abounding in the northern seas, from the liver of which codfish oil is obtained.

Gal-ac-tæ'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *γάλα, γάλακτος*, "milk," and *αἷμα*, "blood."] A morbid condition of the blood in which it contains milk.

Ga-lac'ta-gŏgue. [Lat. **Galactago'gus**; from the Gr. *γάλα, γάλακτος*, "milk," and *ἄγω*, to "lead or bring away."] Causing the flow of milk.

Ga-lac'tĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *γάλα, γάλακτος*, "milk."] A genus in Good's nosology, embracing defective, excessive, or morbid secretion of the milk; mislactation.

Ga-lac'tic. The same as LACTIC, which see.

Ga-lac'tin. [Lat. **Galacti'na**; from the Gr. *γάλα, γάλακτος*, "milk."] The coagulating principle of milk.

Ga-lac-tir-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. *γάλα*, "milk," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] An excessive flow of milk.

Gal-ac-tĭs'che-sis.* [From the Gr. *γάλα*, "milk," and *ἰσχω*, to "restrain," to "hold in."] Retention or suppression of milk.

Ga-lac'to-çēle.* [From the Gr. *γάλα*, "milk," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] A tumor or swelling containing a milky fluid.

Galactodendron.* See BROSIMUM.

Gal'ac-toid. [From the Gr. *γάλα*, "milk," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling milk.

Gal-ac-to'ma.* The same as GALACTOCELE, which see.

Gal-ac-tom'e-ter. [Lat. **Galactom'etrum**; from the Gr. *γάλα*, "milk," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for measuring or ascertaining the quality of milk.

Gal-ac-toph'a-gous. [Lat. **Galactoph'agus**; from the Gr. *γάλα*, "milk," and *φάγω*, to "eat."] Living on milk. See LACTIVOROUS.

Gal'ac-toph-o-ri'tis.* Inflammation of the galactophorous or lactiferous ducts.

Gal-ac-toph'o-rous. [Lat. **Galactoph'orus**; from the Gr. *γάλα*, "milk," and *φέρω*, to "bear."] Milk-bearing; lactiferous.

Gal-ac-toph'ў-gus.* [From the Gr. *γάλα*, "milk," and *φεύγω*, to "put to flight."] A term applied to medicines which tend to arrest or prevent the secretion of milk.

Gal-ac'to-ple-ro'sis.* [From the Gr. *γάλα*, "milk," and *πλήρωσις*, "fulness," "abundance."] Abundance of milk.

Ga-lac'to-poi-et'ic. [Lat. **Galactopoiet'icus**; from the Gr. *γάλα*, "milk," and *ποιέω*, to "make."] Milk-making, or milk-producing.

Ga-lac-to-po'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *γάλα*, "milk," and *πίνω*, to "drink."] Milk diet.

Ga-lac-to-pўr'e-tus.* [From the Gr. *γάλα*, "milk," and *πυρετός*, "fever."] Milk fever.

Gal-ac-to'sis,* or **Ga-lac'to-poi-e'sis.*** [From the Gr. *γάλα*, "milk," and *ποιέω*, to "make," to "produce."] The production or secretion of milk.

Gal-ac-tu'rĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *γάλα*, "milk," and *οὖρον*, "urine."] The same as CHYLURIA, which see.

Ga-lan'gal,* or **Ga-lan'ga.*** The stimulant aromatic root of the *Alpin'ia galan'ga* or *Alpin'ia officina'rum*.

Ga-lan'thus.* [From the Gr. *γάλα*, "milk," and *ἄνθος*, a "flower."] A genus of bulbous plants of the order *Amaryllidaceæ*. The *Galan'thus niva'lis* (Snow-drop), a native of Europe, is cultivated for the beauty of its white flower, which blooms in March amidst the snow. Its bulb is reputed to be emetic and purgative.

Ga'lax A-phyl'la.* An evergreen herb of the order *Diapensiaceæ*, or *Galacineæ*, a native of Virginia, the Carolinas, etc. Its root is astringent.

Gal'ax-ў [from the Gr. *γάλα*, "milk"], or **Milk'ў Way.** A ring of nebulous or hazy light which appears to encircle the earth. The telescope reveals that it is composed of millions of stars, which are so small or so distant that we cannot see them singly by the naked eye. "A large majority of all the stars are clustered in or near the plane of the Milky Way."—(SHARPLESS.)

Gal'ba-num.* "Galbanum." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a gum-resin obtained from *Fer'ula galbanif'lua*, and probably from other allied plants. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is a gum resin obtained from an undetermined plant. It is stimulant, expectorant, and antispasmodic. It has been used chiefly in chronic affections of the bronchial mucous membrane, amenorrhœa, and chronic rheumatism.

Gal'bu-lus.* A kind of cone, differing from the strobile only in being round and having the heads of the carpels much enlarged. The fruit of the juniper is a *galbulus*.

Gale, gāl. The French term for "itch." See PSORA.

Ga'le-a.* Literally, a "helmet." A form of headache extending all over the head. In Botany, the superior arched lip of ringent and personate corollas. In Surgery, a bandage for the head, somewhat like a helmet. Also a large vaulted membrane, movable, and covering the jaws of orthopterous and some other insects.

Ga'le-ate. [Lat. **Galea'tus**; from *ga'lea*, a "helmet."] Formed like a helmet; helmeted:—applied to parts of plants.

Ga-le'ga Vir-ġin-ĭ-a'na,* or **Te-phro'sĭ-a Virginia'na.*** A plant growing native in the United States, said to be diaphoretic and powerfully anthelmintic.

Ga-le'na. Lead-glance, the native sulphide of lead, occurring crystallized in cubes with a metallic lustre and gray color. It is the ore from which nearly all metallic lead is obtained.

Ga-len'ic. [Lat. **Galen'icus.**] After the manner of Galen, whose practice of medicine was remarkable for multiplying herbs and roots in the same composition.

Ga'len-īte. The systematic name of sulphide of lead, or galena.

Ga'len's Ban'dage. A term sometimes applied to the four-tailed bandage, or single split cloth.

Ga-le-op'sis La-da'num.* An herbaceous plant of the order *Labiatæ*, a native of Europe. It has been used in medicine.

Galeux, gȧ'luh'. The French term for PSORIC, which see.

Galiaceæ,* ga-le-a'she-ē. A synonyme of *Rubiaceæ*, a natural order of exogenous herbaceous plants, found in cold and temperate climates. It includes *Galium*.

Gal-ĭ-pe'a Cus-pa'rĭ-a.* The tree which, according to the London Pharmacopœia, produces the Angustura bark. It belongs to the order *Rutaceæ*.

Galipe'a Of-fiç-ĭ-na'lis.* The tree which, according to the United States Pharmacopœia of 1870, produces Angustura or Cusparia bark.

Găl'ĭ-pot. An earthen pot, painted and glazed, wherein ointments, etc., are kept. Also a resin obtained from the several species of *Pinus*.

Ga'lĭ-um.* Bedstraw. A genus of herbs of the order *Rubiaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Europe and the United States.

Ga'lium Ap-a-ri'ne,* or **Cleav'ers.** An herbaceous plant of the order *Rubiaceæ*, a native of Europe. It grows spontaneously in the United States. It has been used as a remedy for dropsy, lepra, etc. Its juice is said to be aperient, diuretic, and antiscorbutic.

Ga'lium Cir-çæ'zans.* Wild Liquorice, a plant, a native of the United States. It is diuretic.

Ga'lium Lan-ce-o-la'tum.* Wild Liquorice, an herbaceous plant, a native of the United States.

Ga'lium Ve'rum.* Bedstraw, a plant, a native of Europe, which has been used in medicine as a remedy for epilepsy and hysteria. Its flowers are reputed to be antispasmodic.

Gâll. The bile, or secretion of the liver. See BILE.

Gall'-Blad'der. [Lat. **Vesi'ca Fel'lis**; Fr. *Vésicule du Fiel*, vā'zē'kül' dü fē'ĕl'.] A membranous reservoir containing the bile, situated on the lower surface of the right lobe of the liver.

Gall-Ducts. See CYSTIC DUCTS.

Gall-Nut. See GALLA.

Gall'-Sick'ness. The remittent fever (otherwise called **Wal'cheren Fe'ver**) produced by marsh miasmata in the Netherlands:—so named because accompanied with a vomiting of bile.

Gall'-Stone. A calculus formed in the gall-bladder.

Găl'la,* plural **Gal'læ.** "Nutgall." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for excrescences on *Quercus Lusitanica*, var. *infectoria*, caused by the punctures and deposited ova of *Cynips gallæ tinctoriæ*. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, a morbid excrescence on *Quercus infectoria*.

Galls are powerfully astringent. Although sometimes prescribed in chronic diarrhœa and similar complaints, they are chiefly used in external applications, such as lotions, gargles, ointments, etc.

Gal'læ,* the plural of GALLA, which see.

Găl'lāte. [Lat. **Gal'las, a'tis.**] A combination of gallic acid with a base.

Găl'lic. [Lat. **Gal'licus**; from *Gal'lia*, "Gaul."] Belonging to the French. See GALLICUS MORBUS.

Gal'lic, găl'ik, or gawl'ik. [Lat. **Gal'licus**; from *gal'la*, a "gall-nut."] Belonging to galls:—applied to an acid found in astringent vegetable substances, but very abundantly in the gall-nut. It is used in medicine as an astringent. See ACIDUM GALLICUM.

Gal-lic'o-læ.* [From the Lat. *gal'la*, a "gall," and *co'lo*, to "inhabit."] Literally, "inhabiters of the gall-nut." A tribe of hymenopterous insects, or *Diploleparіæ*, which produce those excrescences on plants called *galls*. Latreille comprehends all the insects of this tribe in one genus,—viz., *Cynips*. See GALLA.

Găl'lĭ-cus Mor'bus.* "French Disease." Another name for SYPHILIS, which see.

Găl-lĭ-nā'ceous. [Lat. **Gallina'ceus**; from *gal'lus*, a "cock," or *galli'na*, a "hen."] Resembling the domestic hen. See GALLINÆ.

Gallinadæ.* See GALLINÆ.

Găl-li'næ* (the plural of *galli'na*, a "hen"), or **Găl-lĭ-na'ceous Birds.** A family of birds so named from their affinity to the domestic hen. It includes the turkey, the grouse, the pheasant, the quail, etc.

Gallinaginis Caput.* See CAPUT GALLINAGINIS.

Găl-lĭ-na'go, *ĭnis.* [Probably from the Lat. *gal'lus*, a "cock."] The Latin name for the woodcock.

Găl'lĭ-um.* An element, a rare metal discovered by Lecoq in 1875 in zinc-blende. It is white or whitish, and seems to be nearly related to zinc. Specific gravity, 5.95. The name is derived from

the Latin *Gallus* (a cock), and *Gallia* (France), in allusion to the name and country of its discoverer. It melts at 84° F., and is said to be the most fusible of all the metals.

Găl-van'ic. [Lat. **Galvan'icus.**] Pertaining to galvanism.

Galvan'ic Bat'ter-y or **Trough.** An apparatus for accumulating galvanism, consisting of plates of zinc and copper alternately fastened together and cemented into a wooden or earthenware trough, so as to form a number of cells: the trough is then filled with diluted acid.

Galvan'ic Mox'a. A term applied by Fabré Palaprat to the employment of voltaic electricity as a therapeutical agent for producing the cauterizing effects of the moxa.

Găl'van-išm. [Lat. **Galvanis'mus**; from Professor *Galvani*, of Bologna, who first observed the manifestations of this fluid or principle.] A form of electricity usually developed or produced by the mutual action of various metals and chemical agents upon each other. The additional discoveries of Volta led to the term *voltaism*, or *voltaic electricity*, and its effect on the muscles of animals newly killed suggested the term *animal electricity*.

Gal-van-ĭ-zā'tion. An operation by which a positive metal is placed in permanent contact with a negative metal to prevent the oxidation of the latter. By this method iron is covered with a coat of zinc, which preserves it from rust. It is then called *galvanized iron*.

Gal-va'no-Cau-ter-ĭ-zā'tion. Cauterization by galvanic electricity.

Gal-va-nom'e-ter. [Lat. **Galvanom'etrum**; from Eng. *galvanism*, and the Gr. *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for ascertaining the nature and degree of excitement produced by galvanic action.

Gal-van-o-plas'tics. [From *Galvani*, and the Gr. *πλάσσω*, to "form."] An operation by which an object is covered with a coat or layer of metal precipitated from its saline solution by means of an electric current.

Gal-van'o-scope. [Lat. **Galvanos'copus**; from Eng. *galvanism*, and the Gr. *σκοπέω*, to "observe."] An instrument capable of exhibiting galvanic phenomena. The term has been applied by M. Hall to a frog properly prepared and placed under certain conditions for experiment.

Gambir, or **Gambier,** găm-beer'. The Malay name of an astringent extract procured from the *Nau'clea Gambir* (or *Unca'ria Gambir*), a plant of the order *Rubiaceæ*, a native of Malacca. The substance called *square catechu*, and *terra japonica*, is the produce of this plant. See CATECHU.

Gamboge. See GAMBOGIA.

Gam-boge', A-mer'ĭ-can. A secretion similar to gamboge, yielded by several species of *Vismia*.

Gam-bo'ğĭ-a.* The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for gamboge, or camboge, the concrete juice or gum-resin of the *Garcinia morella*, var. *pedicellata*, a tree of the order *Clusiaceæ*, a native of Cambodia. Gamboge is a powerful hydragogue cathartic, and as such is often given in dropsy. It is also recommended as a remedy for the tape-worm. In large doses its action is extremely violent, and has sometimes proved fatal. It is a valuable pigment, the color of which is a pure and brilliant yellow. See CAMBOGIA.

Gam-o-ğen'e-sis.* [From the Gr. *γάμος*, "marriage" or "sexual union," and *γένω*, to "be born."] Reproduction from sexual union, as that which prevails among the higher kinds of animals.

Gam-o-pet'a-lous. [Lat. **Gamopet'alus**; from the Gr. *γάμος*, "marriage" or "union," and *πέταλον*, a "petal."] Having petals joined together by the borders. The same as MONOPETALOUS.

Gam-o-phyl'lous. [From the Gr. *γάμος*, "union," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] Formed of united leaves:—applied to an involucre.

Gam-o-sep'a-lous. [Lat. **Gamosep'alus**; from *γάμος*, "marriage" or "union," and the Lat. *sep'alum*, a "sepal."] Having sepals joined together by their borders. The same as MONOSEPALOUS.

Gang'lĭ-form. [Lat. **Ganglifor'mis**; from *gan'glion*.] Of the nature, likeness, or appearance of a ganglion:—applied to a plexus.

Gan-glĭ-o'ma.* [Literally, the "tumor of a ganglion." See -OMA.] A tumor of the glands, more especially of the lymphatic ganglions.

Gan'glĭ-on. [Lat. **Gan'glion**; Gr. *γαγγλίον*, a "knot."] An enlargement in the course of a nerve, resembling a knot. Also a collection of vesicular neurine which serves as a centre of nervous power to certain fibres connected with it. Also a genus of the order *Tumores*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology. The term is applied in Surgery to an encysted tumor occurring on a tendon or aponeurosis, sometimes on the knee, or on the back of the hand or foot.

Gan'glion Im'par.* A small ganglion on the coccyx.

Ganglion of Gasser. See GASSERIAN GANGLION.

Ganglion of Meckel. See MECKEL, GANGLION OF.

Gan-glĭ-on'ic. [Lat. **Ganglion'icus**; from *gan'glion*.] Pertaining to a ganglion, or to ganglions; consisting of ganglions.

GANGLION'IC SYS'TEM, or GANGLION'IC NER'VOUS SYS'TEM. A name applied to the trisplanchnic (or great sympathetic) nerve, with its system of ganglia, constituting, according to Bichat, the nervous system of organic life. See ORGANIC.

Gan-glĭ-on'ĭ-ca.* [From the Gr. *γαγγλίον*, a "nerve-knot."] A class of medicinal agents which affect the sensibility or muscular motion of parts supplied by the ganglionic or sympathetic system of nerves.

Gangræna.* See GANGRENE.

Gan-græ'na O'ris.* "Gangrene of the Mouth." A name for *Stomacace*, *Cancrum Oris*, or canker of the mouth.

Gan-græ-no'sis.* [From the Gr. *γάγγραινα*, "gangrene."] The condition of being, or becoming, gangrenous.

Gan'grēne. [Lat. **Gangræ'na**; Gr. *γάγγραινα*, from *γραίνω*, or *γράω*, to "gnaw," to "consume."]

(Fr. *Gangrène*, gŏN'grĀn'.) The state of incipient mortification. It is sometimes termed *hot mortification*. (See next article.) In Botany, a disease ending in putrid decay.

Gan'grene, Hot. [Lat. **Gangræ'na Cal'ida.**] A name applied by some writers to that form of mortification which is preceded or accompanied by inflammation,—in other words, to gangrene proper; while they term that which is unattended by inflammation *cold gangrene*.

Gan'grene, Hu'mid. [Lat. **Gangræ'na Hu'mida.**] A term applied to that form of mortification in which the affected part contains more or less of decomposed or other fluids. In *dry gangrene* (*Gangræ'na Sic'ca*) these fluids are not present, or are present only in very small quantity. The latter form, being frequently found to affect old people, has been sometimes called *Gangræna Senilis*.

Gangue, gangg. [From the Ger. *Gang*, a "going," a "way;" also a "vein" containing ore.] A term used by miners to denote the rock which envelops a metallic ore. A vein often consists for the most part of the rock called the gangue. The usual gangue in metallic veins is either quartz, calc-spar, or heavy spar.

Gaping. See PANDICULATIO.

Găr'an-cĭne. [From *Garance*, gă'rŏNss', the French name of "madder."] The coloring-matter of madder, mixed with the carbonized residue resulting from the action of the oil of vitriol on the woody fibre and other constituents of madder. It is a brownish or puce-colored powder used in dyeing.

Gar-cin'ĭ-a.* [Named after Dr. *Garcin*.] A Linnæan genus of the class *Dodecandria*, natural order *Guttiferæ* or *Clusiaceæ*. It comprises several species, natives of Siam, India, and the Malay Archipelago.

Garcin'ia Cam-bo'ġĭ-a,* or **Garcin'ia Cambo-ġĭ-o-i'dēs.*** A plant considered to afford the best gamboge. See CAMBOGIA, and GAMBOGIA.

Garcin'ia Han-bu'rĭ-i.* A tree, a native of Siam, affording the officinal gamboge according to the Pharmacopœia of 1880.

Garcin'ia Man-go-sta'na.* A tree found in the Malay Archipelago, Java, etc., bearing a delicious fruit called *mangosteen*, which is about as large as an orange, and of a spherical form. The fruit and the bark are used in medicine.

Garcin'ia Mo-rel'la.* A name of the tree that produces gum gamboge. It is a native of Siam and Cambodia.

Gar-de'nĭ-a.* [Named in honor of Alexander *Garden*.] A genus of ornamental shrubs or trees of the order *Rubiaceæ*, natives of China, South Africa, India, etc. It comprises several species prized for the beauty and fragrance of the flowers. Other species yield fragrant resins and good timber.

Garde'nia Cam-pan-u-la'ta.* A tree or shrub of India, the fruit of which is cathartic.

Garde'nia Flor'ĭ-da.* Cape Jessamine. A shrub, a native of China, cultivated in Europe and the United States. It bears large white flowers which are beautiful and very fragrant.

Garde'nia Gran-dĭ-flo'ra.* A Chinese tree or shrub, the fruit of which is employed to dye the yellow robes of the mandarins. It yields a tinctorial glucoside called *crocin*, which is bright red and is soluble in water and alcohol.

Garde'nia Gum-mif'er-a,* and **Garde'nia Lu'cĭ-da.*** Species of shrubs or trees, natives of India. They yield a fragrant resin somewhat like elemi.

Gar'diner's Al-ĭ-men'ta-rў Prep-a-rā'tion. A nutritious article, consisting of very finely-ground rice-meal.

Garg. = *Gargaris'ma.** A "gargle."

Gar-ga-ris'ma, a*tis,* **Gar-ga-ris'mum,*** **Gar-ga-ris'mus.*** [From the Gr. *γαργαρίζω*, to "wash the throat."] A wash for the throat; a gargle.

Gargle. See GARGARISMA.

Gar'lic. The common English name of the plant *Al'lium sati'vum*. Its bulbous root or roots constitute what are termed the *cloves* of garlic.

Gar'net. [Fr. *Grenat*, gRĕh-nă'.] A precious stone, a compound of the silicates of alumina, lime, iron, etc. It has a vitreous lustre. Its primary form is a dodecahedron. Garnet is a species comprising varieties called *almandine*, *essonite*, or cinnamon-stone, *pyrope*, *colophonite*, etc. The *almandine*, or precious garnet, is of a deep-red color.

Gar'rot. (Fr., a "stick," a "kind of lever.") A cylindrical piece of wood, or ivory, for tightening circular bandages.

Garryaceæ,* gar-re-a'she-ē. [From *Gar'rya*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of exogenous shrubs, found in North America. Gray includes the *Garrya* under *Cornaceæ*.

Gar'rў-a Fre-mon'tĭ-i.* A shrub of the order *Cornaceæ*, a native of California. It is said that a new alkaloid, called *garryine*, has been found in it.

Ga'rum.* A sauce or pickle made by the Romans from the *γάρος*, a small fish. It resembled the modern anchovy sauce in nature and use.

Gas, gass. [From the Anglo-Saxon *gast*, "breath," "wind," "spirit."] (Fr. *Gaz*.) An aeriform, elastic fluid.

Gaseous, gaz'e-ŭs. [Lat. **Gaseo'sus.**] Belonging to gas; of the nature of gas.

Gaseous Pulse. See PULSE.

Găs'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Gasifor'mis.**] Having the form or nature of gas.

Gas-om'e-ter. [Lat. **Gasom'etrum**; from Eng. *gas*, and the Gr. *μέτρον*, a "measure."] A measurer of gas:—usually applied, however, to a reservoir for containing gas.

Gas-se'rĭ-an Gan'glĭ-on. The semilunar ganglion; a ganglion of the fifth pair of nerves, first discovered by Gasser.

Gas'ter. [Gr. *γαστήρ*.] The Greek name for the stomach.

Gas-ter-an-ġem-phrax'is.* [From the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," *ἄγγος*, a "vessel," and *ἔμφραξις*, an "obstruction."] Congestion of the blood-vessels of the stomach.

Gas-ter-hўs-ter-ot'o-mў. [From the Gr.

γαστήρ, the "belly," *ὑστέρα*, the "uterus," and *τομή*, the "act of cutting."] A term for the Cæsarean operation.

Gas-tĕr'ic. The same as GASTRIC, which see.

Gasteropodə,* or **Gasteropods.** See next article.

Gas-ter-op'o-dus.* [From the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "belly," or "stomach," and *πούς*, a "foot."] Gasterop'odous:—applied in the plural neuter (*Gasterop'oda*) to a class of mollusks which crawl by means of a fleshy disk on their belly. The common snail belongs to this class.

Gas-ter-os'to-mus.* [From the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," and *στόμα*, a "mouth."] Gasteros'tomous; having a mouth in the belly, or stomach:—applied to a species of *Tænia*, or tapeworm.

Gas-træ'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," and *αἷμα*, "blood."] Congestion of the veins of the stomach, and, so, nearly synonymous with GASTERANGEMPHRAXIS.

Gas-trăl'ğĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the stomach; gastral'gy:—also called *Gastrodynia* and *Cardialgia*. It is a pain in the stomach occurring in various gastric disorders. It is a common symptom of atonic dyspepsia, occurring in nervous or hysterical persons, and is relieved by stimulants, and by the escape of flatus. The most severe gastralgia is that accompanying ulceration of the stomach. In this disorder it is referred to one spot, and is also often felt in the back. The pain in ulceration is usually absent when the stomach is empty, but comes on from two to ten minutes after the ingestion of food.

Gas-trel-co'sis.* [From the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," and *ἑλκόω*, to "ulcerate."] Ulceration of the stomach.

Gas-tren-çeph-a-lo'ma, a*tis*.* [From the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," and the Lat. *encephalo'ma*, a "tumor of brain-like substance."] A brain-like fungus of the stomach.

Gas-tren-çeph-a-lo'sis.* The formation and progress of *gastrencephaloma*.

Gas-tren'ehў-ta.* [From the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," and *ἐγχέω*, to "pour in."] A stomach-syringe, or stomach-pump.

Gas'tric. [Lat. **Gas'tricus**; from the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach."] (Fr. *Gastrique*, gȧs'trēk'.) Belonging to the stomach.

Gas'tric Fe'ver. A name given by some to *bilious* fever, which was thought to depend on gastric derangement. It is the *Meningo-gastric* of Pinel. A popular name for a febrile condition attended by prominent gastric symptoms; also for typhoid fever.

Gas'tric Juice. [Lat. **Suc'cus Gas'tricus.**] (Fr. *Suc gastrique*, sük gȧs'trēk'.) The juice secreted in the stomach, by the action of which on the food, digestion is carried on. It is a compound or mixture of numerous substances, among which are phosphates and other inorganic salts, pepsin, and a free acid regarded by some as lactic, by others as hydrochloric It is stated by some who are regarded as high authority that about twelve pounds of gastric juice are produced in one person in twenty-four hours.

Gas'trĭ-cism. [Lat. **Gastricis'mus**; from the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach."] A term for gastric affections in general, but usually applied to the theory that all diseases are caused by the accumulation of impurities in the stomach and bowels, suggesting their removal by vomiting and purging.

Gas-tric'o-la.* [From the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," and the Lat. *co'lo*, to "inhabit."] Literally, an "inhabitant of the stomach:"—applied to those *Œstridæ* (the common bott, for example) the larvæ of which are found in the intestines of various animals.

Gas-tril'o-quus.* [From the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," and the Lat. *lo'quor*, to "speak."] The same as VENTRILOQUOUS, which see.

Gas-tri'tis, i*dis*.* [From the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach."] (Fr. *Gastrite*, gȧs'trēt'.) Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach. A genus of the order *Phlegmasiæ*, class *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology. It occurs under two forms, *catarrhal* and *erythematous* gastritis, and is in some cases *acute*, in others *chronic*. Vomiting is one of the most characteristic signs of the acute disease. The other symptoms are headache, pain in the epigastrium, lack of appetite, and offensive breath. The most common causes are errors in diet, and an immoderate use of spirituous liquors.

Gas'tro-çēle.* [From the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] Hernia in which a portion of the stomach is protruded; *hernia ventriculi*.

Gas-tro-ehoʻlĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," and *χολή*, "bile."] Bilious disease of the stomach.

Gas-tro-ehoʻlo'sis.* [From the same.] Gastric bilious fever.

Gas-troc-ne'mĭ-us.* [From the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," or "belly," and *κνήμη*, the "leg."] (Fr. *Gastrocnémien*, gȧs'trok'nā'me-ăN'.) Literally, "belonging to the belly [or calf] of the leg." The name of a muscle constituting the chief part of the calf of the leg.

Gas-tro-col'ĭ-ca.* [From the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," and the Lat. *col'ica*, the "belly-ache."] Severe colic-like pain in the stomach:—sometimes applied to neuralgia of the stomach.

Gas-tro'dēs.* [From the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach."] A term used in Comparative Anatomy and Botany, and applied to that which has many swellings like the belly, or conjoined with a belly.

Gas-tro-dўn'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Spasmodic pain in the stomach. See GASTRALGIA.

Gas-tro-en-ter-i'tis.* [From the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," and *ἔντερον*, an "intestine."] Inflammation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane.

Gas-tro-ep-ĭ-plo'ic. [From the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," and *ἐπίπλοον*, the "omentum."] Belonging to the stomach and omentum, as applied to a branch of the hepatic artery, lymphatic glands of the abdomen, etc.

Gas'troid. [Lat. **Gastroi'des**; from the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the belly, or stomach:—applied to parts of animals and plants.

Gas-trol'ĭ-thus.* [From the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," and *λίθος*, a "stone."] A calculus in the stomach; a gas'trolith.

Gas-trol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Gastrolo'gia**; from the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A dissertation on the stomach, its structure, function, etc.; also the science of the stomach.

Gastromalacia,* gas-tro-ma-la'she-a. [From the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," and *μαλακός*, "soft."] Softening of the stomach,—a disease occurring in infants, and usually preceded by hydrocephalus, acute exanthematous disease, or some disease of the respiratory organs.

Gas-tron'o-mў. [From the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," and *νόμος*, a "law."] The science or the art of good living, or epicurism.

Gas-tron'o-sos,* or **Gas-tron'o-sus.*** [From the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," and *νόσος*, a "disease."] Disorder of the stomach.

Gas'tro-pa-răl'ў-sis.* [From the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," and the Lat. *paral'ysis*.] Paralysis of the stomach.

Gas-tro-path'ic. [Lat. **Gastropath'icus**.] Belonging to gastropathy.

Gas-trop'a-thў. [Lat. **Gastropathi'a**; from the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," and *πάθος*, "affection," or "disease."] Disease of the stomach.

Gas'tro-pe'rĭ-o-dўn'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," *περίοδος*, a "period," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] A disease said to be peculiar to India, attended with severe neuralgic pains, returning at intervals. So distressing are the paroxysms that they are supposed to be produced by the terrible weapon of Siva, the deity of destruction.

Gastropodus.* See GASTEROPODUS.

Gas-tror'rha-ġў. [Lat. **Gastrorrha'gia**; from the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," and *ῥήγνυμι*, to "break" or "burst," to "break through."] Escape of the contents of the stomach through a lesion of its several coats; also the oozing of blood from its internal surface.

Gas-tror'rha-phў. [Lat. **Gastror'rhaphe**, or **Gastrorrha'phia**; from the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," or "belly," and *ῥαφή*, a "suture."] The sewing of wounds which penetrate through the belly.

Gas-tror-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," or "belly," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] Undue increase of the secretion of the mucous glands of the stomach; also a flux from the belly.

Gas-tros'co-pў. [Lat. **Gastrosco'pia**; from the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "belly," and *σκοπέω*, to "examine."] Examination of the abdomen.

Gas-tro'sis.* [From the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach."] A name given by Alibert to a family including all diseases of the stomach.

Gas-tro-splen'ic O-men'ta. A term applied to the laminæ of the peritoneum which are comprised between the spleen and the stomach. See OMENTUM.

Gas-tros'to-mў. [Lat. **Gastrosto'mia**; from the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," and *στόμα*, an "orifice."] The operation of forming an artificial opening into the stomach.

Gas-tro-tom'ic. [Lat. **Gastrotom'icus**.] Belonging to gastrotomy.

Gas-trot'o-mў. [Lat. **Gastroto'mia**; from the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," or "belly," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] The operation of cutting open the abdomen, as in the Cæsarean section; also cutting through the stomach itself.

Gas-trў-păl'ġĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," *ὑπο*, "under," "in a slight degree," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Slight or gentle pains in the stomach.

Gas-trў-per-neū'rĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," *ὑπέρ*, "over," "excessive," and *νεῦρον*, a "nerve."] Excessive or morbid activity of the nerves of the stomach.

Gas-trў-per-pa-thi'a.* [From the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," *ὑπέρ*, "above," "excessive," and *πάθος*, "disease."] Severe affection of the stomach.

Gas-trў-po-pa-thi'a.* [From the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," *ὑπο*, "under," and *πάθος*, "disease."] Slight affection of the stomach.

Gâteau Fébrile, gă'to' fā'brĕl'. The French term for AGUE CAKE, which see.

Gath'er-ing. The same as ABSCESS, and SUPPURATION.

Gaul-the'rĭ-a.* [Named after Dr. *Gaulthier*.] A large genus of evergreen shrubs of the order *Ericaceæ*, natives of America, Asia, Tasmania, etc. It comprises many species which bear edible fruits. The *Gaultheria Shallon*, a small shrub, a native of Oregon, bears purple berries of an agreeable flavor. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the leaves of *Gaulthe'ria procum'bens*. It is stimulant, aromatic, and astringent. It may be used with advantage in some forms of chronic diarrhœa.

Gaulthe'ria Leū-co-car'pa.* A plant which is found on the volcanic mountains of Java, and affords an oil like the oil of wintergreen.

Gaulthe'ria Pro-cum'bens.* Wintergreen, or Teaberry, a native of the United States. It bears bright red berry-like fruits which are edible and have a spicy, aromatic flavor. See OLEUM GAULTHERIÆ.

Gaul-thĕr'ic Aç'id. The heavy oil of partridge-berry, or *Gaultheria procumbens*, formerly a constituent of the commercial *oil of wintergreen*. It combines with bases and forms salts called gaultherates.

Gayacine. See GUAIACIN.

Gay-lus-sac'çĭ-a.* [Named after the French chemist *Gay-Lussac*.] A genus of shrubs of the order *Ericaceæ*, natives of the United States, comprising several species called Huckleberry. *Gaylussac'cia resino'sa* is the common huckleberry of the Northern States. Its leaves and root are astringent.

Gaylussac'çia Fron-do'sa.* Blue Tangle, or Dangleberry, a shrub, a native of the Middle and Southern United States. Its fruit is sweet and edible.

Gaz. See GAS.

Gaziform. See GASIFORM.

Gazometer. See GASOMETER.

Ge'ine, or **Ge'ic Ac'id.** [From the Gr. *γέα*, "earth," *γήινος*, "earthy."] A name given by Berzelius to *humus*, or vegetable mould, the result of the decomposition of vegetable substances.

Gel-a-tig'en-ous. [From the Lat. *gelat'ina*, "gelatin," and the Gr. *γεννάω*, to "produce."] Yielding gelatin, or forming the gelatinous structures of the body.

Gĕl'a-tin, or **Gĕl'a-tine.** [Lat. **Gelat'ina**; from *ge'lo, gela'tum*, to "congeal," to "harden."] Jelly, a substance obtained from bone, cartilage, sinew, ligament, skin, cellular tissue, and serous membrane by long-continued boiling in water. The glue and isinglass of commerce are forms of gelatin. It is soluble in hot water and insoluble in cold. It is used as food, and for various other purposes.

Gel'atin Cap'sules. Capsules prepared from a concentrated solution of gelatin and filled with medicines. When swallowed, the capsules dissolve in the gastro-intestinal juices, and the nauseous taste of the medicine is avoided.

Gelatin, Sugar of. See GLYCICOLL.

Ge-lat'i-ni-form'. [Lat. **Gelatinifor'mis**; from *gelat'ina*, "gelatin," and *for'ma*, a "form."] Resembling gelatin:—applied to cancer; also to a fibre.

Ge-lat-i-no'sus.* [From the Lat. *gelat'ina*, "gelatin."] Gelat'inous; like gelatin, or full of gelatin:—applied in the plural masculine (*Gelatino'si*) to an order of *Polypi*.

Ge-lat'i-nous. [Lat. **Gelatino'sus.**] Like gelatin; composed of gelatin.

Gelat'inous Tis'sues. Tissues which yield to boiling water a substance which, on cooling, forms a jelly, or may be called gelatin. They are chiefly found in the cellular membrane, the membranes in general, the tendons, ligaments, bones, cartilages, etc.

Gelatio (je-la'she-o), ***o'nis.**** [From the Lat. *ge'lo, gela'tum*, to "freeze."] Literally, a "freezing:"—sometimes applied to the rigid state of the body in catalepsy.

Gel. Quâv. = *Gelat'inâ quâ'vis.** "In any kind of jelly."

Gel'se-mine, or **Gel-se'mi-a.*** A powerful alkaloid obtained from the *Gelsemium sempervirens*. It is a colorless, inodorous solid, of an intensely bitter taste, sparingly soluble in water, but freely soluble in ether. It is poisonous.

Gel-se'mi-um.* A genus of plants of the order *Loganiaceæ*.

Gelse'mium.* "Gelsemium." Yellow Jessamine. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the rhizome and rootlets of *Gelsemium sempervirens*. It is a nervous and arterial sedative. It has been prescribed in intermittent, remittent, typhoid, and yellow fevers, dysentery, rheumatism, etc.

Gelse'mium Nit'i-dum.* Another name for GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS.

Gelse'mium Sem-per-vi'rens.* Yellow Jessamine, an evergreen woody climber, a native of the Southern United States. It bears a profusion of beautiful and fragrant yellow flowers. It is a poisonous plant.

Gem. See GEMMA.

Gemelli.* See GEMELLUS.

Ge-mel-li-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *gemel'lus*, "double" or "twin," and *flos*, a "flower."] Gemelliflo'rate; having flowers disposed two and two.

Ge-mel'lus,* plural **Ge-mel'li.** [Diminutive of the Lat. *gem'inus*, "double."] A term applied to the *gastrocnemius externus* muscle, because it has a double origin.

Gem'i-nate. [From the Lat. *gem'ini*, "twin."] In Botany, twin; in pairs; united in pairs.

Gemini.* See GEMINUS.

Gem'i-ni-flo'rus.* Having flowers growing in pairs. See GEMELLIFLORUS.

Gem'i-nus,* plural **Gem'i-ni.** "Double," or "twin:"—applied to certain parts of plants when in pairs; applied also to the *gemelli* muscles, and to leaves, etc.

Gem'ma.* A bud which contains the rudiments of a plant in a latent state till the season favors its evolution. Also a precious stone; a gem.

Gem-ma'ceous. [Lat. **Gemma'ceus**; from *gem'ma*, a "bud."] Belonging to buds; having buds:—applied to plants.

Gem-ma'tion. [Lat. **Gemma'tio, *o'nis***; from *gem'ma*, a "bud."] The state or process of budding; the arrangement of leaves or petals in a bud.

Gem-mif'er-ous. [Lat. **Gemmif'erus**; from *gem'ma*, a "bud" or "gem," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing buds, or containing gems:—applied to plants; also to gravel containing gems.

Gem-mi-fi-ca'tion. [Lat. **Gemmifica'tio, *o'nis***; from *gem'ma*, a "bud," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] The manner in which the bud or gem is developed. Also synonymous with RAMIFICATION.

Gem-mi-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *gem'ma*, a "bud," and *flos*, a "flower."] Gemmiflo'rate; having flowers like buds, like the closed gentian.

Gem-mi-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *gem'ma*, a "bud," and *for'ma*, a "form."] Gem'miform; bud- or gem-like:—applied to flowers.

Gem-mip'ar-ous. [Lat. **Gemmip'arus**; from *gem'ma*, a "bud," and *pa'rio*, to "bring forth."] A term applied to the multiplication of the species by *buds*, or *gemmules*, arising from germs, as exemplified in the vegetable kingdom and in many of the *Infusoria*.

Gem-mu-lā'tion. [Lat. **Gemmula'tio, *o'nis***; from *gem'mula*, a "little bud."] A kind of reproduction consisting in simple growth and development without the agency of sexes. See GEMMIPAROUS.

Gem'mule. [Lat. **Gem'mula**; diminutive of *gem'ma*, a "bud."] The rudiment of the stem; a plumule; also a small bud.

Ge'na,* plural **Ge'næ.** [From the Gr. *γέννς*, the "cheek-bone."] (Fr. *Joue*, zhoo.) The cheek, or cheeks, forming the lateral walls of the mouth. They are composed chiefly of muscular tissue, lined internally with a mucous membrane.

Gencives, zhŏN'sĕv'. The French term for the "gums." See GINGIVA.

Gen-da-rus'sa Vul-ga'ris,* or **Jus-tĭ'cĭ-a Gendarus'sa.*** A shrub of the order *Acanthaceæ*, a native of India. Its leaves are emetic, and its root is astringent.

Gen-e-an'thro-pў. [From the Gr. *γενεά*, "race," also "birth," and *ἄνθρωπος*, a "man."] The same as ANTHROPOGENY.

Gen'er-a,* the plural of GENUS, which see.

Gen'er-al. [Lat. **Genera'lis**; from *ge'nus, gen'eris*, a "kind."] Relating to a whole genus, order, or class; opposed to *partial* or *special;* common, but not universal; not restricted or limited to anything in particular.

Gen'eral Prac-tĭ'tion-er. A term applied to those practitioners in England and Wales who do not profess to advise as *pure* physicians or to act as *pure* surgeons, but perform in their daily vocation the duties of both, with those of the obstetrician in addition.

Gen'er-al-ĭ-zā'tion. [See GENERAL.] The act of generalizing, or including in general propositions,—a process employed in Logic.

Gen-er-ā'tion. [Lat. **Genera'tio, o'nis;** from *gen'ero, genera'tum*, to "beget."] The act of reproducing; reproduction; production of a new being more or less similar to that from which it derives its origin,—a function common to all organized beings.

Generation, Fissiparous. See FISSIPAROUS GENERATION.

Genera'tion, Or'gans of. In woman, the external are the *mons veneris, labia, perineum, clitoris*, and *nymphæ;* the internal, the *vagina, uterus, ovaria*, and *Fallopian tubes;* in man, the *penis, testes, vesiculæ seminales, vasa deferentia*, and *prostate gland.*

Ge-nĕr'ic. [Lat. **Gener'icus**, from *ge'nus.*] Pertaining or relating to a genus. The *generic name* is the proper name of the genus; and the *generic character* is that which distinguishes one genus from another.

Ge-ne'sĭ-al. [Lat. **Genesia'lis**; from the Gr. *γένεσις*, "origin," "generation."] Belonging to generation.

Ge-nes'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to genesis.

Gen'e-sis.* [From the Gr. *γένω*, to "be born."] Birth, origin, or generation.

Genêt des Teinturiers. See GENISTA TINCTORIA.

Ge-net'ĭ-ca.* [See GENETICUS.] The name of a class in Dr. Good's nosology, comprising diseases connected with the sexual function.

Ge-net'ĭ-cus.* [From the Gr. *γένεσις*, "generation," or *γεννάω*, to "beget."] Genet'ic; belonging to the procreative function.

Ge-ne'va.* [From *Gene'va*, where first made.] (Fr. *Genièvre*, zhęh-ne-åvr' or zh'ne-åvr'.) Gin distilled from malt or rye and afterwards subjected to the same process with juniper-berries. A spurious kind, from turpentine and cardamom-seeds, with very few, if any, juniper-berries, is largely consumed in the English metropolis, etc., as *British gin.*

Ge-nic'u-late. [Lat. **Genicula'tus**; from *genic'ulum.*] Bent abruptly like a joint, or like the knee:—applied to the stems of many grasses.

Ge-nic'u-lum.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *ge'nu*, the "knee."] A small knot or joint; a little knee.

Ge'nĭ-o-. [From the Gr. *γένειον*, the "chin."] A prefix denoting attachment to, or connection with, the chin.

Ge'nĭ-o-glos'sus.* [From the Gr. *γένειον*, the "chin," and *γλῶσσα*, the "tongue."] A muscle connecting the inner and lower part of the chin-bone with the *os hyoides* and tongue.

Ge-nĭ-o-hy-o-i'dēs.* [From the Lat. *ge'nio*, and *hyoi'des.*] A muscle extending from the lower part of the chin-bone to the anterior part of the *os hyoides.* It is also written *Genio-hyoi'deus.*

Ge'nĭ-o-plas'tў. [From the Gr. *γένειον*, the "chin," and *πλάσσω*, to "form."] A name for the operation for restoring the chin.

Ge-ni'pa.* A genus of trees of the order *Rubiaceæ*, natives of the tropical parts of South America. Several of the species bear edible fruits. The *Genipa Americana* produces an agreeable fruit called *Genipap*, which is as large as an orange.

Ge-nis'ta.* A genus of shrubs of the order *Leguminosæ*, comprising over one hundred species, natives of Europe, Western Asia, etc. Among them is the *Planta Genista*, from which the Plantagenet sovereigns derived that name.

Genis'ta Jun'ce-a.* Spanish Broom. A synonyme of the *Spartium junceum.* It is purgative.

Genis'ta Pur'gans.* A plant, a native of Europe, having emetic and cathartic properties.

Genis'ta Sco-pa'rĭ-a.* A plant, a native of France. Its seeds and flowering tops are diuretic and purgative.

Genis'ta Tinc-to'rĭ-a.* (Fr. *Genêt des Teinturiers*, zhęh-nå' (or zh'nå) då tåN'tü're-å'.) "Dyers' Broom." A shrub cultivated in Europe and the United States, and sometimes used in medicine. It is a native of Europe.

Gen'ĭ-tal. [Lat. **Genita'lis**; from *gig'no, gen'itum*, to "beget."] Belonging to generation.

Gen-ĭ-tals. [Lat. **Genita'lia**, plural neuter of *genita'lis;* from the same.] The organs or parts contributing to generation in the male or female. See GENERATION, ORGANS OF.

Gen'ĭ-to-. [From the Lat. *genita'lia.*] A prefix denoting connection with the genital organs.

Gen'ĭ-to-Cru'ral. The name of a nerve proceeding from the first lumbar, and dividing into an *internal branch*, which accompanies the spermatic cord, and an *external*, which is distributed into filaments at the crural arch.

Gen'ito-Spi'nal Cen'tre. A term applied to a part of the lumbar portion of the spinal cord,

the nerves from which are distributed to the bladder, uterus, etc.

Genito-Urinary. See UROGENITAL.

Genneticus.* See GENETICUS.

Genou. See GENU.

Genre. The French for GENUS.

Gentian. See GENTIANA LUTEA.

Gentiana,* jen-she-a′na. [From *Gen′tius*, King of Illyria.] A Linnæan genus of plants of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Gentianaceæ*. It comprises about one hundred and eighty species, many of which bear beautiful flowers and have tonic properties. Blue is the predominant color of the flowers. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) of the root of *Gentiana lutea*. Gentian is an excellent bitter tonic, and is particularly adapted to cases of simple debility of the digestive organs.

Gentia′na Am-a-rel′la,* or **Gentia′na German′ĭ-ca.*** A plant, a native of Germany. It is a bitter tonic, and is used as a substitute for *Gentiana lutea*.

Gentia′na Cat-es-bæ′i.* Blue Gentian. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the root of *Gentiana Catesbæi*.

Gentia′na Chi-ray′ta,* or **O-phe′lĭ-a Chi-ra′ta.*** A plant, a native of India, which is used in medicine as an antiperiodic. See CHIRETTA, and CHIRATA.

Gentia′na Crĭ-ni′ta.* Fringed Gentian, an herbaceous plant, a native of New York, Pennsylvania, etc. It is one of the most beautiful of the genus. Its flower is large, and bright blue, or azure. Its root is a tonic medicine.

Gentia′na Cru-cĭ-a′ta.* A plant, a native of Europe, which possesses bitter and tonic properties, and has been used in medicine.

Gentia′na Lu′te-a,* **Gentia′na Ru′bra.*** The gentian-plant, a native of Europe. It bears handsome yellow flowers.

Gentia′na Pan-no′nĭ-ca.* A plant, a native of Austria, which has been used as a tonic. The roots of *Gentiana punctata* and *G. purpurea*, natives of Europe, are said to be often mixed with the officinal gentian.

Gentia′na Quin-que-flo′ra.* The systematic name of the Five-Flowered Gentian. It is a native of the United States. Its medicinal virtues are similar to those of the other gentians.

Gentia′na Ra′dix.* "Gentian Root." See GENTIANA LUTEA.

Gentia′na Sa-po-na′rĭ-a.* Soapwort Gentian, a native of Virginia, Pennsylvania, etc. Its root is tonic.

Gentianaceæ,* jen-she-a-na′she-ē. [From *Gentia′na*, one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous monopetalous herbaceous plants, found in nearly all parts of the world. Their characteristic property is intense bitterness, which resides in the root, stem, leaf, etc., and renders them tonic, stomachic, and febrifugal. The gentian-root is an example. Many species are prized for their beauty. It comprises, besides other genera, the *Ophelia*, *Sabbatia*, *Halenia*, *Frasera*, *Menyanthes*, *Chironia*, *Obolaria*, and *Lisianthus*.

Gen-tĭ-a-nā′ceous. [Lat. **Gentiana′ceus.**] Resembling the gentian-plant. See GENTIANACEÆ.

Gen-tĭ-a′næ Lu′te-æ Ra′dix.* "Root of Gentiana Lutea." See GENTIANA.

Gentianin, jen′she-a-nin. [Lat. **Gentiani′na.**] The bitter principle of the plant *Gentiana lutea*.

Gentianius,* or **Gentianus.*** See GENTIANACEOUS.

Ge′nu,* plural **Gen′u-a.** (Fr. *Genou*, zhẹh-noo′.) The knee; the articulation of the leg with the thigh.

Gen′u-a,* the plural of the Lat. *ge′nu*, the "knee."

Gen′ua Văl′ga.* [From the Lat. *val′gus*, "crooked," or "bowed."] "Bowed or Crooked Knees." The deformity vulgarly called *knock-knees*.

Ge′nus, gen. **Gen′er-is.*** [From the Gr. *γένος*, a "family," "race," or "class."] (Fr. *Genre*, zhŏNr.) A group of nearly-related species; a group or assemblage of species subordinate to a class or order.

Ge-nў-an-trăl′gĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *γέννς*, the "jaw," also "chin," *ἄντρον*, the "antrum," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the antrum Highmoreanum.

Ge-nў-an-tri′tis.* Inflammation of the antrum Highmoreanum. See next article.

Ge-nў-an′trum.* [From the Gr. *γέννς*, the "jaw," and *ἄντρον*, the "antrum."] A name for the antrum Highmorianum.

Ge-o-cen′tric. [Lat. **Geocen′tricus;** from the Gr. *γῆ*, or *γέα*, the "earth," and *κεντρικός*, "centric."] Having the earth for the centre:—applied to the place in which any heavenly body, as seen from the earth, appears.

Ge′ode. [Lat. **Geo′des;** from the Gr. *γῆ*, or *γέα*, the "earth."] Belonging to earth; earthy:—applied in Mineralogy to a cavity lined with crystals, or to a rounded stone or concretion having such a cavity which is lined with crystals and sometimes contains a nodule of stone.

Ge-od′e-sў. [Lat. **Geodæ′sia;** from *γῆ*, or *γέα*, the "earth," and *δαίω*, to "divide."] That science by which the extent and figure of the earth (or of a portion of its surface) are ascertained. The science of surveying on a grand scale by triangulation, in order to ascertain the figure and dimensions of an area, and also to determine its latitude and longitude, or its situation on the surface of the globe.

Geoffræa,* jof-frē′a, or **Geoffroya,*** zho-froi′a. [Named after Dr. *Geoffroy*, a French naturalist.] A Linnæan genus of the class *Diadelphia*, natural order *Leguminosæ*.

Geoffræ′a In-er′mis.* The systematic name of the cabbage-tree:—also called *Andi′ra inermis*. It is a native of tropical America.

Geoffræ′a (or **Geoffroy′a**) **Su-per′ba.*** An ornamental tree, a native of Brazil, bearing yellow flowers and an edible fruit. Its wood is hard and valuable.

Geoffræ′a Ver-mif′u-ga.* A tree, a native of South America. Its fruit is reputed to be vermifuge.

Geoffroy'a Su-rĭ-nam-en'sis,* or **An-di'ra Re-tu'sa.*** A tree of Surinam, having a bitter bark which is used as a vermifuge.

Ge-o-gen'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to geogony; geogen'ic.

Geogeny. See GEOGONY.

Ge-og-nos'tic. [Lat. **Geognos'ticus.**] Belonging to geognosy.

Ge-og'no-sy. [Lat. **Geogno'sia**; from the Gr. *γῆ*, or *γέα*, the "earth," and *γνῶσις*, "knowledge."] The knowledge or science of the structure of the globe. It may be regarded as essentially the same as GEOLOGY, which see.

Ge-og'o-ny, or **Ge-og'e-ny.** [Lat. **Geoge'nia**; from the Gr. *γῆ*, or *γέα*, the "earth," and *γένω*, to "be born."] The doctrine of the formation of the earth.

Ge-o-graph'ĭ-cal Bot'a-ny, or **Bo-tan'ĭ-cal Ge-og'ra-phy.** The science or study of the geographical distribution of plants. Each continent has its characteristic types of plants.

Ge-og'ra-phy. [Lat. **Geogra'phia**; from the Gr. *γῆ*, or *γέα*, the "earth," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of the earth, its mountains, seas, rivers, parts, limits, and all other remarkable things belonging to it. It comprises three great departments,—*Mathematical, Physical,* and *Political* Geography.

Ge-ol'o-gy. [Lat. **Geolo'gia**; from the Gr. *γῆ*, or *γέα*, the "earth," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] That science which treats of the structure or formation of the earth, the rocks, strata, etc., of which it is composed, the records of its former state, the history of its progress, the series of changes through which it has passed, and the causes of events in its inorganic history. It is a historical science, for "it had its beginning and essence in the idea that rocks were made through secondary causes."—(DANA.) It is distinguished from Mineralogy by treating of mineral substances in the aggregate, while Mineralogy is chiefly confined to the consideration of particular species.

Ge-o-met'ric, Ge-o-met'rĭ-cal. [Lat. **Geomet'ricus.**] Belonging to geometry.

Ge-om'e-try. [Lat. **Geome'tria**; from the Gr. *γῆ*, or *γέα*, the "earth," and *μετρέω*, to "measure."] Originally, the art of measuring the earth, or any distance or dimensions on it:—now applied to the science of quantity and extension, irrespective of matter; the science which treats of volumes, surfaces, lines, and angles, their relations, properties, and measurement.

Ge-on'o-my. [Lat. **Geono'mia**; from the Gr. *γῆ*, or *γέα*, the "earth," and *νόμος*, a "law."] That branch of general Physics which treats of the laws regulating the changes that have taken place, or are now taking place, in the structure of the earth, or in the atmosphere.

Ge-oph'ĭ-lus.* [From the Gr. *γῆ*, or *γέα*, the "earth," and *φιλέω*, to "love."] Earth-loving:—applied as a specific name to plants that grow on the earth, to distinguish them from others of the same genus or order growing on trees, etc.:—also applied in the plural neuter (*Geoph'ila*) to a division of *Gasteropoda* that live upon the land.

Geor'gĭ-a Bark. The bark of the *Pinckneya pubens,* an American plant, used as a substitute for cinchona.

Ge-ra'nĭ-a,* the plural of **Ge-ra'nĭ-um,** forming the Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See GERANIACEÆ.

Geraniaceæ,* je-ra-ne-a'she-ē, or **Ge-ra'nĭ-a.*** A natural order of exogenous plants, including the *Geranium, Oxalis,* and *Pelargonium.* They are mostly herbs. An astringent principle and an aromatic or resinous flavor characterize this order.

Ge-ra'nĭ-um.* "Cranesbill." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the rhizome of *Gera'nium macula'tum,* a native of the United States. It is astringent, and is useful in diarrhœa, chronic dysentery, and cholera infantum.

Gera'nium Ro-ber-tĭ-a'num.* Herb Robert, a plant, a native of the United States and Europe. It has been used as an antispasmodic.

Ge-rat'ĭ-cus.* [From the Gr. *γῆρας*, "old age."] Belonging to old age:—applied in the plural (*Gerat'ici*) to an order of diseases.

Germ. [Lat. **Ger'men,** gen. **Ger'minis.**] The first principle of anything that has life, whether animal or vegetable. A growing point; a young bud:—applied in Botany to the embryo of a germinating seed, the exact point from which the life and organization of the future plant are to spring.

Germ The'o-rў of Dis-ease'. The theory which attributes disease to minute microscopic fungi, or bacteria, or unicellular bodies that float in the air and are developed in fermenting liquids and unhealthy tissues. Some pathologists favor the opinion that bacteria and allied organisms are the causes of all communicable or contagious diseases. Bacteria swarm in all putrefying solutions and mixtures of organic matter. It is well known that the air is always and everywhere filled with infinite numbers of microscopic spores of fungi.

Germander. See TEUCRIUM.

Ger'man Sil'ver (called by the Chinese **Pack-fong**). The white alloy of nickel, formed by fusing together one hundred parts of copper, sixty of zinc, and forty of nickel.

Ger'man Tin'der. (Fr. *Amadou,* ă'mă'doo'.) A substance prepared from the *Polyp'orus fomenta'rius* and *P. ignia'rius,* by cutting the fungi into slices, beating them, and soaking them in a solution of nitre.

Ger'men,* gen. **Ger'mĭ-nis.** The rudiment of the young fruit and seed of vegetables at the base of the pistil; also the same as GERM, which see.

Germinal Membrane. See BLASTODERM.

Ger-mĭ-nā'tion. [Lat. **Germina'tio, o'nis,** from *ger'mino, germina'tum,* to "bud."] The act of sprouting; the development of an embryo or plantlet. The conditions favorable to germination are heat or proper temperature, moisture, and darkness. Germination is connected with the absorption of oxygen and the formation of carbonic acid.

Ger-min'a-tĭve. [Lat. **Germinati'vus**; from the same.] Having power to bud, or develop.

Ger-o-co'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *γέρας*, "old age," and *κομέω*, to "care for."] That department of hygiene which treats of the regimen and medical attention proper for old age.

Gérofle. The same as GIROFLE.

Ger-on-to'ge-ous. [From the Gr. *γέρων*, "old," and *γῆ*, the "earth."] Of or belonging to the Old World:—applied to plants.

Ger-on-tox'on.* [From the Gr. *γέρων*, *γέροντος*, an "old man," and *τόξον*, a "bow."] The same as ARCUS SENILIS, which see.

Gesneraceæ,* jes-ner-a'she-ē. [From *Gesne'ra*, or *Gesne'ria*, one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous plants (shrubs or herbs) found in India, South America, etc. It includes the *Achim'enes* and *Gloxin'ia*, which are cultivated for their showy flowers.

Ges-tā'tion. [Lat. **Gesta'tio, o'nis**; from *ges'to*, *gesta'tum*, to "carry often," to "carry about" (from *ge'ro*, *ges'tum*, to "carry").] The condition of a pregnant female; pregnancy; gravidity, or uterine gestation:—also applied to a species of exercise without bodily exertion, as swinging, riding in a carriage, or sailing.

Ges-tic-u-lā'tion. The act of making gestures,—a symptom in certain diseases.

Ge-thȳl'lis Spi-ra'lis.* A plant of the order *Amaryllidaceæ*, a native of South Africa, bearing a fragrant fruit, which is used in medicine.

Ge'um.* A Linnæan genus of the class *Icosandria*, natural order *Rosaceæ*. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the root of *Ge'um rivā'le* (Water Avens). It is astringent.

Ge'um Ri-va'le.* The systematic name of Water (or Purple) Avens, an herbaceous plant, a native of Europe and the United States. It bears purplish-orange flowers. Its root is tonic and powerfully astringent, and may be used with advantage in diarrhœa, chronic or passive hemorrhages, and leucorrhœa.

Ge'um Ur-ba'num.* The herb Avens, or Bennet, a native of England.

Ge'um Vir-ġin-ĭ-a'num.* An herbaceous plant, a native of the United States. Its root is astringent.

Geyser, gī'sẹr. A name given to hot springs of volcanic origin, and first applied to a famous spring in Iceland,—the Great Geyser. There are remarkable geysers in the National Park, Wyoming Territory. One of these throws up a stream of water over two hundred feet high.

G. G. G. = *Gum'mi Gut'tæ Gam'biæ.** "Gamboge."

Gib'bĭ-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *gib'bus*, a "hump on the back."] Resembling a hump; gib'biform.

Gib-bos'ĭ-tȳ. [Lat. **Gibbos'itas, a'tis**; from *gib'bus*, "crooked," or "bossed."] The state of being irregularly swelled or bunched; crookedness.

Gib'bous, or **Gib'bose.** [Lat. **Gib'bus**; from the Gr. *γῦβος*, the "hump on a camel's back."] Convex; more tumid on one side than on the other.

Giddiness. See VERTIGO.

Ġil-le'nĭ-a.* A genus of perennial herbaceous plants of the order *Rosaceæ*, comprising two species. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the root of *Gille'nia trifolia'ta* and of *Gille'nia stipula'cea*, natives of the United States. Gillenia is a mild and efficient emetic.

Gilliesiaceæ,* jil-le-se-a'she-ē. [From *Gillie'sia*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of endogenous and bulbous plants, found in Chili.

Ġil'lĭ-flŏw'er, or **Ġil'lȳ-flŏw'er.** The popular name of several species of *Matthiola*.

Gills. [Latinized Greek **Bran'chiæ.**] The organs of respiration in fishes. See BRANCHIÆ.

Ġil'vus.* Dull yellow with a mixture of gray and red.

Ġimbernat's (jim-bẹr-nats'; Sp. pron. HĕmbĕR-nät') **Lig'a-ment.** The broad, thin, triangular insertion of Poupart's ligament.

Gin. See GENEVA.

Ġin'ġer. The root of *Zingiber officinale*, a native of India and China.

Ġin-ġī'va.* [Derived, according to some, from the Lat. *gig'no*, to "beget," because they seem to produce the teeth.] (Fr. *Gencive*, zhŏN'sēv'.) The gum; the highly vascular, fleshy substance covering the alveoli and necks of the teeth.

Ġin'ġĭ-val. [Lat. **Gingiva'lis**; from *gingi'va*, the "gum."] Pertaining to the gums. The *gingival line* is a reddish line or streak on the edge of the gums, sometimes occurring in phthisis and other diseases, or in pregnancy.

Ġin-ġĭ-vi'tis, *i'dis.** [From the Lat. *gingi'va*, the "gum."] Inflammation of the gums.

Ging'ko, or **Gink'go.** The Japanese name of the *Gingko biloba*, or *Salisburia Adiantifolia*, a tree of the order *Coniferæ*, a native of Japan. It is planted for ornament in the United States. Gingkosic acid is obtained from its fruit, which also contains citric acid.

Ġin'glȳ-moid. [Lat. **Ginglymoi'des**; from the Gr. *γιγγλυμός*, a "hinge," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a hinge; hinge-like:—applied to certain joints of animals.

Ġin'glȳ-mus.* [Gr. *γιγγλυμός*.] A species of diarthrosis; a hinge-like articulation, in which the bones move upon each other in two directions only,—viz., forward and backward. Examples occur in the elbow, the wrist, the knee, the ankle, the lower jaw, etc.

Ġin'seng. [A Chinese word, signifying, it is said, the "power of man;" so called because it is supposed to increase virility.] The Chinese name of the root of the *Ara'lia* or *Pa'nax quinquefo'lium*. Asiatic ginseng is the root of *Panax Schinseng*. Ginseng is reputed to be tonic and stimulant. See PANAX.

Ġĭ-răffe'. The *Camelopardа'lis Giraf'fa*, a ruminant animal of the order *Ungulata*, a native of Africa, which feeds chiefly on the leaves of trees. It is the tallest animal in the world.

Girofle, zhē'rofl'. A French term for the "clove." See EUGENIA.

Giz'zard. [Lat. **Ventric'ulus Callo'sus.**] The proper stomach of birds.

Gla-bel'la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *gla'bra*, the feminine of *gla'ber*, "smooth."] The small space between the eyebrows and immediately above a line from one to the other:—also called *Intercilium*.

Gla-bel'lar. [Lat. **Glabella'ris.**] Belonging to the glabella. Also the same as ANTINIAL.

Gla'brate. In Botany, becoming glabrous with age, or almost glabrous.

Gla'brous. [Lat. **Gla'ber**; from the Gr. γλαφυρός, "smooth."] Without hair or pubescence; smooth:—applied to many plants.

Glace, glăss. The French term for "ice." See GLACIES.

Glacial, glā'she-al. [Lat. **Glacia'lis**; from *gla'cies*, "ice."] Pertaining to ice; like ice; icy. The term is often applied to acids existing in a crystalline form like ice.

Gla'cial A-cet'ic Aç'id. The strongest acetic acid which can be procured. It exists in a *crystallized* state under 50° Fahrenheit, and contains 79 per cent. of real acid. See ACIDUM ACETICUM GLACIALE.

Gla'cial Phos-phor'ic Aç'id. [Lat. **Aç'idum Phosphor'icum Glacia'le.**] A colorless, transparent, glass-like substance, soluble in water and in alcohol, sometimes used as a tonic and refrigerant.

Glăç'ĭ-er. [From the Lat. *gla'cies*, "ice."] A field or vast accumulation of ice, descending by gravity along a valley from a mountain covered with perpetual snow. Glaciers are masses or streams of ice, sometimes nearly five thousand feet deep, fed by the snows that fall on high mountains. They extend far below the snow-line (or limit of perpetual snow), and some reach the zone of forests and invade the cultivated valleys. They are powerful agents in widening and deepening valleys, and are believed to have performed an important part in geological history.

Glacies,* gla'she-ēz. [From the Lat. *gelas'co*, to "freeze."] The Latin term for "ice," or congealed water.

Glad'ĭ-ate. [Lat. **Gladia'tus**; from *gla'dius*, a "sword."] Sword-like; ensiform.

Gla-di'o-lus.* [Diminutive of the Lat *gla'dius*, a "sword;" alluding to the shape of the leaves.] A genus of bulbous plants of the order *Iridaceæ*, comprising several species which are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers. The root of the *Gladi'olus commu'nis*, a native of Europe, has been used in medicine as a maturative and aphrodisiac.

Gla'dĭ-us Pis-to-rĭ-en'sis.* A "Pistorian Sword-Knife." A bistoury:—so called because the town of Pistoia (Lat. *Pistoria*) was once famous for their manufacture. See BISTOURY.

Glaire, or **Glair.** The white of an egg. Also a colorless or whitish mucus, like the white of an egg, secreted by mucous membranes affected with catarrh, and differing from the mucosity of the normal state by its consistence and its greater viscosity. It is an abnormal product of mucous excretion, and is an effect, and not a cause, of disease.

Glair'in, or **Glair'ine.** [Lat. **Glairi'na.**] A peculiar vegetable or animal substance, somewhat resembling dried albumen (or *glaire*), produced at the sulphureous spring of Aix, in Savoy.

Glance. A name given to certain minerals which have a metallic or pseudo-metallic lustre, as glance coal, etc.

Gland. [Lat. **Glans, Glan'dis**; from *glans*, an "acorn."] An organ consisting of blood-vessels, absorbents, and nerves, for secreting or separating some particular fluid from the blood. Also the bulbous extremity of the penis and clitoris. In Botany, the term is applied to small cellular organs which secrete oily, aromatic, or other products. They are sometimes sunk in the rind, as in the orange; sometimes raised on hairs (*glandular hairs*), as in the sundew.

Gland, Pain of. See ADENALGIA.

Glan-dā'ceous. Yellowish brown; the color of an acorn.

Glanders. See FARCY.

Glan'dĭ-form. [Lat. **Glandifor'mis.**] Formed or shaped like a gland:—applied to tissues and other anatomical organs. The same as ADENIFORM and ADENOID.

Glan'du-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *glans.*] A little gland; a glan'dule.

Glandula Prostata Muliebris.* See CORPUS GLANDULOSUM.

Glan'du-læ Ag-gre-ga'tæ,* or **Glan'dulæ Con-gre-ga'tæ.*** "Aggregated or Clustered Glandules." See PEYER'S GLANDS.

Glan'dulæ An-tĭ-pros-tat'ĭ-çæ.* The antiprostatic glandules or glands.

Glandulæ Brunneri.* See BRUNNER'S GLANDS.

Glandulæ Cowperi.* See GLANDULÆ ANTIPROSTATICÆ.

Glandulæ Meibomii.* See MEIBOMIAN GLANDS.

Glandulæ Myrtiformes.* See CARUNCULÆ MYRTIFORMES.

Glandulæ Nabothi,* Glandulæ Nabothianæ.* See NABOTH'S GLANDS.

Glandulæ Odoriferæ.* See TYSONI GLANDULÆ.

Glandulæ Pacchioniæ.* See PACCHIONIÆ GLANDULÆ.

Glandulæ Solitariæ.* See BRUNNER'S GLANDS.

Glandulæ Tysoni.* See TYSONI GLANDULÆ.

Glan'du-lar. [Lat. **Glandula'rius**; from *glan'dula.*] Pertaining to, or like, a gland, in appearance, function, or structure:—applied to plants, etc. Also furnished with glands.

Glan'dular-His'pid. In Botany, pubescent with hairs that are tipped with glands.

Glan-du-lif'er-ous.* [From the Lat. *glan'dula*, a "little gland," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing glands, or furnished with glandular hairs:—applied to certain plants.

Glan'du-lous, or **Glan'du-lose.** [Lat. **Glandulo'sus**; from *glan'dula*, a "little gland."]

Having little elevations like glands. In Botany, the same as GLANDULAR.

Glans.* In Botany, an inferior indehiscent fruit, as an acorn. See GLAND.

Glans Cli-tor'ĭ-dis.* A term applied to the extremity of the clitoris.

Glans Pe'nis.* The nut-like head of the *mem'brum vir'ile.*

Gla're-ose. [From the Lat. *gla'rea*, "gravel."] Growing in gravelly places :—applied to plants.

Glaserian Fissure, or **Fissure of Glaserius.** See FISSURA GLASERII.

Glass. [Gr. *ὕαλος*; Lat. **Vi'trum**; Fr. *Verre*, vaiR, and *Glace*, glăss.] An artificial substance, fusible at a high temperature, hard and brittle when cold, insoluble in water and in the acids, except hydrofluoric acid. It is formed by the combination of a fusible alkaline silicate (of potash or soda) with one or several infusible silicates (of lime, magnesia, iron, chrome, etc.). *Crown glass* is composed of silica, 62.8; lime, 12.5; potash, 22; and alumina, 2.6. *Flint glass* contains silica, 38.2; oxide of lead, 43.5; potash, 11.7; and alumina, 2. Microscopes and achromatic lenses are made of crown and flint glass.

Glass. See CYATHUS.

Glass, Sol'u-ble. A substance formed by combining potash or soda with silicic acid or silica, without any third ingredient. It presents the usual vitreous aspect, but is easily dissolved in water. It is employed as a kind of paint for paper, cloth, wood, etc., to prevent or retard their inflammation on the contact of an ignited body.

Glau'ber's Salts. [Named from *Glauber*, a German chemist.] See SODII SULPHAS.

Glau-cĕs'çent. [From the Gr. *γλαυκός*, "blue-green."] Slightly glaucous or bluish gray; sea-green or dull green :—applied to parts of plants.

Glau'cĭ-um Lu'te-um.* The Horn Poppy, a plant of the order *Papaveraceæ*, a native of Europe, but cultivated in the United States. It bears yellow flowers, and has an acrid, poisonous juice, which contains an alkaloid called *glaucine.*

Glau-co'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *γλαυκός*, "blue-green," also "light gray."] Dimness or defect of vision from opacity of the vitreous humor. The term is properly applied to all the conditions which are produced by heightened tension or increased fluid-pressure within the eye-ball.

Glau-co-mat'ĭ-cus.* Pertaining to glaucoma.

Glau-com'a-tous, or **Glau-com'a-tose.** [Lat. **Glaucomato'des, Glaucomato'sus**; from *glauco'ma.*] Having glaucoma, or like glaucoma; green.

Glau-co'sis.* Another name for GLAUCOMA, which see.

Glau'cous. [Lat. **Glau'cus**; from the Gr. *γλαυκός*, a "blue-green" or "light gray."] Light gray; silvery; pale bluish or greenish white :—applied to leaves or fruits covered with a whitish bloom which is easily rubbed off, as the cabbage-leaf or the plum.

Gle-cho'ma Hed-e-ra'ce-a,* or **Nep'e-ta Glecho'ma.*** The Ground Ivy, an herb of the order *Labiatæ*, a native of Europe. It is said to be tonic.

Gle-dits'çhĭ-a.* [Named after *Gleditsch*, a botanist.] A genus of trees of the order *Leguminosæ.* The *Gledits'chia triacan'thos* (Honey Locust) is an ornamental tree, a native of the United States. It is armed with thorns, and is used for hedges.

Gleet. [From the Anglo-Saxon *glidan*, to "glide," to "flow down gently."] A thin matter issuing out of ulcers, but generally applied to a result of gonorrhœal disease.

Gle'noid. [Lat. **Glenoi'des**; from the Gr. *γλήνη*, a "cavity," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] In Anatomy, resembling a pit or cavity.

Gleucose. See GLUCOSE.

Gli'a-din. [Lat. **Gliadi'na**; from the Gr. *γλία*, "glue."] One of the constituents of vegetable gluten.

Gli-o'ma,* plural **Gli-o'ma-ta.** [From the Gr. *γλία*, "glue."] A term applied to growths originating in the connective tissue of the brain. See NEUROGLIA.

Glis'son, Cap'sule of. [Lat. **Cap'sula Glisso'nii.**] A thin, strong sheath of peritoneum surrounding the vessels of the liver, and entering the transverse fissure, throughout the entire organ.

Glo'bate. [Lat. **Globa'tus**; from *glo'bus*, a "ball."] Shaped like a ball.

Glo'bose. [Lat. **Globo'sus**; from *glo'bus*, a "ball."] Round like a ball; globular; forming nearly a true sphere :—applied to fruits, seeds, etc.

Glob'u-lar. [Lat. **Globula'ris**; from *glo'bus*, a "globe."] Like a globe, or nearly spherical :—applied to various objects in Botany and Mineralogy.

Globulariaceæ,* glob-u-la-rĭ-a'she-ē. [From *Globula'ria*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of exogenous plants (herbaceous or shrubby), natives of Europe and Western Asia. The *Globularia Alypum* is used in medicine as a purgative.

Glob'u-lăr'ĭne. A bitter substance, soluble in alcohol, extracted from the *Globularia.* It is a glucoside, and has been used in medicine.

Glob'ule. [Lat. **Glob'ulus**; diminutive of *glo'bus*, a "globe."] A term applied to such particles of matter as are of a globular or spherical figure, like the globules of the blood, or of milk.

Glob'u-lin, or **Glob'u-lĭne.** [Lat. **Globuli'na**; from *glob'ulus*, a "globule."] The colorless substance which remains after the red coloring-matter has been removed from the globules of the blood. In Botany, elementary cells; starch grains.

Glob'u-lism. [From the Lat. *glob'ulus*, a "little globe," or "pill."] A name for homœopathy.

Glo'bus Hys-tĕr'ĭ-cus.* "Hysterical Ball." A sensation as if a ball were ascending in the throat, caused by a portion of air arising in the œsophagus and prevented from escaping by spasm.

Glo'bus Ma'jor.* The head of the epididymis.

Glo'bus Mi'nor.* The lower enlargement of the epididymis.

Glo-chid'ĭ-ate, Glo'chin-ate. [Lat. **Glochidia'tus, Glochina'tus**; from the Gr. γλωχίς, the "point of a dart."] A botanical term signifying "barbed," bent back at the point, like the barb of a fish-hook.

Glom'er-ate. [Lat. **Glomera'tus**; from *glom'ero, glomera'tum*, to "wind on a ball" (from *glo'mus*, a "clue," or "ball").] Crowded together; congregated. In Botany, densely clustered in small heaps. The term is also applied to glands formed of a clue, as it were, of sanguineous vessels having an excretory duct but no cavity.

Glom'er-ule. [Lat. **Glomer'ulus**; diminutive of *glo'mus*, a "clue of thread."] A botanical term signifying a small, dense, roundish cluster.

Glo'no-in. A synonyme for nitro-glycerin.

Glo-rĭ-o'sa Su-per'ba,* or **Me-thon'ĭ-ca Super'ba.*** A plant of the order *Liliaceæ*, a native of India, cultivated for the beauty of its flowers. It is a narcotic poison, and contains a poisonous bitter principle called *superbine*.

Glos'sa.* [Gr. γλῶσσα.] The tongue; the chief organ of taste. See TONGUE.

Glos'sa-gra.* [From the Gr. γλῶσσα, the "tongue," and ἄγρα, a "seizure."] Violent pain in the tongue:—nearly the same as GLOSSALGIA.

Glos-săl'gĭ-a.* [From the Gr. γλῶσσα, the "tongue," and ἄλγος, "pain."] Pain in the tongue. See GLOSSAGRA.

Glos-săl'gĭ-cus.* Belonging to glossalgia; glossal'gic.

Glos-san'thrax, a*cis*.* [From the Gr. γλῶσσα, the "tongue," and ἄνθραξ, a "burning coal."] Carbuncle of the tongue,—of rare occurrence in human beings, but not unfrequent in some domestic animals.

Glos'sa-rў. [From the Gr. γλῶσσα, the "tongue."] A dictionary or vocabulary of difficult, technical, or antiquated words or terms. A dictionary of the terms used in describing plants is called a *glossary*.

Glos-sep-ĭ-glot'tĭ-cus.* [From the Gr. γλῶσσα, the "tongue," and the Lat. *epiglot'tis*.] Glossepiglot'tic; belonging to the tongue and epiglottis:—applied to a ligament.

Glos-sit'ĭ-cus.* Glossit'ic; belonging to glossitis.

Glos-si'tis, i*dis*.* [From the Gr. γλῶσσα, the "tongue."] Inflammation of the tongue.

Glos-so-cat'o-chus.* [From the Gr. γλῶσσα, the "tongue," and κατέχω, to "hold down."] An instrument for depressing the tongue.

Glos'so-çēle.* [From the Gr. γλῶσσα, the "tongue," and κήλη, a "tumor."] Extrusion, or a hypertrophied condition of the tongue, causing it to be partially projected.

Glos-soc'o-mum.* [From the Gr. γλῶσσα, the "tongue," and κομέω, to "take care of."] Formerly, a case for the tongue of a hautboy; but, metaphorically, a kind of long box or case for containing a fractured leg.

Glos-sog'ra-phў. [Lat. **Glossogra'phia**; from the Gr. γλῶσσα, the "tongue," and γράφω, to "write."] A description of the tongue.

Glos-so-hў'al. [Lat. **Glossohya'lis**; from the Gr. γλῶσσα, the "tongue," and the Lat. *hyoi'des*, "hyoid."] A term applied by Geoffroy St.-Hilaire to the posterior *cornua* of the hyoid bone, and by Owen to the *os linguale* in birds and fishes.

Glos-so-i'dēs.* [From the Gr. γλῶσσα, the "tongue," and εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the tongue; glos'soid:—applied to parts of plants and animals.

Glos-sol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Glossolo'gia**; from the Gr. γλῶσσα, the "tongue," and λόγος, a "discourse."] A treatise on the powers and functions of the tongue; the science of the tongue. Also used nearly synonymously with TERMINOLOGY. The department of Botany in which technical terms are explained.

Glos-sol'ў-sis.* [From the Gr. γλῶσσα, the "tongue," and λύσις, a "solution."] Paralysis of the tongue. See GLOSSOPLEGIA.

Glos-so-man-ti'a.* [From the Gr. γλῶσσα, the "tongue," and μαντεία, a "divination."] Prognosis from the state of the tongue. See GLOSSOSCOPIA.

Glosso-Pharyngeal. See GLOSSO-PHARYNGEUS.

Glos'so-Phăr-ўn-ġe'al Nerves. Another name for the eighth pair.

Glos'so-Phăr-ўn-ġe'us.* [From the Gr. γλῶσσα, the "tongue," and φάρυγξ, the "pharynx."] Belonging to the tongue and pharynx:—a synonyme of the *constrictor superior* of the pharynx, from its origin in the root of the tongue and its insertion into the pharynx.

Glos-so-ple'ġĭ-a.* [From the Gr. γλῶσσα, the "tongue," and πληγή, a "stroke."] Paralysis of the tongue; glos'soplegy.

Glos-sop-to'sis.* [From the Gr. γλῶσσα, the "tongue," and πτῶσις, a "falling."] A falling or lengthening of the tongue.

Glos-sor-rha'ġĭ-a.* [From the Gr. γλῶσσα, the "tongue," and ῥήγνυμι, to "burst forth."] An incomplete term, intended to mean hemorrhage from the tongue.

Glos-sor-rha'phĭ-a.* [From the Gr. γλῶσσα, the "tongue," and ῥαφή, a "suture."] The suture, or sewing up, of a wound of the tongue.

Glos-sos-co'pĭ-a.* [From the Gr. γλῶσσα, the "tongue," and σκοπέω, to "examine."] Glossos'copy; examination of the tongue, as a principal means of diagnosis.

Glos-so-staph-ў-li'nus.* [From the Gr. γλῶσσα, the "tongue," and σταφυλή, the "uvula."] A designation of the *constrictor isthmi faucium*, from its origin in the tongue and its insertion into the uvula.

Glos-sos-te-re'sis.* [From the Gr. γλῶσσα, the "tongue," and στερέω, to "deprive."] Excision or extirpation of the tongue.

Glos-sot'o-mў. [Lat. **Glossoto'mia**; from the Gr. γλῶσσα, the "tongue," and τέμνω, to cut."] Dissection of the tongue; also amputation of the tongue.

Glos-sy'per-tro'phĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *γλῶσσα*, the "tongue," and the Lat. *hypertro'phia*, "hypertrophy."] Hypertrophy of the tongue; glossyper'trophy.

Glot-tĭ-do-spas'mus.* [From the Lat. *glot'tis*, and *spas'mus*, a "spasm."] Spasm of the glottis.

Glot'tis, *i'dis.** [Gr. *γλωττίς*, the "mouthpiece of a flute."] The aperture of the larynx.

Glot-ti'tis.* Inflammation of the glottis.

Glu-çi'na,* or **Glu'çĭne.** [From the Gr. *γλυκύς*, "sweet."] One of the primitive earths. It is an oxide of glucinium.

Glu-çin'ĭ-ŭm,* or **Glu-çi'num.*** The metallic base of glucina; also called *Beryllium*. It is a white, malleable metal, which occurs in the emerald. Its specific gravity is 2.1. It is soluble in sulphuric and hydrochloric acids.

Glucohæmia.* See GLYCOHÆMIA.

Glu'cose. [From the Gr. *γλυκύς*, "sweet."] A term applied to a group of sugars which are similar in chemical composition, and of which grape-sugar is the type. The glucoses are thus classified: 1, *ordinary glucose*, or *dextrose;* 2, *lævulose;* 3, *maltose;* 4, *mannitose;* 5, *galactose;* 6, *inosite;* 7, *sorbin;* 8, *eucalyn*. The last three are fermentable only under peculiar conditions. The others ferment readily when in contact with yeast. In a more limited signification, the term is applied to lævulose and dextrose, or ordinary glucose, which exist together in acid fruits of various kinds, in honey, and in diabetic urine. Ordinary glucose is crystallizable with difficulty, and it is soluble in all proportions in boiling water. It is less soluble in cold water and alcohol than cane-sugar, and is inferior to it in sweetness. One part of cane-sugar sweetens as much as two of glucose. The saccharine ingredients in the syrup obtained from sorghum consist almost entirely of glucose. The largest proportion of glucose used in the arts is made by boiling starch with dilute sulphuric acid. Glucose is extensively used in the manufacture of beer and confectionery, and on the table as a substitute for the syrup of cane-sugar. It is called *dextrose* because it turns the plane of the polarization of light to the right hand.

Glu'co-sīde. [Fr. *Glycoside*, glĕ'ko'zĕd'.] A term applied to vegetable principles which occur in various plants, and which when treated with dilute acids yield glucose and another characteristic substance which differs in each case according to the plant operated on. Among the glucosides are *amygdalin*, *salicin*, *elaterin*, and *solanin*.

Glu-co-su'rĭ-a.* [From Eng. *glucose*, and the Gr. *οὖρον*, "urine."] A term applied to the urine in *diabetes mellitus*.

Glue. [Lat. **Glu'ten**, or **Glu'tinum**; Gr. *γλία*, "paste," or "glue."] A jelly obtained by boiling the parings of hides and other offal.

Glu-mā'ceous. [Lat. **Gluma'ceus**; from *glu'ma*, a "glume."] Having glumes; like a glume; chaff-like:—applied to a division of endogenous plants comprising the *Cyperaceæ* and *Gramineæ*.

Glu-ma'lēs.* An alliance of endogenous plants, comprising the Grasses, Sedges, and a few minor groups.

Glume. [Lat. **Glu'ma**; from *glu'bo*, to "pull off bark," to "peel."] The husk or chaff of grasses,—particularly the outer husk or bract of each spikelet.

Glu'melle. [Lat. **Glumel'la.**] A name of the inner husks or *paleæ* of grasses.

Glumous. See GLUMACEOUS.

Glu-tæ'us.* [From the Gr. *γλουτός*, the "buttock."] (Fr. *Fessier*, fĕs'se-ā'.) The name of three muscles forming the greater part of the fleshy mass beneath the ischia. They are termed the *glutæus maximus*, the *glutæus medius*, and the *glutæus minimus*. Belonging to the buttock: glute'al.

Glu'ten,* gen. **Glu'tĭ-nis.** Glue:—usually applied to vegetable gluten, or the residue after the farina of wheat has been deprived of its starch. It is a ductile, tenacious, or viscid gray mass or paste, which contains nitrogen, and is very nutritious. It is not soluble in water or alcohol. It is a *ferment*, and has the property of making dough or paste rise. It is capable of turning starch into dextrin, and dextrin into sugar. Gluten occurs in nearly all plants, in the living cells, as a thin jelly or a delicate mucilaginous lining.

Glu'ten, An'ĭ-mal. The same as GELATIN, which see.

Gluten, Vegetable. See GLUTEN.

Glu'tin, or **Glu'tĭne.** [Lat. **Gluti'na**; from *glu'ten*, "glue."] A distinct form of gelatin obtained from common glue, of which it forms the chief ingredient.

Glutineux. See GLUTINOUS.

Glu'tĭ-nose. Covered with a sticky exudation:—applied to parts of plants.

Glu'tin-ous, or **Glu'tĭ-nose.** [Lat. **Glutino'sus**; Fr. *Glutineux*, glü'tē'nuh'.] Having the properties of gluten; gluey; adhesive.

Glutinum.* See GLUE.

Glu-ti'tis, *i'dis.** [From the Gr. *γλουτός*, the "buttock."] Inflammation of the buttocks, or of the *glutæi* muscles.

Glў'ç'er-id, or **Glў'ç'er-īde.** A compound of glycerin with a fatty acid.

Glў'ç'er-in, or **Glў'ç'er-ĭne** [Lat. **Glўçer'ina**; from the Gr. *γλυκύς*, "sweet"], or **Pro'pen-ўl.** A yellowish, transparent, syrup-like fluid, without smell, and of a sweet taste, obtained from the refuse in the manufacture of soap, etc. It exists in palm oil and in fat bodies generally. It is useful in medicine, chemistry, and the arts, and is an important ingredient in cosmetics, ointments, pomades, and toilet-soaps. Its solvent power is remarkable, and it is a valuable excipient, or vehicle, of other medicines. Glycerin is soluble in all proportions in water and alcohol, but insoluble in chloroform, ether, benzol, and the fixed oils. It dissolves bromine, the iodide of iron, the iodide of sulphur, the chlorides of potassium, sodium, and zinc, tannin, sugar, gum, and the alkaloids. Being liquid, uncrystallizable, and unalterable in the air, it is well adapted for the preservation of animal and vegetable substances. It is antiseptic, and not liable to become rancid. It is sometimes administered internally as a laxative and alterative. It has come into extensive use as an external

remedy. Its emollient virtues and undrying property adapt it to the treatment of skin diseases, such as eczema, herpes, lepra, lichen, psoriasis, and prurigo. It is a good substitute for cerate in the dressing of wounds and the treatment of chapped skin and excoriated surfaces.

Glŷç-er-i'na.* The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for GLYCERIN, which see.

Glŷç-er-i'num.* "Glycerin." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a thick, sweet liquid, soluble in water and alcohol, obtained by the decomposition of fats or fixed oils, and containing not less than 95 per cent. of absolute glycerin. Its specific gravity should not be less than 1.250. See GLYCERIN.

Glŷç-er-i'ta.* "Glycerites." A term applied to solutions of various substances in glycerin. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a class of preparations containing glycerin as the solvent.

Glŷç-er-i'tum Açĭ-di Car-bol'ĭ-ci.* "Glycerite of Carbolic Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a preparation made thus: Take of carbolic acid, two troyounces; glycerin, half a pint. Rub them together in a mortar until the acid is dissolved. Its medical properties are similar to those of carbolic acid.

Glyceri'tum Ac'idi Gal-lĭ'ci.* "Glycerite of Gallic Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a preparation made thus: Take of gallic acid, two troyounces; glycerin, half a pint. Rub them together in a mortar; then transfer to a glass or porcelain capsule, and heat gently until the acid is dissolved. It is astringent.

Glyceri'tum Ac'idi Tan'nĭ-ci.* "Glycerite of Tannic Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a preparation made from two troyounces of tannic acid and half a pint of glycerin. Rub them together in a mortar; then transfer to a glass or porcelain capsule, and heat gently until the acid is dissolved. It may be used internally and externally for most of the purposes to which tannic acid is applied.

Glyceri'tum Am'ў-li.* "Glycerite of Starch." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made from ten parts of starch and ninety parts of glycerin. The process is to rub them together in a mortar until they are intimately mixed; then transfer the mixture to a porcelain capsule and apply a heat gradually raised to 140° C. (284° F.), and not exceeding 144° C. (291° F.), stirring constantly until the starch granules are completely dissolved. It is emollient and demulcent.

Glyceri'tum Pi'cis Liq'uĭ-dæ.* "Glycerite of Tar." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a preparation made from a troyounce of tar, two troyounces of carbonate of magnesium in fine powder, four fluidounces of glycerin, two fluidounces of alcohol, and ten fluidounces of water. Having mixed the glycerin, alcohol, and water, rub the tar in a mortar, first with the carbonate of magnesium, and then with six fluidounces of the mixed liquids, gradually added, and strain with expression. Rub the residue in like manner with half the remaining liquid, and strain as before. Repeat the process again with the remaining liquid. Put the residue into a percolator, add gradually the expressed liquids, previously mixed, and afterwards a sufficient quantity of water to make the liquid which passes measure a pint.

Glyceri'tum So'dĭ-i Bo-ra'tis.* "Glycerite of Borate of Sodium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a preparation made as follows: Take of borate of sodium, two troyounces; glycerin, half a pint. Rub them together in a mortar until the borate of sodium is dissolved.

Glyçeri'tum Vi-tel'li.* "Glycerite of Yolk of Egg." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made of fresh yolk of egg, forty-five parts, and glycerin, fifty-five parts, to make one hundred parts. Rub the yolk of egg with the glycerin, gradually added, until they are thoroughly mixed. It is useful as a vehicle for the administration of cod-liver oil, and as a basis of emulsion.

Glyceryl, Hydrate of. See GLYCERIN.

Glŷç'ĭ-coll. [Lat. **Glŷcicol'la**; from the Gr. *γλυκύς*, "sweet," and *κόλλα*, "glue."] Sugar of gelatin, obtained by boiling gluten in an excess of caustic alkali.

Glycocholic. See TAUROCHOLIC.

Glŷc'o-ġen. [From Eng. *glu'cose*, and the Gr. *γεννάω*, to "produce."] Literally, "producing glucose." A peculiar substance in the tissue of the liver, which may be changed into glucose.

Gly'co-hæ'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *γλυκύς*, "sweet," and *αἷμα*, "blood."] A morbid condition in which the blood contains saccharine matter.

Gly'col. A generic name of a group of compounds which are also called *diatomic alcohols*, to indicate that they have a capacity of saturation double that of ordinary alcohol and other monatomic alcohols. Like the latter, the glycols furnish ethers, aldehydes, and acids.

Glycyphlœum.* See CHRYSOPHYLLUM.

Glŷç'ŷr-rhĭ'za.* [From the Gr. *γλυκύς*, "sweet," and *ῥίζα*, a "root."] The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, or liquorice-root. It is an excellent demulcent.

Glycyrrhi'za Gla'bra.* The liquorice-plant.

Glŷç'ŷr-rhĭ'zin. [Lat. **Glycyrrhizi'na.**] The saccharine juice of the *Glycyrrhiza*, or liquorice-plant.

Glyç'ŷr-rhĭ-zi'num Am-mo-nĭ-a'tum.* "Ammoniated Glycyrrhizin." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation in the form of dark-brown or brownish-red scales, inodorous, of a very sweet taste, and soluble in water and alcohol. It appears to possess the medical properties of liquorice, and may be used as a substitute for it in mixtures that are neither acid nor alkaline.

Glў-phog'ra-phў. [Lat. **Glyphogra'phia**; from the Gr. *γλυφή*, a "carving" or "graving," and *γράφω*, to "draw," to "paint."] A new kind of engraved drawing, by which prints are produced in colors from the printing-press.

Glyster. See CLYSTER, and ENEMA.

Gme-li'na.* [Named after *Gmelin*, a German botanist.] A genus of trees or shrubs of the order *Verbenaceæ*, natives of India. The bark and roots of *Gmelina Asiatica* are used in medicine by the Cingalese.

Gna-pha'lĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *γνάφαλον*, a "lock of wool."] A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Compositæ*, comprising several American species called *Cudweed* and *Everlasting*. The *Gnapha'lium polyceph'alum* (common Everlasting) is a fragrant medicinal herb.

Gnapha'lium Di-oi'cum.* An herbaceous plant, a native of Europe, reputed to be pectoral.

Gnaphalium Margaritaceum.* See ANTENNARIA MARGARITACEA.

Gnathalgia* (na-thăl'je-a). [From the Gr. *γνάθος*, the "jaw," or "cheek," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain of the jaw or of the cheek.

Gna-thit'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to gnathitis.

Gna-thi'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *γνάθος*, the "jaw," or "cheek."] Internal inflammation of the cheek or maxilla.

Gnath-o-neū-răl'ğĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *γνάθος*, the "jaw," or "cheek," *νεῦρον*, a "nerve," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain of a nerve of the cheek or maxilla; maxillary neuralgia.

Gnath-o-plas'tic. [Lat. **Gnathoplas'ticus.**] Belonging to gnathoplasty.

Gnath'o-plas-tў. [Lat. **Gnathoplas'tia**; from the Gr. *γνάθος*, the "jaw," or "cheek," and *πλάσσω*, to "form."] Operation for repairing any deficiency of the cheek by appropriating a sufficient portion of the sound parts contiguous.

Gneiss, nīs. A metamorphic or Azoic rock, an aggregate of felspar, mica, and quartz. It is nearly the same as granite, but with the mica more or less distinctly in layers, so that it has a stratified appearance.

Gnetaceæ,* ne-ta'she-ē. A natural order of plants (Gymnogens), found in the temperate parts of Europe, Asia, and South America. It includes *Gne'tum* and one other genus.

Gōad'bў's So-lu'tion. A preparation for preserving animal substances, made with bay-salt, corrosive sublimate or arsenious acid, and water.

Gob'let-Shaped. The same as CRATERIFORM:—applied to certain flowers.

God'frey's Cor'dĭ-al. A quack medicine, composed of an infusion of sassafras, coriander, caraway, and anise-seeds, treacle, and laudanum.

Goitre, goi'tẹr. [Fr. *Goître*, gwā'tr, probably from the Lat. *gut'tur*, the "throat."] A Swiss term for BRONCHOCELE, which see. A simple hypertrophy or cystic, fibroid, or fibro-cystic enlargement of the thyroid gland. It prevails in the Alps of Savoy and Switzerland, in Styria, etc. When it has arisen without being inherited, the cause in most cases can be traced to impurity in the potable water. What this impurity is, has not yet been satisfactorily determined.

Gold. [Lat. **Au'rum**; Fr. *Or*, OR.] A splendid yellow metal, of great malleability and ductility. It is found generally native, either massive, or disseminated in threads through a rock, or in grains among the sands of rivers. Gold is remarkable for resisting under all circumstances the action of the air and of the ordinary acids. It is, however, dissolved by chlorine and by nitro-hydrochloric acid, forming a chloride of gold. The specific gravity of gold is 19.3, it being, next to platinum, iridium, and osmium, the heaviest of all metals. It is worth about two hundred and fifty dollars per pound in all countries. It has qualities which render it an excellent material for money and the best standard of value, which it is recognized to be by all civilized nations.

Gold'en Club. The popular name of ORONTIUM, which see.

Gold'en Rod. The popular name of several species of *Solidago*.

Gold'en Seal. A popular name for HYDRASTIS.

Gold-Leaf E-lec-trom'e-ter. An instrument for detecting the presence of electricity by the divergence of two slips of gold-leaf.

Gombo. See GUMBO.

Gomme, gom. The French term for GUM, which see.

Gom-phi'a-sis.* [From the Gr. *γομφίος*, a "molar tooth."] A disease of the teeth, more especially of the molars; looseness of the teeth.

Gom-pho-car'pus.* [From the Gr. *γόμφος*, a "nail," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] A genus of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*, comprising about fifty species of shrubs or herbs, natives of Africa, Arabia, etc. The leaves of *Gomphocar'pus fruticō'sus* of Syria are used for adulterating senna.

Gomphocar'pus Cris'pus.* A plant, a native of Africa. It is bitter and diuretic.

Gom-pho'sis.* [From the Gr. *γομφόω*, to "drive in a nail."] A variety of *synarthrosis*, in which one bone is fixed in another like a nail in wood, or as the teeth in their sockets.

Gom-phre'na.* A genus of herbaceous plants or undershrubs of the order *Amaranthaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of tropical America, India, etc. Several of them are used in domestic medicine by the Brazilians. The *Gomphrena globosa* (Globe Amaranth), a native of India, is cultivated for ornament.

Go-mu'ti Palm. A name of the *Saguerus saccharifer*, a valuable palm-tree found in Anam and the Malay Archipelago. It affords sago, palm wine, sugar, and a fibre called *coir*.

Gon-a-cra'tĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *γονή*, "semen," and *ἀκρατής*, "impotent," or "incontinent."] *Gonorrhœa* in its proper signification, being the same as *Spermatorrhœa*, arising from debility induced by excess.

Gon'a-gra.* [From the Gr. *γόνυ*, the "knee," and *ἄγρα*, a "seizure."] Gout in the knee or knee-joint.

Go-năl'ğĭ-a.* The same as GONYALGIA, which see.

Gon-ar-thri'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *γόνυ*, the "knee," and *ἄρθρον*, a "joint."] Inflammation of the knee-joint; also of the knee.

Gon-ar-throc'a-çē.* [From the Gr. *γόνυ*, the "knee," *ἄρθρον*, a "joint," and *κάκη*, "evil," or "disease."] A cancerous or ulcerated condition of the knee-joint.

Gon-e-çўs'tis.* [From the Gr. *γονή*, "semen," and *κύστις*, a "bladder."] A term applied in the plural (*Gonecys'tides*) to the seminal vesicles.

Gon-e-poi-e'sis.* [From the Gr. *γονή*, "semen," and *ποιέω*, to "make."] The secretion of the semen.

Gon-e-poi-et'ic. [Lat. **Gonepoiet'icus.**] Belonging to gonepoiesis.

Gonflement, gôNfl'môN'. The French term for "swelling." See TUMEFACTION.

Gong-Met'al. An alloy of eighty parts of copper and twenty parts of tin.

Gon'gŷle. [Lat. **Gongy'lus;** Gr. *γογγύλος*, "round."] A round, hard, deciduous body, connected with the reproduction of certain sea-weeds: —also applied to the spores of certain fungi.

Gon'gў-lus.* [Gr. *γογγύλος*, "round."] Round; globular; gon'gylous.

Go-nĭ-om'e-ter. [Lat. **Goniom'etrum;** from the Gr. *γωνία*, an "angle," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for measuring the angles of crystals.

Go-noc'a-cē.* [From the Gr. *γόνυ*, the "knee," and *κάκη*, an "evil."] White swelling of the knee.

Gon'o-çēle.* [From the Gr. *γονή*, "semen," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] Effusion of semen out of the ruptured seminal vesicles into the cellular texture; also a swelling of the testicle and spermatic cord, from supposed retention of the semen.

Go'noid. [Lat. **Gonoi'des;** from the Gr. *γονή*, "semen," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the semen.

Go-nol'o-bus.* [From the Gr. *γωνία*, an "angle," and *λοβός*, a "pod."] A genus of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*, comprising many species of twining herbs (or shrubs), natives of North America.

Gonol'obus Con-du-ran'go.* A shrubby plant, a native of South America. Its root has been used as a remedy for cancer.

Gonol'obus Mac-ro-phўl'lus,* or **Gonol'obus Ob-li'quus.*** A plant, a native of Pennsylvania, Virginia, etc. Its root is cathartic. It bears a dull-purple flower.

Gon'o-phore. [Lat. **Gonoph'orus;** from the Gr. *γόνος*, "seed," "offspring," and *φέρω*, to "bear."] In Botany, a prolongation of the receptacle which proceeds from the bottom of the calyx and sustains the stamens and pistil.

Gon-o-phў-se'ma, a*tis.** [From the Gr. *γόνυ*, the "knee," and *φύσημα*, an "inflation."] A term applied nearly in the same manner as GONOCACE, GONYOCELE, GONYONCUS, which see.

Gonopoesis.* See GONEPOIESIS.

Gon'or-rho-bleph'ar-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. *γονόρροια*, a "flow of semen," *βλέφαρον*, the "eyelid," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] Gonorrhœal inflammation, and discharge of purulent matter from the eye and eyelids. See OPHTHALMIA.

Gonorrhœa,* gon-or-rē'a. [From the Gr. *γονή*, "semen," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] Involuntary discharge of semen without copulation. The same as SPERMATORRHŒA:—applied, however (erroneously, if we regard the etymology), to a discharge of purulent infectious matter from the urethra of males, and from the vagina, labia, nymphæ, clitoris, frequently the mouth and neck of the uterus, and sometimes the urethra, of females. A genus of the order *Apocenoses*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Gonorrhœa Bal'a-ni.* [From the Lat. *bal'anus*, the "glans penis."] A purulent discharge from the surface of the entire *glans penis*, which is then in a highly inflamed and raw state.

Gonorrhœa Dormientium.* See SPERMATORRHŒA DORMIENTIUM.

Gon-or-rhœ'al. [Lat. **Gonorrho'icus.**] Belonging to gonorrhœa.

Gon'or-rho-pros'ta-ti'tis, i*dis.** Inflammation of the prostate gland produced by gonorrhœa.

Go-nos'ehe-o-çēle.* [From the Gr. *γονή*, "semen," *ὄσχεον*, the "scrotum," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] Swelling of the testicle, or epididymis, from accumulation of the semen; spermatocele.

Gon-o-sper'mous. [Lat. **Gonosper'mus;** from the Gr. *γωνία*, an "angle," and *σπέρμα*, a "seed."] Having angular seeds.

Gon-os'tro-ma, a*tis.** [From the Gr. *γόνος*, "offspring," and *στρῶμα*, a "stratum," or "bed."] A gon'ostrome. The germinal layer or bed in the ovule of *Mammalia;* the *stratum proligerum* of Baer.

Go'nў-ăl'ğĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *γόνυ*, the "knee," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the knee.

Go'nў-o-cam'psis.* [From the Gr. *γόνυ*, the "knee," and *κάμψις*, a "curvature."] Curvature of the knees.

Go'nў-o-çēle.* [From the Gr. *γόνυ*, the "knee," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] White swelling, or what has been called hernia of the knee.

Go'nў-on'cus.* [From the Gr. *γόνυ*, the "knee," and *ὄγκος*, a "tumor."] Swelling, or tumor, of the knee. See GONYOCELE, and HYDRARTHRUS.

Gon-ў-ty'le.* [From the Gr. *γόνυ*, the "knee," and *τύλη*, a "callus."] Callus, or a hard thick skin, of the knee.

Goodeniaceæ,* goo-de-ne-a'she-ē. [From *Goode'nia*, one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous plants, mostly herbaceous, found in Australia.

Good-ye'ra Pu-bĕs'cens.* A plant of the order *Orchidaceæ*, a native of Pennsylvania and other States. It bears handsome white flowers.

Goose'ber-rў. The popular name of several species of *Ribes*. When not fully ripe, the juice of this fruit is extremely sour: the acid is mostly citric.

Goose-Skin. See CUTIS ANSERINA.

Gor'dĭ-us,* called also **Se'ta E-qui'na,*** or "horse-hair." The horse-hair worm of the old writers. It is supposed to occasion an intestinal disease, occurring among the peasantry of Lapland from drinking water containing this worm; and a cuticular disease when it is lodged under the skin, constituting the *morbus pilaris* of Horst, and the *malis a crinonibus* of Sauvages.

Gordius Medinensis.* See GUINEA-WORM.

Gor'get. An instrument for the operation of lithotomy, formed like a knife, with a beak which fits the groove in the staff.

Go-ril'la. [Gr. *γορίλλα*.] The *Troglodytes gorilla*, or *Gorilla Savagei*, a hideous quadrumanous animal, a native of Western Africa, of

arboreal and frugivorous or omnivorous habits, and well organized for climbing. It has no tail. Its stature is about five feet. It is very ferocious and formidable.

Gos-syp'ĭ-i Ra-di'cis Cor'tex.* "Cotton-Root Bark." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the bark of the root of *Gossypium herbaceum* and of other species of *Gossypium*. It has been used as an emmenagogue.

Gossyp'ii Ra'dix.* "Root of Gossypium." The Latin name for the root of *Gossypium herbaceum* and other species of *Gossypium*.

Gos-sŭp'ĭ-um.* [Lat. **Gossip'ion.**] "Cotton." A Linnæan genus of cotton-producing plants, class *Monadelphia*, natural order *Malvaceæ*. The number of species of *Gossypium* is very uncertain. In consequence of the changes produced by cultivation, it is difficult to determine which are distinct species. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the hairs of the seed of *Gossypium herbaceum*, and of other species of *Gossypium*, freed from impurities and deprived of fatty matter.

Gossyp'ium Herba'ceum* (her-ba'she-ŭm). The systematic name of the cotton-plant. It is a perennial herb, a native of India, where it is extensively cultivated. It is also cultivated in the Southern United States.

Gou-a'nĭ-a.* A genus of climbing shrubs of the order *Rhamnaceæ*, comprising more than twenty species, natives of tropical America and Asia.

Goua'nia Do-min-ġen'sis.* A plant, a native of Brazil and the West Indies, said to possess febrifugal properties. Its flexible stems are chewed as an agreeable stomachic.

Goulard's (goo'lardz') **Ce'rate.** The *Ceratum Plumbi Subacetatis*. It received its name from Goulard (Fr. pron. goo'laR'), a Frenchman, by whom it was introduced to the notice of the public. Its refrigerant properties often render it a most useful and grateful application to blistered surfaces indisposed to heal, also to burns, excoriations, and cutaneous eruptions, especially if attended with much heat or irritation of the surface.

Goulard's' Ex'tract. The *Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis*.

Gōurd. [Lat. **Cucur'bita.**] The fruit of the *Cucurbita Pepo;* also the plant itself.

Gourd, Bit'ter. The *Cucumis Colocynthis*, plant and fruit.

Gourd Fam'ĭ-lў. A synonyme for the order *Cucurbitaceæ*.

Gout. [From the Lat. *gut'ta;* Fr. *Goutte*, goot, a "drop;" so named from the idea that the disease was produced by a morbid fluid gradually distilling into the part.] Arthritis, characterized by pain in the joints, chiefly of the great toe, or of the feet and hands; also termed PODAGRA, which see.

Gout'-Stone. The *Cal'culus arthrit'icus*, or *Cal'culus podag'ricus*. A stony concretion deposited in the affected part in gout.

Goutte. See GOUT.

Gr. = *Gra'num,** or *Gra'na.** A "grain," or "grains."

Graa'fĭ-an (grā'fe-ạn) **Fol'lĭ-cles** [Lat. **Follic'uli Graafia'ni**] or **Graa'fian Ves'ĭ-cles** [Lat. **Vesic'ulæ Graafia'næ**]. A term applied to small spherical bodies found in the stroma of the ovary. They consist of two coats or layers. The interior, immediately enclosing the ovum, is termed the *ovisac*.

Graç'ĭ-lis.* "Slender." A term applied to a slender muscle of the thigh, and to a process of the malleus, an ossicle of the ear. In Botany, slender; long and narrow.

Grad'u-ate. [From the Lat. *gra'dus*, a "degree."] In Medicine, a person who has obtained a professional degree,—usually the degree of doctor.

Grad'u-āt-ed Com'press. A compress formed of a number of circular pieces of cotton cloth, progressively decreasing in size, the whole forming a sort of pyramid, the apex of which can be applied on the precise point wished, in cases of wounded arteries, etc.

Grain. [Lat. **Gra'num;** Fr. *Graine*, grạn.] Literally, "a grain or seed of wheat, barley," etc. In Pharmacy, the twentieth part of a scruple, or sixtieth of a drachm. Also a minute particle, as a grain of sand. The term grain is applied to the fibres of wood and other fibrous substances, and to the seeds of cereal plants.

Graines d'Avignon. See FRENCH BERRIES.

Grains of Paradise. See AMOMUM GRANA PARADISI.

Graisse, grạss. The French term for "fat." See ADEPS.

Gral'læ,* gen. **Gral-la'rum** (used only in the plural). (Literally, "stilts.") Another term for GRALLATORES.

Gral-la-to'rēs.* [The plural of the Lat. *gralla'tor*, "one who goes on stilts."] The name of an order of waders, or wading birds, having long legs and bills, by which they wade and catch their prey in the water, as the crane, heron, ibis, and stork:—also termed *Grallæ*, *Grallatoriæ*, and *Grallidæ*.

Gral-la-to'rĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *gral'læ*, "stilts."] Belonging to stilts or crutches:—sometimes applied in the plural feminine (*Grallato'riæ*) to an order of birds. See GRALLATORES.

Gra'men Ca-ni'num.* The *Triticum repens*, couch-grass, or dog's-grass.

Gram'ĭ-na,* the plural of the Lat. *gra'men*, "grass," forming the Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See GRAMINACEÆ.

Graminaceæ,* gram-ĭ-na'she-ē, or **Gra-min'-e-æ.*** [From the Lat. *gra'men*, "grass."] An important natural order of endogenous plants, very widely distributed. It includes the grasses, wheat, maize, and various other kinds of cultivated cereals, the sugar-cane, and the bamboo. Their habits are gregarious or social. Some tropical species assume the form of trees and attain the height of fifty feet or more. Sugar is a general product of this order, and silex is found in the cuticle of many species. The order com-

prises about four thousand species, more remarkable for utility than for the beauty of their flowers.

Gram-ĭ-nā'ceous, Gra-min'e-ous. [Lat. **Gramina'ceus, Gramin'eus**; from *gra'men*, "grass."] Belonging to grass; grass-like.

Gramineæ.* See GRAMINACEÆ.

Gramineous. See GRAMINACEOUS.

Gram-ĭ-nic'o-lus.* [From the Lat. *gra'men*, "grass," and *co'lo*, to "inhabit."] Growing among grass, as *Agaricus graminicola*, etc.

Gram-ĭ-nĭ-fo'lĭ-ous. [Lat. **Graminifo'lius**; from *gra'men*, "grass," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having leaves like those of grass.

Gram'ĭ-nĭ-form. [Lat. **Graminifor'mis**; from *gra'men*, "grass."] Resembling grass:—applied to certain plants or leaves.

Gram-ĭ-niv'or-ous. [Lat. **Graminiv'orus**; from *gra'men*, "grass," and *vo'ro*, to "devour."] Feeding upon grass.

Gram-ĭ-nol'o-ğy. [Lat. **Graminolo'gia**; from *gra'men*, "grass," and the Gr. λόγος, a "discourse."] A treatise on the grasses; the science of grasses.

Gram'ma, a*tis.** [From the Gr. γράμμα, a "letter," a "note" or "point" in music, and, hence, a scruple, the smallest of Roman weights.] A scruple; the twenty-fourth part of an ounce. See SCRUPULUS.

Gram'mē.* [From the Gr. γραμμή, a "letter," or "line."] Another name for the iris, because it has the appearance of minute lines drawn upon it. See IRIS.

Gramme, grăm. A French weight, equal to 15.434 grains troy.

Gram'mĭ-cus.* [From the Gr. γράμμα, a "letter."] A term applied to a plant when the spots on its surface present the form and appearance of letters.

Gra'na,* the plural of GRANUM, which see.

Grana Paradisi.* See AMOMUM GRANA PARADISI.

Gra'na Se-ca'lis De-ğen-er-a'ti.* "Seeds of Degenerate [or Diseased] Rye." See ERGOT.

Gra'na Tig'lĭ-i.* The seeds of the *Croton Tiglium*.

Granadia.* See GRANADIN.

Gran-a-dil'la.* A name for the *Passiflora edulis* and the *Passiflora quadrangularis*, or for their fruits.

Gran'a-din, or **Gran'a-dĭne.** [Lat. **Granadi'na, Grana'dia.**] A white, crystalline, volatile, and exceedingly sweet substance, neither alkaline nor acid, obtained from the root of the pomegranate (*Pu'nica grana'tum*), and now decided to be mannite:—written also *Granatin*.

Granataceæ,* gran-a-ta'she-ē. [From the Lat. *grana'tum*, a "pomegranate."] A small natural order of exogenous trees, natives of Northern Africa and Western Asia. It comprises the *Pu'nica grana'tum*. Some botanists refer these trees to the order *Myrtaceæ*.

Gra-na'ti Fruc'tûs Cor'tex.* "Rind of the Pomegranate Fruit." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the rind of the fruit of the *Pu'nica grana'tum*, a small tree of the order *Granataceæ* or *Myrtaceæ*, a native of Persia, Algeria, etc. It is astringent.

Grana'ti Ra-di'cis Cor'tex.* "Bark of Pomegranate Root." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the bark of the root of the *Pu'nica grana'tum*.

Granatin. See GRANADIN.

Gra-na'tum.* "Pomegranate." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) of the bark of the root of the *Pu'nica grana'tum*, which occurs in thin quills or fragments from two to four inches long. It is a vermifuge, and is reputed very efficacious in tænia.

Gran-dĭ-den-ta'tus.* [From the Lat. *gran'dis*, "large," and *dens*, a "tooth."] Having large teeth or indentations; grandiden'tate:—applied to leaves.

Gran-dĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *gran'dis*, "large," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having large flowers; grandiflo'rate.

Gran-dĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *gran'dis*, "large," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having large leaves; grandifo'liate.

Gran'dĭ-nēs,* the plural of the Lat. *gran'do*, a "hailstone." A term applied by Wesser to tubercles as they become enlarged.

Gran-dĭ-no'sus.* [From the Lat. *gran'do*, *gran'dinis*, "hail."] Literally, "full of hail;" also "resembling a hailstone:"—applied to the *os cuboides*, from its irregular form.

Gran'do,* gen. **Gran'dĭ-nis.** "Hail, or Hailstone." A small, hard tumor on the eyelid, supposed to resemble a hailstone. See CHALAZA.

Gra-nif'er-ous. [Lat. **Gran'ifer**; from *gra'num*, a "grain," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or producing grain:—applied to certain plants.

Gran'ite. [Lat. **Grani'tes**; from *gra'num*, a "grain."] A crystalline rock, consisting essentially of quartz, felspar, and mica. The early geologists regarded granite as the primitive and fundamental rock of the earth's crust; but it is now referred to various geological ages. Granite is one of the most valuable materials for building, and some varieties of it are remarkable for extreme durability. It is the strongest and most durable of all the building-stones in common use.

Gra-nit'ic. [Lat. **Granit'icus.**] Belonging to granite.

Gra-nit'ĭ-cus.* Growing in a granitic soil:—applied to certain plants.

Gra-niv'or-ous. [Lat. **Graniv'orus**; from *gra'num*, a "grain," and *vo'ro*, to "devour."] Eating grain,—*i.e.*, seeds of cereal plants.

Gran'u-lar. [Lat. **Granula'ris**; from *gran'ulum*, a "little grain."] (Fr. *Granuleux*, grā'nü'luh'.) In the form of grains; of the nature or appearance of granulations; composed of grains.

Gran'u-late, or **Gran'u-lar.** Divided into little knobs or knots resembling grains, as the roots of *Saxifraga granulata*.

Gran'u-lāt-ed. [Lat. **Granula'tus**; from the same.] Divided into grains; granular.

Gran-u-lā'tion. [Lat. **Granula'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] The division of metallic sub-

stances into small particles, or grains, to facilitate their combination with other substances. The metal is melted, poured through a sieve, and received in a vessel of water. Also the process by which little grain-like, fleshy bodies form on ulcers and suppurating wounds, filling up the cavities, and bringing nearer together and uniting their sides. In Medical Pathology, granulation is nearly synonymous with tubercle in its isolated form, or the formation of small, round, firm, shining tumors.

Gran'ule. [Lat. **Gran'ulum**; the diminutive of *gra'num*, a "grain."] A little grain; a small particle.

Granuleux. See GRANULAR.

Gran'u-lĭ-cau'lis.* [From the Lat. *gran'ulum*, a "little grain," and *cau'lis*, a "stem."] Having stem and branches covered with little tubercles.

Gran-u-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Granu'lifer**; from *gran'ulum*, a "little grain," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing granules, as the shell of the *Mitra granulifera*.

Gran'u-lĭ-form. [Lat. **Granulifor'mis**; from *gran'ulum*, a "little grain."] Resembling little grains.

Gran-u-los'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Granulos'itas, a'tis**; from the same.] A mass of small tubercles, like granules.

Gran'u-lous. [Lat. **Granulo'sus**; from the same.] Having granules; full of granules.

Gra'num,* plural **Gra'na.** A grain; a small seed of any kind. Also the sixtieth part of a drachm, or the twentieth part of a scruple.

Grape. [Lat. **U'va**; Fr. *Grappe*, grăp.] The fruit of several species of *Vitis*, climbing shrubs of the order *Vitaceæ*. The cultivated grapes of the Old World are varieties of the *Vitis vinifera*, which affords important products,—namely, grapes, raisins, wine, brandy, and vinegar.

Grape'-Cure. A system of medical treatment in which the patient is confined wholly or chiefly to the use of grapes for both meat and drink.

Grape-Sugar. See GLUCOSE.

Graph'ic Meth'od. A method of studying diseases of the heart by means of an instrument, such, for example, as the SPHYGMOGRAPH, which see.

Graph-ĭ-o-ĭ'dēs.* [From the Gr. γραφίς, a "style" or "writing-instrument," and εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a style; styloid:—applied to the styloid process of the temporal bone.

Graph'ite. [From the Gr. γράφω, to "write," and λίθος, a "stone;" from its use in making pencils.] Plumbago, a mineral which is improperly called black lead and is essentially pure carbon. It usually occurs massive or foliated. It has a metallic lustre. As it is practically infusible, it is used largely for the manufacture of crucibles. It is stated that the purest Ceylon graphite contains 99 per cent. of carbon. It is not affected by acids.

Grass. [Lat. **Gra'men.**] A general name for plants of the order *Graminaceæ*.

Grass Cloth. See BOHMERIA NIVEA.

Grass-Green. Clear lively green without mixture.

Grass Oil of Na'mur. A volatile oil procured, according to Boyle, from the *Andropogon Calamus aromaticus*. It is sometimes incorrectly called *Oil of Spikenard*.

Grasses. See GRAMINACEÆ.

Gratiola (grash'e-o-la) **Of-fiç-ĭ-na'lis.*** The systematic name of the hedge-hyssop, a plant of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*, a native of Europe. It is a drastic cathartic and emetic, possessing also diuretic properties. It is employed in Europe as a remedy for dropsy, jaundice, etc.

Gra-ve'do, d'inis.* [From the Lat. *gra'vis*, "heavy."] Literally, "heaviness." A term for *coryza*:—so called, probably, from the sense of weight or oppression experienced in a severe catarrh.

Grav'el. [Lat. **Lithi'asis**; Fr. *Gravelle*, grȧ'vĕl', from *gravier*, grȧ'vē-ȧ', "gravel" or "coarse sand."] A popular term applied either to calculous matter formed in the kidneys, passing off in the urine, or to small distinct calculi or concretions. It is distinguished from *stone in the bladder* by being of smaller size. Gravel may be composed of lithic acid and its compounds, oxalate of lime, phosphate of lime, or the triple phosphate of lime, magnesia, and ammonia. The most common form of gravel is the lithic acid. See CALCULUS.

Gravelle. See GRAVEL.

Grav'e-o-lens.* Strong-scented; having a smell which is unpleasant because of its intensity or strength:—applied as a specific name to certain plants.

Grave'-Wax. Adipocere.

Grav'id U'ter-us. [Lat. **U'terus Grav'idus.**] The womb in the impregnated state, or during gestation.

Gra-vid'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Gravid'itas, a'tis**; from *grav'idus*, "pregnant."] The condition of a woman who is pregnant; gestation; pregnancy.

Grav-ĭ-gra'dĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *gra'vis*, "heavy," and *gra'dior*, to "march."] Walking with a heavy tread:—applied in the plural neuter (*Gravigradia*) to an order of Mammals, as the elephant, etc.

Gra-vim'e-ter. [Lat. **Gravim'etrum**; from *gra'vis*, "heavy," and the Gr. μέτρον, a "measure."] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of bodies.

Grav-ĭ-tā'tion. [Lat. **Gravita'tio, o'nis**; from *grav'itas*, "weight."] That power or tendency by which all material bodies are drawn towards each other, or by which a stone or other body on the surface of the earth is drawn towards the centre. The attraction or centripetal force which operates on masses at considerable distances is called the *attraction of gravitation*.

Grav'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Grav'itas, a'tis**; from *gra'vis*, "heavy."] The cause or power by which bodies naturally tend towards the centre of the earth; weight.

Gravity, Centre of. See CENTRE OF GRAVITY.

Grav'ity, Spe-cif'ic. The comparative density (or gravity) of one body considered in relation to another assumed as the standard. In measuring the specific gravity of liquids or solids,

water is usually taken as the standard of comparison, being reckoned as a unit; in measuring gases, common air or hydrogen is assumed as the standard.

Great Sympathetic Nerve. See TRISPLANCHNIC NERVE.

Gre'cĭ-an Wâ'ter. A solution of nitrate of silver disguised, for dyeing the hair black.

Green. [Lat. **Vir'idis**; Fr. *Vert*, vaiR, fem. *Verde*, vaiRd.] A secondary color produced by the union of blue and yellow. Applied to timber, the term signifies unseasoned; full of sap:—applied to fruits, it signifies unripe or fresh.

Green Gage. A delicious variety of plum, the color of which is a yellowish green.

Green Heart. See BEBEERU, and NECTANDRA.

Green'house. A glass structure in which exotics and tender plants are cultivated and protected from cold and inclement weather by artificial heat. The plants are grown in pots placed on shelves. When a high temperature is maintained, the structure is called a *hot-house*.

Green Milk. See COLOSTRUM.

Green Sickness. See CHLOROSIS.

Green Vit'rĭ-ol. The sulphate of iron.

Green Wâ'ters. Popularly, the *lochia*, when of a dark, dirty-greenish aspect.

Gre-ga'rĭ-ous. [Lat. **Grega'rius**; from *grex, gre'gis*, a "flock."] Living or going in flocks or herds:—applied to social animals and plants.

Grenadia.* See GRANADIN.

Grev-il-le'a.* The handsomest and most extensive genus of the order *Proteaceæ*. It comprises numerous species of trees and shrubs, natives of Australia. The *G. robusta* (Silk Oak) is a large tree, one hundred feet high. The *G. Chrysodendron* bears yellow flowers in spikes one foot long and extremely beautiful.

Grĭ'as Cau-lĭ-flo'ra.* A tree of the order *Barringtoniaceæ*, found in Jamaica. It bears an edible fruit called Anchovy Pear. It is cultivated in Europe for its magnificent foliage.

Grif'fith's Mix'ture, otherwise called **Mis-tu'ra Fer'ri Com-pos'ĭ-ta*** ("Compound Mixture of Iron"). A preparation composed chiefly of myrrh, carbonate of potash, sulphate of iron, and spirit of lavender. It is used as a tonic in dyspepsia, chlorosis, and similar affections.

Grin-de'lĭ-a.* The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the leaves and flowering tops of *Grindelia robusta*. It is a valuable remedy for asthma and bronchitis, and is antispasmodic.

Grinde'lia Hir-su'tu-la.* A composite plant, a native of California. It is an antidote for the poison of *Rhus obtusifolia* or *Rhus diversiloba*.

Grinde'lia Ro-bus'ta.* A plant of the order *Compositæ*, a native of the Pacific section of the United States.

Grippe, grĭp or grĕp. The French name for INFLUENZA, which see.

Groats, grawts. The decorticated grains of the common oat.

Gro'cer's Itch. The *Ec'zema impetigino'des* of some writers. See ACARUS SACCHARI.

Groin. See INGUEN.

Grooved. See SULCATED.

Grossesse, gRo'sĕss'. The French term for PREGNANCY, which see.

Grossulaceæ,* gros-u-la'she-ē, or **Gros-su-la-rĭ-a'ce-æ.*** [From the Lat. *gros'sula*, a "gooseberry," *grossula'ria*, a "gooseberry-bush."] A natural order of exogenous shrubs, found in the temperate parts of Europe, Asia, and America. It includes the currant and the gooseberry; but Gray and other botanists refer these to the order *Saxifragaceæ*.

Gros'su-lĭne. [From the Lat. *gros'sula*, a "gooseberry."] The name given by Guibourt to a peculiar principle procured from gooseberries and other acid fruits, forming the basis of jelly.

Grot'to (or **Grot'ta**) **del Ca'ne** (kå'nå). "Dog's Grotto." A grotto near Naples, in which carbonic acid gas rises about eighteen inches above the surface of the ground, so that it affects dogs and other small animals.

Ground-Nut. See ARACHIS HYPOGÆA.

Group. (Fr. *Groupe*, groop.) A collection; an assemblage of objects or organisms connected by certain analogies or affinities.

Grow'ing Point. The soft centre of a bud over which the nascent leaves are formed.

Growth. [Lat. **Incremen'tum**; Fr. *Croissance*, kRwå'sŏNss'.] Increase or augmentation of the body in all its parts, without reference to the peculiar structure or function, and, so, distinct from, though nearly connected with, *Development*.

Grub. The larva of insects; also a sort of maggot hatched from the egg of the beetle (*Scarabæ'us*).

Gru'mous, or **Gru'mose.** [Lat. **Grumo'sus**; from *gru'mus*, a "clot."] Thickened; clotted; curdled. In Botany, formed of closely-clustered grains.

Gru'mus.* A clot of milk, or of blood; a curd.

Gru'tum,* or **Gru'tum Mil'ĭ-um.*** A small white tubercle of the skin, resembling a millet-seed.

Grÿl'lus Ver-ru-çĭv'o-rus.* [From the Lat. *verru'ca*, a "wart," and *vo'ro*, to "eat."] The wart-eating grasshopper of Sweden, which is caught for the purpose, as it is said, of biting off the excrescence, when it also discharges a corrosive liquor on the wound.

Gtt. = *Gut'ta*,* a "drop," or *Gut'tæ*,* "drops."

Guaco, gwå'ko. A name given in Central and South America to several plants regarded as efficacious against the bites of venomous serpents, especially to the *Mikania Guaco*. Internally, guaco has been employed as a febrifuge and tæniafuge. The leaves are the part used. Another sort of guaco is obtained from the *Aristolochia Guaco*.

Guaiac, gwī'ak or gwâ'ak. The same as GUAIACI RESINA, which see.

Guaiacanæ,* gwī-a-ka'nē. The Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See EBENACEÆ.

Guai'aci (gwī'ạ-si) **Lig'num.*** "Wood of Guaiacum." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the heart-wood of the *Guai'acum officina'le* and of *Guaiacum sanc'tum*, popularly called *Lig'num Vi'tæ* ("Wood of Life"), in allusion to its great medicinal virtues. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, "the heart-wood of *Guaiacum officinale*." It is a stimulant diaphoretic, and is principally used in cases of secondary syphilis and other diseases dependent on a vitiated condition of the system.

Guai'aci Re-si'na.* "Resin of Guaiacum." Guaiac. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the resin of the wood of the *Guai'acum officina'le*. It is alterative and stimulant, and is much used as a remedy in rheumatism.

Guaiacin, or **Guaiacine,** gwī'ạ-sin. A resinoid principle found in guaiac. It differs from most other resins by being converted by nitric acid into oxalic acid, instead of artificial tannin.

Guaiacum,* gwī'ạ-kŭm or gwā'ạ-kŭm. [Sp. *Guaiaco*, gwā-yā'ko.] The Guaiac-tree. A Linnæan genus of the class *Decandria*, natural order *Rutaceæ* or *Zygophyllaceæ*. It comprises several species of trees, natives of South America and the West Indies, noted for the hardness of their wood and for the resin they secrete. The *G. sanctum* is a native of Cuba and of other West Indian islands.

Guai'acum Lig'num.* A Latin name for the wood of the *Guaiacum officinale*.

Guai'acum Of-fiç-ī-na'le.* The tree which yields guaiacum. It is a native of the West Indies, and is an ornamental tree, with handsome blue flowers.

Guano, gwā'no. [Said to be derived from the Peruvian *Huanu*, hwā'noo, "dung."] A species of manure, rich in ammonia, much employed on account of its great strength as a fertilizer. It is the excrement of sea-fowl, usually deposited on small islands and cliffs near the coast. In some places it is found in such enormous beds as could only be produced by the accumulation of thousands of years. Guano has been used with benefit, internally and externally, as a remedy in different forms of lepra.

Gua-ra'na.* "Guarana." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a dry paste prepared from the crushed or ground seeds of *Paullinia sorbilis*. It is tonic, and is used as a remedy for migraine and other diseases. In Brazil, Costa Rica, etc., it is used as a nervous stimulant and as a material for making a refreshing beverage. Its active principle (*guaranine*) is nearly identical with caffeine or theine.

Guarana.* See PAULLINIA SORBILIS.

Gua're-a.* A genus of trees of the order *Meliaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of Cuba, Brazil, etc. They possess powerful cathartic and emetic properties. Among them are *Guarea cathartica* and *G. purgans*. The bark of *G. spicæflora* is bitter, astringent, and anthelmintic.

Guava, gwā'va. The fruit of several species of *Psidium*, trees or shrubs of the order *Myrtaceæ*, natives of the East and West Indies. The *Psidium pomiferum* and *Psidium pyriferum* are cultivated in many warm climates, and produce important edible fruits, of which good jelly is made.

Gu-ber-nac'u-lum.* [From the Lat. *guber'no*, *guberna'tum*, to "guide," to "govern."] Something which guides or directs. See next article.

Gubernac'ulum Tes'tis.* A fibro-vascular cord between the testicle and scrotum in the fœtus:—so named because it is supposed to guide the testicle in its descent from the abdomen.

Gui-bour'tĭ-a Co-pal-lif'er-a.* A tree of the order *Leguminosæ*, a native of Guinea and Senegambia, affording a variety of gum copal.

Gui-lan-di'na.* A genus of trees or shrubs of the order *Leguminosæ*, natives of Asia and Africa. The seeds of *G. Bonduc* and *G. Bonducella*, natives of Asia, are used as tonic and febrifuge by the Hindoos.

Guĭn'ea (gĭn'e) **Grains.** Another name for Malaguetta pepper. See AMOMUM GRANA PARADISI.

Guinea Pepper. See CAPSICUM ANNUUM.

Guin'ea Worm, otherwise called **Ma'lis Fila'rĭ-æ*** (which is equivalent to "skein worm," so called because it is wound off like a skein of thread). A worm found chiefly in the East and West Indies. It is said to be frequently twelve feet long, and about the thickness of a horse-hair: it burrows under the cuticle, and "may be felt under the skin, and traced by the fingers like the string of a violin. . . . It should be drawn out with great caution, by means of a piece of silk tied round its head; for if, by being too much strained, the animal break, the part remaining under the skin will grow with double vigor, and often occasion a fatal inflammation."—GOOD.

Guin'ea-hen Weed. The vulgar name of the *Petive'ria allia'cea*, an extremely acrid plant, used in Jamaica as a sialagogue.

Guizotia Oleifera.* See POLYMNIA ABYSSINICA.

Gul, gŏŏl. A Persian word signifying a "rose."

Gul, Attar. See ATTAR OF ROSES.

Gu'la.* The œsophagus, or gullet; popularly, the throat.

Gum. = *Gum'mi.** "Gum."

Gum. [Lat. **Gum'mi**; Fr. *Gomme*, gom.] The mucilage of vegetables:—a term applied to many concrete vegetable juices that are inodorous and not resinous or oily. They are used in Pharmacy as material for troches and pills. They are also used in the manufacture of confectionery and mucilage.

Gum Arabic. See GUMMI ACACIÆ.

Gum'bo or **Gom'bo,** or **O'kra.** A name of the *Hibis'cus esculen'tus*, a plant of the order *Malvaceæ*. It is cultivated in the Southern States for its mucilaginous pods, which are edible and are used in soup.

Gum'-Boil. [Lat. **Paru'lis.**] Inflammation, abscess, or boil of the gums.

Gum E-las'tic. A term for CAOUTCHOUC.

Gum Ju'nĭ-per. A concrete resin which exudes in white tears from the *Junip'erus commu'-*

nis. It has been called *sandarach*, and, hence, confounded with the *σανδαράχη* of Aristotle, which was a sulphuret of arsenic. Reduced to powder it is called *pounce*, which prevents ink from sinking into paper from which the exterior coating of size has been scraped away.

Gum Lac. See LACCA.

Gum of the Teeth. See GINGIVA.

Gum, Rank Red. The popular name for *Stroph'ulus confer'tus.*

Gum Rash. Red Gum. A genus of cutaneous diseases. See STROPHULUS.

Gum, Red. The common name for *Stroph'ulus intertinc'tus.*

Gum-Res'in. [Lat. **Gum'mi-Resi'na.**] The concrete milky juice of certain plants, consisting of resin, essential oil, gum, and extractive vegetable matter,—as aloes, ammoniac, asafetida, euphorbium, gamboge, myrrh, scammony, etc. The gum-resins are used in medicine as stimulants.

Gum'-Tree. A popular name of the *Eucalyptus.* The *Nyssa multiflora* is called Sour Gum, and the *Liquidambar* is called Sweet Gum.

Gum, White. The common name for *Stroph'ulus al'bidus.* See STROPHULUS.

Gum'ma.* A soft tumor, so named from the resemblance of its contents to gum.

Gum'mi Aca'ciæ* (ą-ka'she-ē). A name for gum arabic, obtained from the *Acacia vera* and other species of *Acacia.*

Gummi Rubrum Gambiense.* See KINO.

Gum'mi Scor-pĭ-o'nis,* Gum'mi Sen'e-gą,* Gum'mi Sen-e-gą-len'sē,* Gum'mi The-ba'ĭ-cum.* Names for gum arabic.

Gun-Cot'ton. An explosive substance, prepared by steeping cotton freed from all impurities in a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids, and then washing it carefully and drying it. It is principally used for the manufacture of COLLODION, which see.

Gun'jah. The dried plant *Cannabis Indica.*

Gun-ne'ra Chi-len'sis.* A plant of the order *Araliaceæ* or *Onagraceæ*, a native of Chili. Its root and leaves are astringent, and are used in diarrhœa.

Gun'pŏw-der. A mixture of five parts of nitre, one part of sulphur, and one part of charcoal, finely powdered and very accurately blended. The grains are smoothed by friction, and are then said to be glazed.

Gurg'ling. A physical sign heard on auscultation of the chest or abdomen in certain conditions, due to the movement of gas and fluid within a cavity, whether normal or abnormal.

Gur'jun Bâl'sam. A balsam obtained from the *Dipterocarpus lævis*, a tree found in Pegu and Farther India.

Gus-tā'tion. [Lat. **Gusta'tio**; from *gus'to, gusta'tum*, to "taste."] The act of tasting; the exercise of taste, a complex organic operation, comprising—1, the exercise of the sense of touch by the lips and tongue; 2, the general sensation of temperature; 3, the general sensation of muscular exercise; 4, the special sensation of savor, causing the appreciation of a molecular or intimate quality of the substance.

Gus'ta-to-rў, Gus'ta-tĭve. [Lat. **Gustato'rius, Gustati'vus**; from *gus'to, gusta'tum*, to "taste."] Belonging to the sense of taste.

Gus'tatory Nerve. The lingual branch of the deep portion of the inferior maxillary, or third branch of the fifth pair of nerves.

Gus-ta'vĭ-a Bra-sil-i-a'na.* A tree or shrub of the order *Barringtoniaceæ*, a native of Brazil, bearing a fruit which is emetic. Its root is acrid, aromatic, and bitter.

Gus'tus.* [From the Gr. *γεύομαι*, to "taste."] The sense of taste.

Gutt. = *Gut'tæ.** "Drops."

Gutt. quibusd. = *Gut'tis quibus'dam.** "With a few drops."

Gut'ta.* [Fr. *Goutte*, goot, a "drop."] A minim, or the sixtieth part of a fluidrachm.

Gut'ta A-nod'ў-na.* "Anodyne Drop." A solution of acetate of morphia.

Gutta Nigra.* See BLACK DROP.

Gut'ta O-pa'ca.* "Opaque Drop." The disease called cataract, as distinguished from GUTTA SERENA, which see.

Gut'ta-Per'cha.* A name applied to the concrete milky juice of the *Isonandra gutta* and *Dichopsis gutta*, trees which are found in Malacca, Borneo, etc., and belong to the order *Sapotaceæ.* It is a hydro-carbon. At ordinary temperatures it is tough, as tenacious as leather, and inelastic. When softened by heat (hot water) it may be moulded into any desired form, which it retains on cooling. It is used for coating submarine telegraph-wires, for water-pipes, mouldings, etc. It is soluble in benzole, chloroform, and oil of turpentine, but insoluble in water. It may be vulcanized in the same way as caoutchouc. Gutta-percha is a non-conductor of electricity and of caloric. Its malleability or plasticity, joined to the power of supporting a certain elevation of temperature without alteration of form, renders it very useful in Medicine and Surgery. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the concrete exudation of *Isonandra gutta.* Specific gravity, 0.9791. It is used in Surgery to preserve limbs and joints in fixed positions. For this purpose bands two or three inches wide having been softened in hot water are applied, and when they harden form a firm case for the limb. It is also used for the formation of catheters and other tubes, splints, bougies, specula, stethoscopes, pessaries, etc.

Gutta Rosacea,* or **Gutta Rosea.*** See ACNE ROSACEA.

Gut'ta Se-re'na.* "Drop Serene." A name for *amaurosis*, in which, the disease being in the retina, and not in the lens or humors of the eye, this organ appears clear and natural.

Guttat. = *Gutta'tim.** "By drops."

Gut'tate. [Lat. **Gutta'tus**; from *gut'ta*, a "drop."] Spotted as if by drops of something colored:—applied to parts of plants.

Gut-ta'tim.* [From the Lat. *gut'ta*, a "drop."] In prescriptions, "drop by drop."

Gut'tĭ-fer.* Resin-producing. See GUTTIFEROUS.

Gut-tif'er-æ.* [See GUTTIFEROUS.] The Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See CLUSIACEÆ.

Guttiferal. See next article.

Gut'tĭ-fe-ra'lēs,* or **Gut-tif'er-ąls.** A term applied by Lindley to an alliance or division of plants (or trees) comprising those which produce resin. (See GUTTIFEROUS.) The Guttiferal alliance comprises, among others, the important natural orders *Clusiaceæ* and *Dipteraceæ*.

Gut-tif'er-ous. [Lat. **Gut'tifer,** or **Guttif'erus**; from *gut'ta*, a "drop," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Literally, "drop-bearing,"—that is, "resin-producing:"—applied to a natural division of plants.

Gut'tur, ur*is*.* The throat; also the larynx or trachea. See GULA.

Ġўm-nan'thus.* [From the Gr. *γυμνός*, "naked," and *ἄνθος*, a "flower."] Having naked flowers; gymnan'thous.

Gymnasium,* jim-nā'zhe-ŭm. [Gr. *γυμνάσιον*; from *γυμνός*, "naked."] The place where the ancient *athletæ* and others exercised themselves:—so named because, previously to the exercises, they stripped themselves naked.

Ġўm-nas'tic. [Lat. **Gymnas'ticus**; Gr. *γυμναστικός*; see preceding article.] Belonging to gymnastics. See next article.

Ġўm-nas'tics. [Lat. **Gymnas'tica,** or **Gymnas'tice.**] The science or system by which the health is promoted and the strength of the body developed by the regular practice of active exercises. The part of hygiene which treats of the exercises of the body and of their influence on the economy. Exercises are divided into three classes: 1, *gentle*, as ordinary walking; 2, *moderate*, as rapid walking, hunting, playing ball; 3, *violent*, as running, fencing, swimming, wrestling.

Ġўm-no-blas'tus.* [From the Gr. *γυμνός*, "naked," and *βλαστός*, a "germ."] Having a naked germ:—applied to flowers.

Ġўm-no-car'pous. [Lat. **Gymnocar'pus**; from the Gr. *γυμνός*, "naked," and *καρπός*, "fruit," or "seed."] Having naked seed or fruit; naked-fruited.

Ġym-noc'lą-dus.* [From the Gr. *γυμνός*, "naked," and *κλάδος*, a "branch."] A genus of trees of the order *Leguminosæ*, consisting of a single species, the *Gymnoc'ladus Canaden'sis* (Kentucky Coffee-Tree), a native of the United States. It is an ornamental tree, the seeds of which are used as a substitute for coffee.

Ġўm'no-ġens. [Lat. **Gymnoġ'enæ**; from the Gr. *γυμνός*, "naked," and *γένω*, to "be born," to "grow."] A synonyme of *Gymnospermæ*, a division or group of exogenous plants, which have no ovary, style, or stigma, but are so constructed that the pollen falls immediately upon the naked ovules.

Ġўm-no-sper'mæ.* [From the Gr. *γυμνός*, "naked," and *σπέρμα*, a "seed."] A sub-class of exogenous plants having naked seeds, *i.e.*, seeds not enclosed in an ovary or pericarp. Such plants are called *Gymnospermous*. They are represented in the Northern United States only by the order *Coniferæ*.

Ġўm-no-sper'mĭ-ą.* The name of a Linnæan order. See GYMNOSPERMIUS.

Ġўm-no-sper'mĭ-us.* [From the Gr. *γυμνός*, "naked," and *σπέρμα*, a "seed."] Gymnosper'mious, or gymnosper'mous; having naked seeds:—applied to a Linnæan order of the class *Didynamia*.

Ġўm'no-sperms. [See GYMNOSPERMIUS.] A term applied in the same manner as GYMNOGENS, which see.

Ġўm-nos'tŏ-mus.* [From the Gr. *γυμνός*, "naked," and *στόμα*, a "mouth."] Gymnos'tomous:—applied in the plural masculine (*Gymnos'tomi*) to a division of Mosses in which the orifice of the urn is naked.

Ġўn-æ'çĭ-um.* [Gr. *γυναικεῖον*, the part of a dwelling reserved for women; from *γυνή*, gen. *γυναικός*, a "woman."] A name for the pistils of a flower taken all together; the innermost floral verticil formed by a single carpel or several carpels.

Ġўn-an'drĭ-ą.* The name of a Linnæan class. See GYNANDRIOUS.

Ġўn-an'drĭ-ous, or **Ġўn-an'drous.** [Lat. **Gynan'drius**; from the Gr. *γυνή*, a "woman," or "female," and *ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός*, a "man," or "male."] Having the male and female portions of the flower united:—applied to a Linnæan class, the stamens of which grow upon the pistil.

Ġўn-an'drus.* [From the same.] A name for a hermaphrodite. See GYNANTHROPUS.

Ġўn-an'thro-pus.* [From the Gr. *γυνή*, a "woman," or "female," and *ἄνθρωπος*, a "human being," a "man."] A word used to denote a kind of hermaphrodite. It is badly formed, because, while *γυνή* is distinctively female, *ἄνθρωπος* is both male and female. See GYNANDRUS.

Gynaphore. See GYNOPHORE.

Ġўn-ą-tre'sĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *γυνή*, a "woman," or "female," *α*, negative, and *τίτρημι*, to "perforate."] The condition of a female in whom the external parts of generation are imperforate.

Ġўn-e-co-loġ'ĭ-cąl. [Lat. **Gynæcoloġ'icus.**] Belonging to gynecology.

Ġўn-e-col'o-ġў. [Lat. **Gynæcolo'gia**; from the Gr. *γυνή, γυναικός*, a "woman," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on woman, and the peculiarities of her constitution as compared with man; the science which treats of the female constitution:—written also *Gynæcology*.

Ġў-ni'ą-cus.* [From the Gr. *γυνή*, a "woman."] Pertaining to women:—applied in the plural (*Gyni'aci*) to an order of diseases.

Ġў-nob'ą-sis,* **Ġўn'o-base.** [From the Gr. *γυνή*, a "woman," or "female," and *βάσις*, a "base."] The base of a style or pistil; a particular receptacle or support of the pistils or of the carpels of a compound ovary of a plant.

Ġўn-o-car'dĭ-ą O-do-ra'tą.* The Chaulmoo'gra, a handsome tree of the order *Pangiaceæ*, a native of India, said to be the only known species of the genus. It bears large yellow fragrant flowers, and a pulpy fruit, which has been used as a remedy for elephantiasis. This fruit yields a

fixed oil, *Chaulmoogra oil*, which contains gynocardic acid and other acids. The oil has been used with success in true leprosy and in constitutional syphilis.

Gy̆n'o-phore. [Lat. **Gynoph'orum**; from the Gr. *γυνή*, a "woman," or "female," and *φέρω* or *φορέω*, to "bear."] Literally, "that which bears the female" portion of the plant; a stalk raising the pistil above the stamens.

Gy̆p'sum.* [Gr. *γύψος*.] The sulphate of lime, or *plaster of Paris*. When pure and crystallized, it is pellucid as glass, and has a pearly lustre. It comprises varieties called *selenite*, *satin-spar*, and *alabaster*.

Gy'rans.* [From the Lat. *gy'ro*, *gyra'tum*, to "turn about."] Turning about; rotating itself; gy'rant:—applied to certain plants. See DESMODIUM GYRANS.

Gy̆'rate. [Lat. **Gyra'tus**; from *gy'ro*, to "turn about."] Literally, "turned about." Coiled in a circle:—applied to parts of plants. The same as CIRCINATE.

Gy̆-rā'tion. [Lat. **Gyra'tio**, **o'nis**; from *gy'ro*, *gyra'tum*, to "turn about."] The sensation of dizziness. The act of turning round a fixed centre. The rotatory motion of the liquid contained in the cellules of various plants.

Gy̆r-en-çeph'a-lus.* [From the Gr. *γυρεύω*, to "wind," and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the "brain."] Gyrenceph'alous:—applied by Owen to a sub-class of Mammals, having the brain convoluted, but in less degree than in man.

Gy'ri.* [The plural of the Lat. *gy'rus*, a "circuit."] The spiral cavities of the internal ear:—also applied to the convolutions of the brain.

Gy̆'rose', or **Gy̆'rous.** [Lat. **Gyro'sus**; from the Gr. *γῦρος*, a "circle."] Having circles, or full of circles. In Botany, strongly bent to and fro.

H.

H. = *Ho'ra.** "Hour." Hence **H. S.** = *Ho'râ som'ni*,* "at the hour of sleep,"—in other words, "at bedtime."

Hab-e-na'rĭ-a.* A synonyme of PLATANTHERA, which see.

Hab'it. [Lat. **Hab'itus**; from *ha'beo*, *hab'itum*, to "have," to "have one's self," or to "be."] (Fr. *Habitude*, ȧ'bè'tüd'.) Temperament, or diathesis. Also a power of doing anything acquired by frequent repetition of the same action. Also an organic disposition which results from this repetition, and which enables or prepares the animal economy to support or resist the influence of climate, of poisons, etc. In Botany, the general aspect of a plant, or its mode of growth. See DIATHESIS, and HEXIS.

Hab'ĭ-tat.* [From the Lat. *hab'ito*, to "inhabit" or "dwell."] Literally, "it dwells." The situation in which a plant grows in a wild state:—applied to a place where a plant best grows or where an animal is generally found.

Hab'ĭ-tude. [Lat. **Habitu'do.**] Customary mode of life; an aptitude to repeat certain acts. Nearly the same as HABIT.

Hab-ro-ma'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἁβρός*, "light," or "gay," and *μανία*, "madness."] Insanity or delirium in which the patient is cheerful or merry. Compare AMŒNOMANIA.

Habzelia.* See UNONA.

Hack'lў. A term used in Mineralogy, and applied to the fracture when the surface is rough with elevations which are sharp or jagged, as in broken iron.

Hæ'ma,* gen. **Hæm'a-tos.** [Gr. *αἷμα*.] Another term for "blood."

Hæm'a-çel-ĭ-no'sis.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," *κήλις*, a "spot," and *νοσός*, a "disease."] Blood-spot disease:—the name given by Royer to *purpura*.

Hæmacyanina.* See HÆMATOCYANINA.

Hæm'a-dўn-a-mom'e-ter. [Lat. **Hæmadynamom'etrum**; from the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," *δύναμις*, "power," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for ascertaining the force of the circulation of the blood.

Hæmagogue, hĕm'a-gog. [Lat. **Hæmago'gus**; from the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ἄγω*, to "carry away," to "expel."] A term applied to medicines favoring the access of the catamenia, or the hemorrhoidal discharge.

Hæ'mal, or **He'mal.** [Lat. **Hæma'lis**; from the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood."] Relating to blood, or to the blood-vessels.

Hæ'mal Arch. A name applied to the arch formed by the sternum and ribs with the vertebræ, because it protects or encloses the most important portion of the vascular system.

Hæ'mal Ax'is. A name applied by Owen to the central organ and large trunks of the vascular system.

Hæ'mal Spine. Another name for the sternum:—used by Owen for the homologue of the sternum and ensiform cartilage, or (in the abdomen) for the *linea alba*.

Hæm'a-leū-çi'na.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *λευκός*, "white"] The buffy coat, or fibrin, of the blood; hæmaleu'cin.

Hæm-a-lo'pĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ὤψ*, *ὠπός*, the "eye."] A disease of the eye, in which every object appears of a blood-color; hæm'alopy.

Hæ-man'thus.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ἄνθος*, a "flower."] The Blood-Flower. A genus of plants of the natural order *Amaryllida-*

ceæ, mostly natives of South Africa. The Hottentots are said to dip their arrow-heads in the juice of one species, on account of its poisonous properties.

Hæ-man'thus Coc-cin'e-us.* A beautiful bulbous plant of South Africa. Its bulb is diuretic.

Hæ-maph'e-in (or hem-a-fe'in). [Lat. **Hæmaphæi'na**; from the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *φαιός*, "of a fawn color."] The substance which gives the pale amber color to urine.

Hæm'a-poi-ĕt'ic. [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ποιέω*, to "make" or "produce."] A term applied to such parts as assist in the formation of the blood, as the liver, the lungs, etc.

Hæm-a-poph'ў-sis.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and the Lat. *apoph'ysis*.] A term applied by Owen, in Comparative Anatomy, to the laminæ of a vertebra, which form an irregular canal, lodging the *hæmal axis;* also the homologue of the cartilage of a rib, or its sternal portion, named in reference to the *hæmal arch*.

Hæ-mas-the-no'sis.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ἀσθένεια*, "debility."] Poverty, or deterioration, of the blood.

Hæm'a-tan-a-go'ġē.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ἀναγωγή*, a "raising" or "bringing up."] A raising, or vomiting, of blood. See HÆMATEMESIS.

Hæm'a-tan-ġĭ-on'o-sos,* or **Hæm'a-tan-ġĭ-on'o-sus.*** [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," *ἀγγεῖον*, a "vessel," and *νόσος*, a "disease."] Disease of the blood-vessels.

Hæm'a-tan-ġĭ-o'sis.* The same as HÆMATANGIONOSOS.

Hæm'a-ta-po'rĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ἀπορία*, "defect."] The same as ANÆMIA.

Hæm'a-ta-por'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to hæmataporia; hæmatapor'ic.

Hæm'a-tap-or-rho'sis.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," *ἀπό*, "from," and *ὀρρός*, "serum."] The separation of serum from the blood, as in the profuse discharges of cholera.

Hæm'a-ta-pos'ta-sis.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ἀπόστασις*, a "departure."] Metastasis, or transposition of the blood to another part.

Hæm'a-ta-pos-tat'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to hæmatapostasis; hæmatapostat'ic.

Hæm'a-ta-pos-te'ma.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ἀπόστημα*, an "abscess."] An abscess containing blood.

Hæm'a-te-læ'um.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ἔλαιον*, "oil."] A concrete oil existing in the blood.

Hæm-a-tem'e-sis.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ἐμέω*, to "vomit."] Vomiting of blood. (See HÆMATANAGOGE.) Hemorrhage into the stomach may arise—1, from the laying open of an artery; 2, from venous or capillary congestion of the mucous membrane; 3, from causes affecting the blood itself, so that it tends to transude through the vessels under pressure of the circulation. The most frequent cause of hæmatemesis is an ulcer of the stomach.

Hæm'a-te-met'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to hæmatemesis; hæmatemet'ic.

Hæm'a-tep-a-go'ġē.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ἐπαγωγή*, an "attack" or "invasion."] Congestion of blood in a part.

Hæmatexostosis.* See OSTEO-SARCOMA.

Hæm-a-ther'mus.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *θέρμη*, "heat."] Having warm blood; hæmather'mous.

Hæm'at-hĭ-dro'sis.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ἱδρωσις*, a "sweating."] An oozing of blood-colored perspiration.

Hæmathorax.* See HÆMATOTHORAX.

Hæm-a-ti'a-sis.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood."] The same as HÆMATONOSUS.

Hæ-mat'ĭ-ca.* [From the Lat. *hæmat'icus*, "relating to the blood, or system of blood-vessels."] A name applied by Dr. Good to a class of his nosology, comprising diseases of the sanguineous function. *Hæmatica* is also used to denote medicines which are supposed to modify in some way the condition of the blood. See HÆMATINICA.

Hæ-mat'ĭ-cus.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood."] Hæmat'ic; relating to the blood. Also dull red with a slight mixture of brown:—applied to plants.

Hæm'a-tin, or **Hæm'a-tĭne.** [Lat. **Hæmati'na**; from the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood."] The coloring-matter of the blood; sometimes, though improperly, termed *globulin*. Hæmatin is ferruginous, has a metallic lustre, and is insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether. It is soluble in ammonia, in the alkalies, and in a mixture of alcohol with sulphuric acid. It is combined in the blood with several albuminoid substances to form *hæmoglobin*. The term is also applied to the coloring-matter of logwood, from its resemblance to blood.

Hæm-a-tin'ĭ-ca.* [The plural neuter of the Lat. *hæmatin'icus*, "belonging to hæmatin."] A class of the *Hæmatica* which augment the amount of hæmatin in the blood. They consist chiefly, if not exclusively, of iron and its compounds.

Hæm'a-tin-u'rĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *hæmati'na*, and the Gr. *οὖρον*, "urine."] A term denoting urine which contains the red coloring-matter of the blood without the red corpuscles.

Hæm-a-tis'che-sis.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ἴσχω*, another form of *ἔχω*, to "hold," to "restrain."] Stoppage of discharges of blood.

Hæm-a-tisth'mus.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ἰσθμός*, the "fauces."] Hemorrhage from the fauces.

Hæm'a-tīte, or **Hem'a-tīte.** [Lat. **Hæmati'tes**; from the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood."] The blood-stone; a species of iron ore:—also called *specular iron ore*. It is a sesquioxide of iron, which occurs in beautiful crystals having a very splendent lustre, also massive, pulverulent, and earthy. This species comprises varieties called *red hematite*, *red ochre*, *red chalk*, etc.

Hæm-a-ti'tis, *idis.** [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood."] Inflammation of the blood.

Hæm'a-to-car'pus.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] Having fruit spotted with red; hæmatocar'pous.

Hæm'a-to-çēle.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] A sanguineous tumor. Enlargement of the scrotum, from blood being within one or other of its tunics.

Hæm'atocele, Pel'vic. A term used to denote an extravasation of blood into the peritoneal cavity between the rectum and the uterus. It is sometimes called *ovarian apoplexy*.

Hæm'a-to-çeph'a-lus.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *κεφαλή*, the "head."] A monster-fœtus in which effusion of blood into the cerebral hemispheres has produced a marked deformity.

Hæm'a-to-ehe'zĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *χέζω*, to "evacuate the bowels."] A bloody stool.

Hæm'a-to-çœ'lĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *κοιλία*, the "belly."] Effusion or escape of blood into the peritoneal cavity.

Hæm'a-to-col'pus.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *κόλπος*, a "sinus," sometimes the "vagina."] Effusion of blood into the vagina; also a collection of blood, or of menstrual secretion, there.

Hæm'a-to-Crȳs'tal-lin. [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *κρύσταλλος*, "ice," "crystal."] The same as HÆMOGLOBIN, which see.

Hæm'a-to-çy'a-nin.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *κύανος*, "blue."] The blue coloring-matter of the blood; hæmatocy'anin.

Hæm'a-to-çȳs'tis.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *κίστις*, a "bladder."] A cyst containing blood. Also effusion of blood into the urinary bladder. Also encysted hæmatoma; a hæm'atocyst.

Hæm-a-to'dēs.* [Gr. *αἱματώδης*; from *αἷμα*, "blood."] Full of blood; hæm'atose.

Hæmatodes Fungus.* See FUNGUS HÆMATODES.

Hæmatodynamometer. See HÆMADYNAMOMETER.

Hæmatogenesis.* See HÆMATOSIS.

Hæm'a-to-glob-u-li'na.* The same as GLOBULIN.

Hæm-a-tog'ra-phȳ. [Lat. **Hæmatogra'phia**; from the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of the blood, its nature and quality.

Hæm'a-toid. [Lat. **Hæmatoi'des** or **Hæmato'des**; from the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling blood:—applied in Pathology to fungus and tumors.

Hæm-a-toi'din. [Lat. **Hæmatoidi'na**; from *hæmati'na*, "hæmatin."] A red crystalline body produced spontaneously from hæmatin during the drying of blood. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

Hæm-a-tol'o-gȳ. [Lat. **Hæmatolo'gia**; from the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *λόγος*, a discourse."] (Fr. *Hématologie*, ā'mā'to'lo'zhē'.) The history of the nature and constitution of the blood; the science of the blood.

Hæm'a-to-lȳt'ĭ-ca.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *λύω*, to "dissolve," to "weaken."] A term applied by some writers to a class of remedies which impoverish the blood. See SPANÆMIA, and SPANÆMICA.

Hæm-a-to'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *αἱματόω*, to "turn into blood."] (Fr. *Hématome*, ā'mā'tom'.) A bloody tumor; a hæm'atome. A peculiar form of bloody tumor, or a collection of extravasated blood that has undergone certain changes. It is observed more especially in connection with the ear, the scalp, and the meninges.

Hæmato'ma Au'ris.* An affection of the ear which occurs almost exclusively in the insane, and consists in the effusion of blood or bloody serum between the cartilage and its perichondrium, to such an extent as to form a distinct tumor.

Hæm'a-to-ma-to'sus.* Having hæmatoma; hæmatom'atous.

Hæm'a-to-met-aeh'ȳ-sis.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," *μετά*, "beyond," and *χύσις*, an "effusion."] Transfusion of blood.

Hæm-a-tom'e-ter. [Lat. **Hæmatom'etrum**; from the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for measuring the force of blood.

Hæm'a-to-me'tra.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *μήτρα*, the "womb."] A filling of the womb with blood.

Hæm'a-to-me'trĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *μετρέω*, to "measure."] The measuring of the force of the blood in its course; hæmatom'etry.

Hæm-a-tom'pha-lo-çēle.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," *ὀμφαλός*, the "navel," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] A tumor at the navel, turgid with blood.

Hæm-a-tom'ȳ-çēs, e'tis.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *μύκης*, a "fungus."] *Fungus hæmatodes*, or bloody fungus. See FUNGUS HÆMATODES.

Hæm-a-ton'o-sos,* or **Hæm-a-ton'o-sus.*** [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *νόσος*, "disease."] Disease of the blood.

Hæm'a-to-pe-de'sis.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *πηδάω*, to "spring."] The passage or transudation of blood through the surface of the skin, or through any membrane:—essentially the same as DIAPEDESIS.

Hæm'a-to-pĕr'ĭ-car'dĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and the Lat. *pericar'dium*.] Effusion of blood into the pericardium.

Hæm'a-to-phĭl'ĭ-a,* or **Hæm-o-phil'ĭ-a.*** [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *φιλέω*, to "love," to "have a tendency to."] (Fr. *Hémophilie*, ā'mo'fē'lē'.) A constitutional tendency to spontaneous bleeding.

Hæm'a-to-pho'bĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *φόβος*, "fear."] An inordinate fear or horror at the sight of blood.

Hæm'a-to-phȳl'lus.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] Having leaves tinged with a blood color; hæmatophyl'lous.

Hæm'a-to-pla'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *πλάνη*, a "wandering."] A hemorrhage which seems to have wandered from its proper or original place; a vicarious hemorrhage, or one which occurs in a new part of the system,

thus relieving the tendency to hemorrhage in another part.

Hæm′a-to-plas′ma, a*tis*.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *πλάσμα*, a "formation."] The plastic principle of the blood.

Hæm′a-to-poi-e′sis.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ποίησις*, a "making."] Assimilation of the chyle to blood. The same as HÆMATOSIS.

Hæm′a-to-poi-et′ĭ-cus.* Belonging to hæmatopoiesis; hæmatopoiet′ic.

Hæm′a-top-ty′sĭ-a,* **Hæm-a-top′tў-sis.*** The same as HÆMOPTYSIS.

Hæm-a-tor′rha-ehis.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ῥάχις*, the "spine."] Effusion of blood into the spine, or into the theca of the spinal marrow.

Hæm′a-tor-rhœ′a.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] A passive flowing of blood; hemorrhage.

Hæm′a-to-sal′pinx.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *σάλπιγξ*, a "trumpet," a "tube."] A bloody tumor of the Fallopian tube.

Hæmatosine. See HÆMATIN.

Hæm-a-to′sis.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and the affix *-osis*.] Literally, the production of blood; more usually, the transformation of chyle and venous blood into arterial blood. Also a flux of blood.

Hæm′a-to-spil′ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *σπῖλος*, a "spot."] A name for *Purpura hæmorrhagica*.

Hæm′a-to-spon-go′sis.* The formation or growth of hæmatospongus.

Hæm′a-to-spon′gus.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *σπόγγος*, a "sponge."] *Fungus hæmatodes*, or bloody fungus. See FUNGUS HÆMATODES.

Hæm′a-to-stat′ĭ-ca.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *στατικός*, "belonging to statics;" also "causing to stand or stop."] The doctrine or science of the motion of the blood in living bodies:—also applied to remedies employed to arrest the flow of blood.

Hæm′a-to-sўm′pho-re′sis,* or **Hæm′a-to-sўn′a-go′gē.*** [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *συμφόρησις*, or *συναγωγή*, an "assembling together," a "collection."] Congestion of blood. See HÆMATEPAGOGE.

Hæmatothorax.* See HÆMOTHORAX.

Hæm′a-to-tox′ic, Hæm-a-tox′ic. [**Hæmatotox′icus, Hæmatox′icus**; from the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *τοξικός*, "poison."] Belonging to a vitiated state of the blood.

Hæm′a-tox-i′na,* **Hæm′a-tox-ў-li′na,*** or **Hæm-a-tox′ў-lin.*** The coloring-matter of logwood. It occurs in yellow crystals, soluble in boiling water, alcohol, and ether.

Hæm-a-tox′ў-lon.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ξύλον*, "wood."] Logwood. A Linnæan genus of the class *Decandria*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. Also the Pharmacopœial name (1870, 1880) of the heart-wood of *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, otherwise called *Hæmatoxyli Lignum* ("Wood of Hæmatoxylon.") It is a mild astringent, and is occasionally used with advantage in chronic dysentery and chronic diarrhœa.

Hæmatox′ylon Cam-pe-chĭ-a′num.* The logwood-tree. It is a native of Yucatan.

Hæm-a-tox′ў-lum.* A Pharmacopœial name of logwood.

Hæm′a-to-zo′on.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ζῷον*, an "animal."] An animalcule discovered in the blood.

Hæm′a-tu-re′sis,* or **Hæm-a-tu′rĭ-a.*** [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *οὖρον*, the "urine."] A disease in which blood is discharged with urine.

Hæm-a-tu′rĭ-cus.* Belonging to hæmaturia; hæmatu′ric.

Hæm-ĭ-dro′sis.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ἱδρώς*, "sweat."] Bloody sweat; the oozing of blood through the pores of the skin. The same as HÆMATHIDROSIS.

Hæ′min, or **Hæ′mĭne.** [Lat. **Hæmi′na**; from the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood."] A crystalline substance obtained from dried blood by the action of dry salt and glacial acetic acid at a boiling temperature. It occurs in flat rhombic plates, which are remarkable for their insensibility to reagents, not being affected by strong mineral acids.

Hæmodoraceæ,* hem′o-do-ra′she-ē. [From *Hæmado′rum*, one of the genera.] A natural order of endogenous herbaceous plants found in Australia, the United States, etc. It comprises the *Al′etris farino′sa* (Colic Root), a native of New Jersey, and the *Lachnan′thes tincto′ria* (Red Root).

Hæm′o-dro-mom′e-ter. [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," *δρόμος*, a "running," a "course," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for measuring the movement of the blood.

Hæm′o-dў-nam′ics. [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *δύναμις*, "power," "force."] The science which treats of the forces concerned in the movements of the blood.

Hæm-o-glo′bin, or **Hæm′a-to-glob′u-lin.** [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and the Lat. *glo′bus*, a "globe" or "globule."] An extremely complex substance, occurring in crystals, which forms the principal part of the red globules or corpuscles of the blood. It is a compound of two bodies, the one a proteid called *globulin*, and the other a nitrogenous derivative called *hæmatin*. The most important property of hæmoglobin is its affinity for oxygen, by absorbing which it becomes a bright red. It becomes a dark red under the influence of carbonic acid.

Hæmometer. See HÆMATOMETER.

Hæmopathia.* See HÆMATONOSUS.

Hæm′o-pĕr-ĭ-to-næ′um.* Effusion of blood into the cavity of the peritoneum.

Hæm-o-pex′ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *πῆξις*, a "freezing," "coagulation."] A morbidly increased coagulability of the blood. In the plural (*Hæmopex′iæ*), the name of an order of diseases in which this condition prevails.

Hæm-oph-thal'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye."] An effusion of blood into the eye; a blood-shot eye.

Hæm-oph-thal'mus.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye."] Effusion of blood into the chambers of the eye.

Hæm-o-proc'tos,* or **Hæm-o-proc'tus.*** [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *πρωκτός*, the "anus."] Discharge of blood from the bowels.

Hæm-op'tĭ-cus.* Belonging to hæmoptöe or hæmoptysis; hæmop'tic.

Hæmoptoicus.* See HÆMOPTICUS.

Hæm-op'tў-sis,* or **Hæm-op'to-e.*** [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *πτύω*, to "spit."] (Fr. *Hémoptysie*, ā'mop'tē'zē'.) A spitting of blood; hemorrhage from the lungs. A genus of the order *Hæmorrhagiæ*, class *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology.

Hæmorrhage. See HÆMORRHAGIA.

Hæm-or-rha'gĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ῥήγνυμι*, to "burst."] (Fr. *Hémorrhagie*, ā'mo'rā'zhē'.) Hem'orrhage, or hem'orrhagy. A bursting forth of blood, from whatever cause. The escape of blood from any part of the circulation, and its discharge from the body. In the plural, an order of the class *Pyrexiæ* of Cullen's nosology.

Hæm-or-rhag'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to hemorrhage; hemorrhag'ic.

Hæm-or-rhin'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ῥίν*, the "nose."] The same as EPISTAXIS.

Hæm-or-rhœ'a.* The same as HÆMATORRHŒA, which see.

Hæmorrhœ'a Pe-te-chĭ-a'lis.* [See PETECHIÆ.] A term which has been applied to a chronic form of *purpura*.

Hæm-or-rho'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to hæmorrhœa; hæmorrho'ic.

Hæm'or-rhoid. [Lat. **Hæmor'rhois, i***des*; from the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] Literally, a "hemorrhage," and originally used in this sense in general, but now restricted to the piles. These are termed *open* when they discharge blood, and *blind* when there is no discharge. They are round, painful, erectile tumors, around or within the anus, often caused by sedentary habits, costiveness, violent efforts at stool, etc. All circumstances which determine blood to the rectum, or which impede its return from the pelvis, tend to produce this disease. The remedies are rest, a horizontal posture, temperance, active exercise in the open air, poultices, cold lotions, astringents, etc. A genus of the order *Hæmorrhagiæ*, class *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology.

Hæm-or-rhoi'dal. [Lat. **Hæmorrhoida'lis**; from *hæmorrhöi'des*, "piles."] Belonging to hæmorrhoids, or piles.

Hæm'or-rho-i'de-us.* The same as HÆMORRHOIDAL.

Hæm-o-spa'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *σπάω*, to "draw to."] The forming of a vacuum usually over a considerable surface of the body, being an extension of the principle of dry cupping. See HÆMOSPASTIC SYSTEM.

Hæm-o-spas'tic. [From the same.] Drawing or attracting the blood.

Hæmospas'tic Sys'tem. A system of medicine introduced by Dr. Junod, of Paris. He employs a pneumatic apparatus of peculiar construction, in which the arm or leg is so placed as to attract the blood to the extremities, without diminishing the mass of this liquid.

Hæm-o-sta'sĭ-a,* **Hæ-mos'ta-sis.*** [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *στάσις*, a "standing."] A stoppage, or stagnation, of the blood:—also applied to any operation for stopping blood.

Hæm-o-stat'ic. [Lat. **Hæmostat'icus.**] Belonging to hæmostasia, or hæmostasis:—also applied to means employed for stanching or arresting hemorrhage; styptic. *Hæmostatics* are internal remedies and local applications which arrest hemorrhage. The chief hæmostatics are the ligature, pressure, rest, cold, the actual cautery, astringents, and the whole class of styptic drugs.

Hæmostatica.* See HÆMATOSTATICA.

Hæm'o-tach-om'e-ter. [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," *τάχος*, "swiftness," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood. It is sometimes called a *Tachometer*. The measurement of the velocity of the blood is termed *Hæmotachom'etry* (Lat. *Hæmotachome'tria*).

Hæm-o-tex'ĭ-a,* **Hæm-o-tex'is.*** [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *τῆξις*, a "liquefaction."] Dissolution or liquefaction of the blood.

Hæm-o-tho'rax, a'cis,* or **Hæm'a-to-tho'rax.*** [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *θώραξ*, the "chest."] The escape of blood into the thorax, through a wound or otherwise.

Hæmotoxicus.* See HÆMATOTOXICUS.

Hæm-ot'ro-phў. [From the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *τροφή*, "nourishment."] An excess of sanguineous nutriment, as distinguished from hypertrophy and hyperæmia.

Ha-ge'nĭ-a Ab-ўs-sin'ĭ-ca.* Another name for the *Brayera anthelmintica*.

Hail. An aqueous vapor or moisture precipitated in a solid form, and consisting of spherical or rounded concretions of ice, called hailstones. Hail-storms generally occur in spring or early summer, and are often accompanied by lightning. They are usually confined to a limited or moderate area, or deposit the hail in narrow belts, in which they cause great devastation.

Hair. [Lat. **Capil'lus,** and **Pi'lus**; Gr. *θρίξ*; Fr. *Poil*, pwȧl.] A substance like horn, growing from the skin of animals, in nearly cylindrical filaments. In Botany, *hairs* are hair-like projections or appendages of the surface of plants.

Hair'-Dyes. [Lat. **Tinctu'ræ Capillo'rum.**] The basis of most of the powders, pastes, and liquids sold under this name is either lead or silver. To these are sometimes added litharge, slaked lime, and starch.

Hair, Mor'bid. See TRICHOSIS.

Hair'-Point-ed. Terminating in a very fine, weak point:—applied to parts of plants.

Hair'-Shaped. In Botany, capillary; nearly the same as *filiform*, but more slender.

Hair'ў. Beset with hairs; covered with short, weak, thin hairs:—applied to many plants.

Hair'y Scalp. That part of the integument of the head which is covered with hairs.

Halberd-Shaped. See HASTATE.

Haleine. See HALITUS.

Half-Breed, Half-Caste. Terms applied to the offspring of parents who belong to different races.

Haligraphia.* See HALOGRAPHIA.

Hal'ĭ-hoo'. [A corruption of *Holy hood.*] A Scotch term for the *caul*, which was formerly carefully preserved by the superstitious, on account of the many virtues attributed to it.

Hal'ĭ-tus.* [From the Lat. *ha'lo, hala'tum*, to "breathe" or "breathe out," to "exhale."] (Fr. *Haleine*, ă'lăn'.) Vapor, or breath.

Hal'itus of the Blood. The vapor which arises from the blood when newly drawn from the body.

Hal-lu-cĭ-nā'tion. [Lat. **Hallucina'tio, o'nis;** from *hallu'cinor, hallucina'tus*, to "mistake."] Mental error, or morbid delusion. A false perception of an organ of sense for which there is no external cause or origin,—as when a man in total darkness thinks he sees an object. Hallucinations of all the senses occur, the most frequent being those of sight and hearing. They indicate a disorder of the brain.

Hal'lus,* **Hal'lux,*** and **Hal'lex.*** Names for the great toe.

Ha'lo, o'nis.* [From the Gr. *ἅλως*, a "circle."] The circle which surrounds the sun, moon, or stars when their rays are refracted in their passage through a mist. The *areola*, or brownish circle, around the female nipple. Also the red margin, or *areola*, around pustules.

Hal'o-ġen, or **Hal'o-ġene.** [From the Gr. *ἅλς*, "salt," and *γεννάω*, to "produce."] A term employed by Berzelius to denote electro-negative bodies, as chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, and cyanogen, which form salts by combining with metals.

Ha-log'ra-phў. [Lat. **Halogra'phia;** from the Gr. *ἅλς*, "salt," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of salts.

Hā'loid. [Lat. **Haloi'des;** from the Gr. *ἅλς*, "salt," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] A term applied to salts compounded of the metals with chlorine, iodine, or bromine, because similar in nature or composition to common salt.

Ha-lol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Halolo'gia;** from the Gr. *ἅλς*, "salt," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on the salts.

Ha-lom'e-ter. [Lat. **Halom'etrum;** from the Gr. *ἅλς*, "salt," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for measuring the form, angles, etc., of salts.

Ha-loph'ĭ-lous. [Lat. **Haloph'ilus;** from the Gr. *ἅλς*, "salt," and *φιλέω*, to "love."] Delighting in a soil impregnated with salt:—applied to plants.

Hal'o-phўtes. [Lat. **Haloph'yta**, plural of *haloph'yton;* from the Gr. *ἅλς*, "salt," and *φύτον*, a "plant."] A term applied to certain plants which inhabit salt marshes and by combustion yield barilla, as *Salsola*, *Salicornia*, and *Chenopodium.*

Halophyton,* or **Halophytum.*** See preceding article.

Haloragaceæ,* ha-lor-a-ga'she-ē, or **Ha-lor-a'ġe-æ.*** [From *Halor'agis*, one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous plants, found in damp places, ditches, etc.

Hăl'ter,* gen. **Hăl-te'ris.** [From the Gr. *ἁλτήρ*, an instrument anciently used in gymnastic exercise.] A term applied in the nominative plural (*Halte'res*) to two small movable bodies which are situated or hang above the wings in the *Diptera.*

Hal'ur-ġў. [Lat. **Halur'gia;** from the Gr. *ἅλς*, "salt," and *ἔργον*, a "work."] The process of forming, extracting, or producing salts.

Halved. In Botany, one-sided, or appearing as if one half of the body were cut away. The same as DIMIDIATE.

Hamamelidaceæ,* ham-a-mel-e-da'she-ē, or **Hamamelaceæ,** ham-a-mel-a'she-ē. [From *Hamame'lis*, one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous trees and shrubs, found in Asia, North America, and Africa. It includes the Witch-Hazel.

Ham-a-me'lis.* [From the Gr. *ἅμα*, "like to," and *μηλίς*, an "apple-tree."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Tetrandria*, comprising several species of shrubs, natives of China and North America. The *Hamame'lis Virgin'ica* (Witch-Hazel) is a native of the United States. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the leaves of the *Hamamelis Virginica*, collected in autumn. This drug is said to be astringent. "We have no certain knowledge of its medical properties." —(U.S. DISPENSATORY.)

Hā'mate. [Lat. **Hama'tus;** from *ha'mus*, a "hook."] In Botany, having a hook, or hooked.

Ham'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Hamifor'mis;** from *ha'mus*, a "hook," and *for'ma*, a "form."] Resembling a hook:—applied to parts of plants.

Ham'mer-Toe. A term applied to a permanent flexion of the second toe, which makes an angle upwards.

Hā'mose. [Lat. **Hamo'sus;** from *ha'mus*, a "hook."] Having a hooked appearance. The same as HAMATE.

Ham'string, Out'er. The *biceps flexor cruris* muscle.

Ham'u-lose, or **Ham'u-lous.** [Lat. **Hamulo'sus;** from *ham'ulus*, a "little hook."] Having little hooks, or covered with little hooks:—applied to parts of plants.

Ham'u-lus.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *ha'mus*, a "hook."] A little hook:—applied to the hook-like portion of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, or to any similar object.

Hanche, hŏNsh. The French term for "hip." See COXA.

Han-cor'nĭ-a Spe-cĭ-o'sa.* A small tree of the order *Apocynaceæ*, a native of Brazil, where it is called *Mangaba* or *Mangava.* It bears a delicious fruit, and yields a milky juice resembling that which produces caoutchouc.

Hand. [Lat. **Ma'nus**; Fr. *Main*, mǎN.] The organ of prehension in man, extending from the wrist to the extremities of the fingers. It consists of three parts, the WRIST (or *Carpus*), the METACARPUS, and the FINGERS, which will be noticed under their respective heads. In Ornithology, the term denotes the third portion of the anterior extremity which supports the wing, having one finger, and vestiges of two others.

Handful. See MANIPULUS, and PUGILLUS.

Hang'ing. [Lat. **Suspen'sio, o'nis.**] Suspension by the neck, causing *asphyxia suffocationis.*

Hap-lo-car'dĭ-ac. [From the Gr. *ἁπλοος*, "without fold," "simple," or "single," and *καρδία*, a "heart."] Having a single heart:—applied to fishes, etc., as distinguished from Mammals, which have a double heart, and are hence termed *diplocardiac.*

Hap-toğ'en-ous, or **Hap'to-ġen.** [From the Gr. *ἅπτομαι*, to "touch," and *γεννάω*, to "produce."] A term applied to the pellicle formed around fatty matter when brought into contact with albumen.

Hap-tot'ĭ-ca.* [From the same.] The doctrine (or science) of the phenomena of touch, or sensation.

Har-de'ri Glan'du-la.* "Gland of Harder." A gland in ruminant and pachydermatous quadrupeds, and in birds, near the inner angle of the eye.

Hardhack. See SPIRÆA TOMENTOSA.

Hard'ness. Firmness; solidity; that disposition of a solid which renders it difficult to displace its parts or particles among themselves. It is an important physical property, and a distinctive character of minerals. Diamond is the hardest of all minerals. See SCALE OF HARDNESS.

Hare'-Lip. [Lat. **La'bium Lepori'num**; Fr. *Bec de Lièvre*, bĕk dẹh le-e̊vr'.] A congenital cleft, or division, of one or both lips, most frequently the upper. It is sometimes double.

Hargne, harñ. A French term for HERNIA, which see.

Haricot, hă'rĕ'ko'. A name for the seeds of the *Phase'olus vulga'ris*, and of other species of kidney-bean.

Har'ma-lane, or **Har'ma-line.** A beautiful coloring-substance obtained from the seed of the harmel-plant (*Peganum harmala*), which grows wild in the salt steppes of the Crimea. It is an alkaloid.

Har-mat'tan. A wind of the Guinea coast, which blows exceptionally three or four times a year, and continues a few days. Its temperature is about 85° F. in the shade, and 104° in the sun. Its presence causes the cessation of endemic fevers and contagious diseases.

Har'mo-nў. [Lat. **Harmo'nia**; from the Gr. *ἁρμόζω*, to "adapt."] A variety of *synarthrosis*, denoting a simple joining together, as the nasal and other bones of the face. In Physiology, the accordance or adjustment which exists between the divers functions.

Har. pil. sum. iij. = *Ha'rum pilula'rum sumantur tres.** "Let three of these pills be taken."

Har-tigh'se-a Spec-tab'ĭ-lis.* A tree of the order *Meliaceæ*, a native of New Zealand. Its leaves are bitter, and are used as a substitute for hops and as a stomachic medicine.

Harts'horn. The horn of certain kinds of the hart, or stag. The substance *Cornu Cervi.* The popular name for *Liquor Ammoniæ*, or *Ammoniæ Aqua.*

Harts'horn, Salt of. A synonyme of the Carbonate of Ammonia, or Smelling-Salt. It is a white crystalline mass, of a pungent odor and taste, and soluble in water. It is stimulant, diaphoretic, and antispasmodic.

Har'vest Bug. The *Ac'arus autumna'lis*, a variety of the tick insect which infests the skin in the autumn, producing intolerable itching, succeeded by glossy wheals. It is also called the *wheal-worm.*

Hashîsh, or **Haschisch,** hă-sheesh'. A preparation of *Cannabis Indica*, or Indian hemp, used as an intoxicating drug by the Arabs, and generally throughout Syria. It is made by boiling the leaves and flowers of the plant with water and fresh butter. See BHANG.

Has'tate. [Lat. **Hasta'tus**; from *has'ta*, a "spear."] Like a spear, or halberd; furnished with a spreading lobe on each side at the base:—applied to leaves, etc.

Has-tĭ-fo'lĭ-ous. [Lat. **Hastifo'lius**; from *has'ta*, a "spear," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having hastate leaves.

Has-tĭ-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *has'ta*, a "spear," and *for'ma*, a "form."] In Botany, resembling a spear; hastate.

Has'tĭle. [From the Lat. *has'ta*, a "spear."] The same as HASTATE.

Haunch. [Lat. **Cox'a**; Fr. *Hanche*, hǒNsh.] The region formed by the lateral parts of the pelvis and the hip-joint; the hip.

Haust. = *Haus'tus.** A "draught."

Haus'tus.* [From the Lat. *hau'rio, haus'tum*, to "drink greedily."] A liquid preparation forming one dose, generally about two ounces in quantity; a draught.

Hautbois. See FRAGARIA ELATIOR.

Haut Mal, hō măl. A French term for epilepsy in its full development,—that is, accompanied with convulsions. See EPILEPSY.

Ha-ve'ri Glan'du-læ.* "Glands of Havers." See next article.

Haversian (ha-ver'she-an) **Glands.** The name of the fatty bodies which are found in connection with most of the joints, and in general lying behind the synovial fringes. Havers supposed them to be the agents of the synovial secretion, and called them *glandulæ mucilaginosæ.* Weitbrecht called them *adipo-glandulosæ.*

Haver'sian Tubes or **Ca-năls'.** A term given, from the name of their discoverer, to a very complicated apparatus of minute canals, found in the substance of bone, and containing medullary matter. The central canal, as well as the separate cells, may be regarded as enlargements of them.

Hawk-Weed. See HIERACIUM.

Hawthorn. See CRATÆGUS.

Hay Fe'ver, or **Hay Asth'ma.** A catarrhal affection of the mucous membrane of the eyes, nose, mouth, pharynx, larynx, and bronchi, accompanied by dyspnœa, induced by the action of the pollen of various plants, chiefly of the *Graminaceæ*: prevalent during the hay-harvest in summer. The pollen of the *Papaveraceæ*, *Violaceæ*, *Cruciferæ*, *Fumariaceæ*, *Umbelliferæ*, *Geraniaceæ*, *Rosaceæ*, and *Compositæ* also induce this disease. The symptoms are violent fits of sneezing and running from the eyes and nose, with occasional pain in the head and in the frontal sinuses; then the submucous tissue of the nares swells, and both nostrils become blocked and impervious to the air.

Ha'zel-Nut. The popular name of the *Corylus Americana*. See CORYLUS.

Hb. = *Her'ba.** "The plant."

H. d. or **decub.** = *Ho'râ decu'bitûs.** "At going to bed."

Hĕad. [Lat. **Ca'put**; Gr. *κεφαλή*; Fr. *Tête*, tăt.] In higher animals, that portion which contains the brain, with the chief organs of sense, as sight, hearing, etc., as well as the mouth and organs of mastication. In lower animals, it contains the mouth, or opening to the stomach, and the principal organs of sense when these exist. The human head is distinguished into *cranium* and *face*. The term "head" is often applied to the upper end of a long bone, to the origin of a muscle, to the beginning of a part, or to any round protuberance which can be supposed to resemble a head. In Botany, a head is a dense, sessile cluster, or roundish cluster, of flowers,—the same as CAPITULUM.

Head'ache. [Lat. **Cephalal'gia.**] Pain in the head, differently denominated according to the part affected, or its cause. Pain in the head is very variable in its nature, and is produced by many causes. It is present at some period or other in the course of most acute and many chronic diseases. It presents many varieties. It may be slight or most intense, superficial or deep-seated. It may be more or less confined to particular parts, as the forehead, the temples, the occiput, or the vertex, or it may be generally diffused. The principal varieties of headache are—1, *structural headache*, depending on disease within the cranium; 2, *congestive headache*; 3, *nervous* or *sick headache*, or megrim; 4, *toxæmic headache*, which attends fevers and inflammatory disorders.

Hĕad'ing. A preparation of equal parts of alum and green vitriol, used in brewing.

Hĕalth. [Lat. **San'itas.**] The proper disposition and condition of the several parts of the body for performing their functions without impediment or sensation of weariness.

Hĕalth'ў Pus. The pus discharged from abscesses the result of phlegmonous inflammation, or from wounds and ulcers in the healing state; laudable pus.

Hear'ing. [Lat. **Audi'tus**; Fr. *Ouïe*, oo'ē'.] That sense by which sounds are distinguished, the organ of which is the ear.

Hearing, Morbid. See PARACUSIS.

Heart. [Lat. **Cor, Cor'dis**; Gr. *καρδία*; Fr. *Cœur*, kur.] A hollow muscular viscus situated between the lungs, but more under the left one, and enclosed in the pericardium; from which proceeds the circulation of the blood. In man and in other Mammals it is double,—that is, it consists of two parts, the right ventricle and auricle for the pulmonic circulation, and the left ventricle and auricle for the general or systemic circulation.

Heart'-Burn. The popular name for CARDIALGIA.

Heart'-Clot. A synonyme for THROMBUS, which see.

Heart, Ir'rĭ-ta-ble. A condition of the heart characterized by palpitation, pain, a frequent pulse, and shortness of breath.

Heart'-Shaped. The same as CORDATE:—applied to leaves, etc.

Heart-Wood. See DURAMEN.

Heat. (Fr. *Chaleur*, shă'lur'.) In a general sense, the same as CALORIC. Heat in a mild form is necessary to the life of plants and animals. In the latter, the needful temperature is in part furnished by the respiratory apparatus. Heat is also one of the most important agents the chemist or pharmacist can command for effecting both chemical union and decomposition, according to the manner in which it is applied, or the character of the substance submitted to its action. The primary effect of external heat, applied *locally* to the animal body, is that of an excitant or stimulant. Heat is employed in the treatment of disease as a general or local stimulant, a local depressant, a caustic, or a counter-irritant, and that in the form either of *dry* or of *moist* heat. The latter tends to relax the tissues, thus removing the tension and pain due to inflammation. Moist heat is employed in the form of a vapor-bath or fomentation. See FOMENTATION.

Heat, Ab'so-lūte. The whole quantity of caloric existing in a body; absolute caloric.

Heat, Animal. See CALOR ANIMALIS.

Heat, Latent. See CALORIC, LATENT.

Heat, Prick'lў. A common term for the *Lichen tropicus*.

Heat, Sensible. See CALORIC, FREE.

Heat-Spots. See ÆSTATES.

Heath Fam'ĭ-lў. A synonyme for the ERICACEÆ, which see.

Heavy Spar. See BARYTA.

Hebd. = *Hebdom'ada.** "A week."

He'be.* [Gr. *ἥβη*, "down," or "incipient beard;" hence, "youth."] Youth, or the goddess of Youth, fabled by the ancients to have been cup-bearer to Jupiter.

He-be-an'thus.* [From the Gr. *ἥβη*, "youth," "down," and *ἄνθος*, a "flower."] Having tomentose corols; hebean'thous.

Heb-e-car'pus.* [From the Gr. *ἥβη*, "youth," "down," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] Having pubescent fruits; hebecar'pous.

He-bec'la-dus.* [From the Gr. *ἥβη*, "youth," "down," and *κλάδος*, a "branch."] Having pubescent branches; hebec'ladous.

He-beġ'ў-nus.* [From the Gr. *ἥβη*, "youth," "down," and *γυνή*, a "woman," or "female."] Having pubescent ovaries; hebeġ'ynous.

Heb-e-pet'a-lus.* [From the Gr. *ἥβη*, "youth," "down," and *πέταλον*, a "petal."] Having pubescent petals; hebepet'alous.

He-be-phre'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἥβη*, "youth," "puberty," and *φρηνῖτις*, "frenzy."] A mental affection, sometimes called the insanity of pubescence, peculiar to the young at that period when they are attaining to puberty. It is usually attended with depression of spirits, which may be extreme, even sometimes tempting the sufferer to commit suicide.

He-bet'ĭ-cus.* [From the Gr. *ἥβη*, "youth," or "puberty."] Belonging to puberty; youthful; hebet'ic.

Heb'e-tude. [Lat. **Hebetu'do, dĭnis.**] Dulness, or insensibility; inability to use the mental faculties; the first degree or stage of stupor.

Heb-ra-den'dron Cam-bo-ġĭ-o-i'dēs.* A guttiferous plant, which yields a kind of gamboge not distinguishable from that of Siam.

Hec-a-to-phўl'lus.* [From the Gr. *ἑκατόν*, a "hundred," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] Having leaves composed of a hundred (or a great number of) folioles; hecatophyl'lous.

Hec'tic. [Lat. **Hec'ticus**; from the Gr. *ἕξις*, "habit."] (Fr. *Hectique*, ĕk'tĕk', or *Étique*, ā'tĕk'.) Belonging to habit or state of body, as distinguished from diseases which are the result of miasma or contagion.

Hec'tic Fe'ver. [Lat. **Fe'bris Hec'tica**; Fr. *Fièvre Hectique*, fe-ȧvʀ' ĕk'tĕk'.] A slow, insidious fever, idiopathic or symptomatic,—the latter arising in consequence of some incurable local disease. It commonly accompanies pulmonary consumption. It occurs in association with some wasting and exhausting disease, especially when this is accompanied by a profuse and constant drain from the system, and when there is chronic suppuration with an abundant discharge of pus. Fever of a hectic type sometimes occurs in cases of acute inflammation.

Hec-tĭ-co-pўr'e-tos,* or **Hec-tĭ-cop'ў-ra.*** [From the Gr. *ἕξις*, "habit," and *πῦρ*, or *πυρετός*, a "fever."] Hectic fever.

Hec'to-grămme. [Lat. **Hectogram'ma, a*tis*;** from the Gr. *ἑκατόν*, a "hundred," and the Fr. *gramme.*] 100 grammes; equal to 3 oz. 8 dr. 2.152 gr. avoirdupois.

Hectolitre, hĕk'to-lē'tẹr (Fr. pron. ĕk'to'lĕtr'). [From the Gr. *ἑκατόν*, a "hundred," and the Fr. *li'tre.*] 100 litres; equal to 3.5377 English cubic feet, or 22 imperial gallons, or 2¾ imperial bushels.

Hectometre, hĕk'to-mē'tẹr. (Fr. *Hectomètre*, ĕk'to'mȧtr'.) [From the Gr. *ἑκατόν*, a "hundred," and the Fr. *mètre.*] 100 metres; or 109 yards, 1 foot, 1 inch.

He-de-o'ma.* A genus of herbs of the order *Labiatæ*. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the leaves and tops of the *Hedeoma pulegioides*, or American Pennyroyal. Pennyroyal is a stimulant aromatic and emmenagogue.

Hedeo'ma Pu-le-ġĭ-o-i'dēs.* The systematic name of the plant Pennyroyal. It is a plant of the order *Labiatæ*, a native of the United States. See preceding article.

Hed'e-ra He'lix.* (Fr. *Lierre*, le-aiʀ'.) The systematic name of the ivy, an evergreen, woody, climbing plant of the order *Araliaceæ*, a native of Europe. Ivy berries are said to be purgative. The fresh leaves are used for dressing issues, and in the form of a decoction have been recommended in sanious ulcers, tetter, and itch. Dried and powdered, they have been employed in the atrophy of children and complaints of the lungs.

Hed-e-rā'ceous. [Lat. **Hedera'ceus**; from *Hed'era*, the "ivy."] Resembling the *Hedera*, or ivy.

Hed'er-ĭne. A resinous juice which exudes from old ivy plants in warm countries. It has a vitreous fracture or lustre, and a peculiar odor when heated. It can be pulverized into an orange-yellow powder. It has been employed as a stimulant and emmenagogue.

Hedge-Hys'sop. The common name for the *Gratiola officinalis.*

Hed-wĭġ'ĭ-a Bal-sam-if-er-a.* A tree of the order *Amyridaceæ* or *Terebinthaceæ*, a native of the West Indies. It yields a liquid resin which is reputed proper to promote the cicatrization of wounds.

He-dў-os'mum.* A genus of fragrant shrubs of the order *Chloranthaceæ* or *Piperaceæ*, natives of Brazil and other parts of tropical America. *H. arborescens* and *H. nutans* are employed in Jamaica as antispasmodic.

Hedyos'mum Bon-plan-dĭ-a'num.* A shrub, a native of Brazil, used as a remedy for pernicious fevers.

Hei'mĭ-a Sal-ĭ-çĭ-fo'lĭ-a.* A shrub of the order *Lythraceæ*, a native of Mexico and Texas. The Mexicans consider it a remedy for venereal diseases.

Hel-coc'a-çē.* [From the Gr. *ἕλκος*, an "ulcer," and *κάκη*, "corruption."] Malignant ulcer.

Hel-co'dēs.* [From the Gr. *ἕλκος*, an "ulcer."] Having ulcers, or full of ulcers.

Hel-çœ-de'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *ἕλκος*, an "ulcer," and *οἴδημα*, a "tumor."] Œdematous ulceration.

Hel'coid. [Lat. **Helcoi'des**; from the Gr. *ἕλκος*, an "ulcer," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling an ulcer.

Hel-col'o-ġў. [Lat. **Helcolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ἕλκος*, an "ulcer," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A history of ulcers; that branch of medicine which treats of ulcers.

Hel-co-me'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἕλκος*, an "ulcer," and *μήν*, a "month."] Metastasis of the catamenia to an ulcer; a sort of vicarious menstruation.

Hel-coph-thăl'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἕλκος*, an "ulcer," and *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye."] Ulcerous ophthalmia.

Hel'co-plas'tў. [From the Gr. *ἕλκος*, an "ulcer" or "sore," and *πλάσσω*, to "form."] The operation of grafting or transplanting (so to speak) on an ulcer a piece of healthy skin from another part of the body.

Hel-co'sis.* [From the Gr. ἕλκος, an "ulcer."] The progress of ulceration.

Hel-çyd'rĭ-on.* [Gr. ἑλκύδριον, a "little ulcer."] A superficial ulcer on the cornea.

Hel'e-nin, or **Hel'e-nĭne.** Elecampane Camphor, a volatile crystalline solid, obtained from the *Inu'la Hele'nium.*

He-le'nĭ-um.* A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*, comprising several species, natives of the United States. The *Hele'nium autumna'le*, or Sneeze-Weed, is a sternutatory.

He-lĭ-am'pho-ra Nu'tans.* A curious herbaceous plant of the order *Sarraceniaceæ*, a native of Guiana. The petiole of its leaf is in the form of a pitcher. It is the only species of the genus.

He-lĭ-an'the-mum.* Frostweed, or Frostwort. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the herb of the *Helianthemum Canadense*, a plant of the order *Cistaceæ*, found in many of the United States. It appears to possess tonic and astringent properties.

He-lĭ-an'thus An'nu-us.* The common Sunflower, a plant of the order *Compositæ*, a native of tropical America. It is cultivated in Europe and the United States for the oil which is obtained from its seeds. This is a good oil for burning in lamps.

He-lich'rў-sum.* [From the Gr. ἥλιος, the "sun," and χρυσός, "gold."] Immortelle. A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Compositæ*, comprising many species, natives of Southern Africa and Australia. They have a radiate scarious involucre, which is very conspicuous and retains its elegant form and brilliant color when dried. The *H. orientale*, a native of Africa, bearing yellow flowers, is one of the plants which the French call *Immortelle.*

Hel'ĭ-çĭne. [Lat. **Helici'nus**; from the Gr. ἕλιξ, a "coil."] Like a coil or spiral. The helicine arteries (*arte'riæ helici'næ*) are minute arteries resembling in form the tendrils of a vine, and penetrating the *corpus spongiosum* of the penis.

Hel-ĭ-co'dēs.* [From the Gr. ἕλιξ, a "coil," or anything spiral.] Full of windings; helicose:—applied to a tunic of the spermatic cord.

Hel'ĭ-coid. [Lat. **Helicoi'des**; from the Gr. ἕλιξ, a "coil," and εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling that which is spiral; coiled like a helix or snail-shell:—applied to parts of plants.

Hel'ĭ-co-tre'ma.* [From the Gr. ἕλιξ, a "coil," and τρῆμα, a "hole."] The foramen by which the scalæ of the internal ear communicate.

He-lic'u-lus.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *he'lix* or the Gr. ἕλιξ, a "coil."] A term applied in the plural (*Helic'uli*) to the spiral vessels of plants; a hel'icule.

He-lĭ-o-çen'tric. [Lat. **Heliocen'tricus**; from the Gr. ἥλιος, the "sun," and κεντρικός, "centric."] Having the sun for the centre, or point of observation.

He-lĭ-o-i'dēs.* [From the Gr. ἥλιος, the "sun," and εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the sun; he'lioid.

He-lĭ-om'e-ter. [Lat. **Heliom'etrum**; from the Gr. ἥλιος, the "sun," and μέτρον, a "measure."] An instrument for measuring the apparent diameter of the sun.

He'lĭ-o-scope. [Lat. **Heliosco'pium**; from the Gr. ἥλιος, the "sun," and σκοπέω, to "observe."] An instrument for observing the sun.

He'lĭ-o-stat.* [From the Gr. ἥλιος, the "sun," and ἵστημι, to "stand," to "cause to stand still."] An instrument by which the sunbeam can, by clock-work, be steadily directed to one spot during the whole of its diurnal period.

He-lĭ-o-tro'pĭ-ous. [Lat. **Heliotro'pius**; from the Gr. ἥλιος, the "sun," and τρέπω, to "turn."] A term applied to plants the flowers of which turn constantly towards the sun.

He'lĭ-o-tro-pis'mus.* [From the Gr. ἥλιος, the "sun," and τρέπω, to "turn."] That faculty by which certain plants constantly turn their flowers to the sun; heliot'ropism.

He-lĭ-o-tro'pĭ-um.* [From the same.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Boraginaceæ*, comprising many species, the popular name of which is *Heliotrope.* The *Heliotro'pium Peruvia'num*, a native of Peru, is cultivated for its vanilla-scented flowers. The *Heliotro'pium Europæ'um* is said to have aperient properties.

Heliotro'pium In'dĭ-cum.* A plant, a native of India, employed by the Hindoos as a remedy for headache.

He'lix, ic'es.* [Gr. ἕλιξ; from εἰλέω, or εἰλίσσω, to "wind about."] Literally, a "coil," or anything spiral. The outer border of the *pinna*, or external ear. Also the snail, a genus of *Mollusca*, order *Pulmonea.*

Hel-le-bo-rā'ceous. [Lat. **Helleborā'ceus.**] Having an arrangement of parts as in *Helleborus.*

Hel'le-bore. A plant. See HELLEBORUS.

Hellebore, American. See VERATRUM VIRIDE.

Hel-le-bo're-us.* Belonging to hellebore.

Hel-leb'o-rin, or **Hel-leb'o-rĭne.** An acrid oil, said to contain the acrid principle of the *Helleborus niger*, Black Hellebore, or Christmas rose.

Hel-leb'o-rus.* [Gr. ἑλλέβορος.] Black Hellebore. A Linnæan genus of the class *Polyandria*, natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of Europe and Central Asia. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the root of *Helleborus niger.* Hellebore is a drastic hydragogue cathartic: it also possesses diuretic and emmenagogue properties.

Helleb'orus Al'bus.* A Pharmacopœial name of white hellebore root. See VERATRUM ALBUM.

Helleb'orus Fœt'ĭ-dus.* "Fetid Hellebore." Bear's-Foot, an exotic plant, the leaves of which have been extolled as a remedy for the *Ascaris lumbricoides.* It is very acrid, powerfully emetic and cathartic, and, in large doses, is dangerous. A decoction of the leaves is an efficacious anthelmintic, and has been prescribed in asthma and hysteria.

Helleb'orus Ni'ger,* Helleb'orus Of-fiç-ĭ-na'lis.* Systematic names of Black Hellebore,

or *Melampodium*. It is a native of Europe, and is called Christmas Rose because it blooms in winter.

Helleb'orus O-rĭ-en-ta'lis.* "Oriental Hellebore," a native of Greece and the island of Anticyra, and probably the "hellebore" of the ancient authors. The root was formerly extolled in mania, epilepsy, and dropsy. It is still used in the Levant.

Hel'met. [Lat. **Ga'lea.**] In Botany, the upper sepal of Monk's-hood, or the upper lip of a ringent corolla, as that of *Lamium*.

Hel-min'thą-gŏgue. [Lat. **Helminthago'gus**; from ἕλμινς, ἕλμινθος, a "worm," and ἄγω, to "carry or drive away."] The same as ANTHELMINTIC.

Hel-min'thēs.* [From the Gr. ἕλμινς, ἕλμινθος, a "worm."] A class or division in Zoology, including the various kinds of worms.

Hel-min-thi'a-sis,* or **Hel-min'thĭ-a.*** [From the Gr. ἕλμινς, ἕλμινθος, a "worm."] The breeding of worms, or *larvæ*, in any part of the body. The condition of system on which the development of worms, in any part of the body, depends.

Hel-min'thic. [Lat. **Helmin'thicus**; from the Gr. ἕλμινς, ἕλμινθος, a "worm."] Belonging to worms:—a synonyme for *anthelminthic*.

Hel-min-tho'dēs.* [From the Gr. ἕλμινς, a "worm."] Having worms, or full of worms.

Hel-min'thoid. [Lat. **Helminthoi'des**; from the Gr. ἕλμινς, a "worm," and εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a worm.

Hel-min-thol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Helmintholo'gia**; from the Gr. ἕλμινς, a "worm," and λόγος, a "discourse."] A treatise on worms,—particularly intestinal worms; that branch of medicine which treats of intestinal worms.

Hel-min-thoph'thĭ-sis.* [From the Gr. ἕλμινς, a "worm," and φθίσις, a "wasting away."] *Tabes verminosa*, or wasting from the presence of intestinal worms.

Hel-min-thop'ў-rą.* [From the Gr. ἕλμινς, a "worm," and πῦρ, or πυρετός, a "fever."] Worm-fever.

He-lo'bĭ-us.* [From the Gr. ἕλος, a "marsh," a "pool," and βίος, "life."] Living in marshes; aquatic:—applied to plants.

He-lo'dēs.* [From the Gr. ἕλος, a "marsh," a "pool."] Full of moisture:—applied to a fever with profuse sweating; also to marsh fever.

He-lo'nĭ-as.* A genus of plants of the order *Liliaceæ*, mostly natives of the United States. *Helonias bullata* is a rare and local plant, a native of New Jersey and Virginia. It bears beautiful flowers.

Helo'nias Di-oi'cą,* or **Cha-mæ-lir'ĭ-um Lu'te-um.*** Blazing Star, or Devil's Bit, a perennial bulbous plant, a native of New York, Pennsylvania, and many other States. It is tonic, and has been employed with success in atony of the generative organs and leucorrhœa.

Helo'nias Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'lis.* A synonyme for *Asagræa officinalis*.

He-lop'ў-rą.* [From the Gr. ἕλος, a "marsh," and πυρετός, a "fever."] Marsh or swamp fever.

He'los.* [Gr. ἦλος; Lat. **Cla'vus**, a "nail."] A name given to the tumor formed by *prolapsus* (or *procidentia*) *iridis*, supposed to resemble a nail.

He-lo'sis.* [From the Gr. εἴλω,[1] to "turn"?] The eversion or turning out of the eyelids:—applied also to convulsions of the muscles of the eye.

Helwingiaceæ,* hel-win-je-a'she-ē. A natural order of exogenous shrubs, which appears to be composed of a single genus, *Helwin'gia*, found in Japan. Some botanists place this genus in the order *Araliaceæ*.

Hemacyanin, or **Hematocyanin.** See HÆMATOCYANINA.

Hemal. See HÆMAL.

Hémaproctie, ā'mā'prok'tē'. [From the Gr. αἷμα, "blood," and πρωκτός, the "anus."] A French term for PILES, which see.

Hematic. See HÆMATIC.

Hematite. See HÆMATITE.

Hem-e-rą-lo'pĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. ἡμέρα, a "day," and ὤψ, the "eye."] A defect of vision by which objects are seen only in broad daylight; day-sight; night-blindness:—also applied to a disorder of vision in which objects cannot be seen well or without pain by daylight.

Hem-e-rą-pho'nĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. ἡμέρα, a "day," *a*, priv., and φωνή, the "voice."] Loss of voice during the day.

Hem-e-rod'ro-mus.* [From the Gr. ἡμέρα, a "day," and δρόμος, a "course."] A term applied to a fever which runs its course in a day. The same as EPHEMERA.

Hem-e-rot-ў-phlo'sis.* [From the Gr. ἡμέρα, a "day," and τύφλωσις, "blindness."] Day-blindness, or *nyctalopia*.

Hem-ĭ-an-æs-the'sĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. ἡμισυς, "half," and the Lat. *anæsthe'sia*: see ANÆSTHESIA.] Paralysis in which there is loss of sensation on one side of the body.

Hem-ĭ-an-ăl-ġe'sĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. ἡμισυς, "half," *αν*, priv., and ἄλγος, "pain."] Insensibility to painful impressions in one half of the body.

Hem-ĭ-an-op'sĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. ἡμισυς, "half," ἀν (for ἀνά), "each," and ὄψις, "sight."] Literally, "half-sight." An affection characterized by blindness of one lateral half of each eye.

Hem-ĭ-car'pus.* [From the Gr. ἡμισυς, "half," and καρπός, "fruit."] Each portion of a fruit which naturally separates itself into halves. The term *hemicarp* is applied to one of the two carpels of an umbelliferous plant.

Hem-ĭ-çeph'ą-lus.* [From the Gr. ἡμισυς, "half," and κεφαλή, a "head."] A monster-fœtus with half a head.

Hem-ĭ-cho-re'ą.* [From the Gr. ἡμισυς, "half," and the Lat. *chore'a*.] A form of chorea which affects only one side of the patient.

[1] A very unsatisfactory etymology. *Helosis* cannot properly be derived from εἴλω.

Hem-ĭ-cra'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἡμισυς*, "half," and *κρανίον*, the "head."] (Fr. *Migraine*, mè'grăn'.) A severe pain, generally hysterical, nervous, or bilious, affecting one half or side of the head; a megrim.

Hem-ĭ-cran'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to hemicrania.

Hem-ĭ-des'mus In'dĭ-cus.* An asclepiadaceous plant, the root of which is used in India under the name of *Country Sarsaparilla*. It has been called Indian or Scented Sarsaparilla. It is diuretic and tonic, and is used as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

Hem-ĭ-dī-a-pho-re'sis.* [From the Gr. *ἡμισυς*, "half," and the Lat. *diaphore'sis*.] A perspiration which affects only one half of the body.

Hem-ĭ-he'dral, or **Hem-ĭ-ed'ric.** [From the Gr. *ἡμισυς*, "half," and *ἕδρα*, a "base."] Having half faces or facets. Crystals having half the number of planes required by the general law of symmetry are called *hemihedral*.

Hem-ĭ-o-păl'gĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἡμισυς*, "half," *ὤψ*, the "eye," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Hemicranic pain of the eye.

Hem-ĭ-o'pĭ-a,* or **Hem-ĭ-op'sis.*** [From the Gr. *ἡμισυς*, "half," and *ὄπτομαι*, to "see."] Disordered vision in which the patient sees only the half of an object.

Hem-ĭ-pho'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἡμισυς*, "half," implying imperfection, and *φωνή*, "voice."] Great weakness of the voice, such as occurs in some diseases.

Hem-ĭ-ple'gĭ-a,* Hem-ĭ-plex'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἡμισυς*, "half," and *πλήσσω*, to "strike."] Paralysis affecting one half or side of the body; *paralysis hemiplegica*.

Hem-ĭ-pleg'ic. [Lat. **Hemipleg'icus.**] Belonging to hemiplegia.

Hemiplexicus.* See HEMIPLEGIA.

He-mip'ter-a.* [See HEMIPTERUS.] An order of insects which have one half of their wings thick and coriaceous and the other half membranous, as the bug, tick, etc.

Hem-ip'ter-o-lo'gĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἡμισυς*, "half," *πτέρον*, a "wing," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on the *Hemiptera*.

Hem-ip'ter-ous. [Lat. **Hemip'terus**; from the Gr. *ἡμισυς*, "half," and *πτέρον*, a "wing."] Half-winged:—applied to an order of insects. See HEMIPTERA.

Hem'ĭ-sphere. [From the Gr. *ἡμισυς*, a "half," and *σφαῖρα*, a "sphere."] The half of a sphere:—applied to a half of the earth or terrestrial globe. The equator divides the earth into two parts,—the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The term is applied in Anatomy to the two parts which constitute the upper portion of the cerebrum. They are separated by the *falx cerebri*.

Hem-ĭ-spher'ĭ-cal. [From the same.] Having the form of a hemisphere.

He-mit'rĭ-chous. [From the Gr. *ἡμισυς*, "half," and *θρίξ*, "hair."] In Botany, half covered with hair.

He-mit'ro-pous. [Lat. **Hemit'ropus**; from the Gr. *ἡμισυς*, "half," and *τρέπω*, to "turn."] A term applied to a crystal formed of two parts or halves regularly united, but as if the superior had undergone a revolution upon the inferior. In Botany, *hemitropous* or *hemitropal* is nearly the same as AMPHITROPOUS, which see.

Hem'lock. The *Conium maculatum*.

Hem'lock, or **Hem'lock Spruce.** The popular name of the *A'bies Canaden'sis*.

Hem'lock Pitch. The *Pix Canadensis*.

Hemoglobin. See HÆMOGLOBIN.

Hémoptysie, ā'mop'tē'zē'. The French term for HÆMOPTYSIS, which see.

Hemorrhage. See HÆMORRHAGE.

Hémorrhagie, ā'mo'rā'zhē'. The French term for HÆMORRHAGIA, which see.

Hémorrhoïdes, ā'mo'ro'ĕd'. A French term for PILES, which see.

Hemp. See CANNABIS.

Hemp'-Seed Cal'cu-lus. The name of some varieties of the mulberry calculus, which are remarkably smooth and pale-colored, resembling hemp-seed.

Hen'bane. [Lat. **Hyoscy'amus.**] A powerful narcotic plant, said to be poisonous to the domestic fowl. See HYOSCYAMUS.

Hen'bane, Black. The *Hyoscyamus niger*.

Hen-Blind'ness. Inability to see except by daylight:—so termed because hens are said to be subject to it.

Hen-dec'a-gon. [Lat. **Hendecago'num**; from the Gr. *ἑνδεκα*, "eleven," and *γωνία*, an "angle."] A figure having eleven equal angles and sides.

Henne, hĕn'nẹh, or **Hen'na.** A substance procured in Egypt, India, Persia, and Syria from the *Lawso'nia iner'mis*, with which the women stain their fingers and feet. Also used for dyeing skins of a reddish color. The leaves of the plant constitute the henna of commerce. It is astringent, and is used in medicine internally and locally as a remedy in jaundice and leprosy. A water distilled from the flowers is employed as a perfume.

Hensloviaceæ,* hen-slo-ve-a'she-ē. [From *Henslo'via*, the only genus.] A small natural order of exogenous trees, natives of India.

He'par,* gen. **Hep'a-tis.** [From the Gr. *ἧπαρ*, *ἥπατος*, the "liver."] The liver, or organ which secretes the bile. (See LIVER.) The term *hepar*, or "liver," was formerly applied to the combinations of sulphur with alkalies, from their liver-like appearance.

He'par An-tĭ-mo'nĭ-i.* "Liver of Antimony." An oxysulphuret of antimony.

He'par Cal'cis,* called also **Cal'cis Sulphu-re'tum.*** A crude bisulphuret of calcium, recommended as an external application to *Crusta lactea*.

He'par Sul'phu-ris.* "Liver of Sulphur." The old Pharmaceutical name of a liver-brown sulphuret of potash.

Hep-a-tăl'gĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἧπαρ*, the "liver," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain affecting the liver. See HEPATODYNIA.

Hep-a-taux'e.* [From the Gr. *ἡπαρ*, the "liver," and *αὐξη*, "increase."] Enlargement of the liver.

Hep-a-tem-phrax'is.* [From the Gr. *ἡπαρ*, the "liver," and *ἔμφραξις*, "obstruction."] Obstruction of the liver.

Hep-at-hæm-or-rha'ğĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἡπαρ*, the "liver," and *αἱμορῥαγία*, an "eruption of blood."] Hemorrhage from the liver.

Hep-at-hel-co'sis.* [From the Gr. *ἡπαρ*, the "liver," and *ἕλκωσις*, "ulceration."] Ulceration of the liver.

He-pat'ic. [Lat. **Hepat'icus**; from the Gr. *ἡπαρ*, *ἡπατος*, the "liver."] Belonging to the liver:—applied to vessels, ducts, etc.

Hepat'ic Air. Another name for sulphuretted hydrogen gas:—so called, it would seem, because commonly produced by the action of hydrochloric acid on the *Hepar antimonii*.

Hepat'ic Flux. Bilious Flux. The name given in the East to a variety of dysentery, in which there is a frequent flow of bilious fluid from the bowels.

He-pat'ĭ-ca.* [From the Lat. *hepat'icus*, "belonging to the liver."] Liverwort. A genus of plants belonging to the Linnæan class *Polyandria*, natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, so named on account of a fancied resemblance to the liver in the shape of its leaves. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the leaves of the *Hepat'ica America'na* or *tril'oba*. It is a mild demulcent tonic.

Hepat'ica Tril'o-ba.* The systematic name of Liver-leaf, an apetalous, herbaceous plant, a native of Europe and the Northern United States. It bears beautiful blue flowers in early spring.

He-pat'ĭ-çæ.* A natural order of flowerless plants, related to Mosses, found in damp, shady places.

He-pat'ĭ-co-col'ĭ-cus.* [From the Lat. *hepat'icus*, "hepatic," and *col'icus*, "of the colon."] Belonging to the liver and colon.

He-pat'ĭ-co-re-na'lis.* [From the Lat. *hepat'icus*, "hepatic," and *rena'lis*, "of the kidney."] Belonging to the liver and kidney.

He-pat'ĭ-cus.* Dull brown with a little yellow. See HEPATIC.

Hep-a-tir-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. *ἡπαρ*, the "liver," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] A purging, with bilious evacuations. See HEPATORRHŒA.

Hépatite. See HEPATITIS.

Hep-a-tit'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to hepatitis.

Hep-a-ti'tis, i'dis.* [From the Gr. *ἡπαρ*, the "liver."] (Fr. *Hépatite*, ā'pā'tēt'.) Inflammation of the liver. A genus of the order *Phlegmasiæ*, class *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology. It is most prevalent in hot climates. The chief causes of it are exposure to heat and to changes of temperature, irregular habits, and spirit-drinking.

Hep-a-tĭ-zā'tion. [Lat. **Hepatiza'tio, o'nis**; from the Gr. *ἡπαρ*, the "liver."] A change of structure in the lungs, or other tissue, into a liver-like substance.

Hepatiza'tion, Gray. A term applied in pneumonia to the stage of purulent infiltration into the substance of the lungs.

Hepatiza'tion, Red. A term applied in pneumonia to the first stage of consolidation of the substance of the lungs.

Hep'a-to-çēle.* [From the Gr. *ἡπαρ*, the "liver," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] Hernia in which a part of the liver protrudes through the abdominal parietes.

Hep'a-to-çÿs'tic. [From the Gr. *ἡπαρ*, the "liver," and *κύστις*, the "bladder."] Pertaining to the liver and gall-bladder.

Hep-a-to-dÿn'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἡπαρ*, the "liver," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Chronic pain in the liver. Nearly the same as HEPATALGIA.

Hep-a-to-gas'tric. [From the Gr. *ἡπαρ*, the "liver," and *γαστήρ*, the "stomach."] A term applied to the smaller omentum, which passes from the liver to the stomach.

Hep-a-tog'ra-phÿ. [Lat. **Hepatogra'phia**; from the Gr. *ἡπαρ*, the "liver," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of the liver, its attachments, functions, etc.

Hep-a-tol'ĭ-thus.* [From the Gr. *ἡπαρ*, the "liver," and *λίθος*, a "stone."] Calculus or concretion in the liver.

Hep-a-tol'o-ğÿ. [Lat. **Hepatolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ἡπαρ*, the "liver," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on the liver; the science which treats of the anatomy, functions, and diseases of the liver.

Hep-a-ton'cus.* [From the Gr. *ἡπαρ*, the "liver," and *ὀγκός*, a "swelling."] Chronic hepatitis, or swelling of the liver.

Hep-a-to-phleg'mon, or **Hep-a-to-phleg'mo-ne.*** [From the Gr. *ἡπαρ*, the "liver," and *φλεγμονή*, "inflammation."] The same as HEPATITIS.

Hep-a-toph'thĭ-sis,* or **Hep-a-toph'tho-e.*** [From the Gr. *ἡπαρ*, the "liver," and *φθίσις*, "consumption," or *φθόη*, a "wasting."] Consumption, decay, or wasting, of the liver.

Hep-a-toph-tho'ĭ-cus.* Of, or belonging to, hepatophthöe.

Hep-a-to-phy'ma.* [From the Gr. *ἡπαρ*, the "liver," and *φῦμα*, a "suppurating tumor."] A suppuration of the liver.

Hep-a-tor-rha'ğĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἡπαρ*, the "liver," and *ῥήγνυμι*, to "burst forth."] A discharge (of blood) from the liver.

Hep-a-tor-rhex'is.* [From the Gr. *ἡπαρ*, the "liver," and *ῥῆξις*, a "rupture."] Rupture of the liver.

Hep-a-tor-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. *ἡπαρ*, the "liver," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] A flow of blood from the liver.

Hep-a-to-to'mĭ-a,* or **Hep-a-tot'o-mÿ.** [From the Gr. *ἡπαρ*, the "liver," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] Dissection of the liver, or cutting into the liver.

Hep'ta-gon. [Lat. **Heptago'num**; from the Gr. *ἑπτά*, "seven," and *γωνία*, an "angle."] A plane figure having seven equal angles and sides.

Hep-ta-ğÿn'ĭ-ous. [Lat. **Heptagyn'ius**; from the Gr. *ἑπτά*, "seven," and *γυνή*, a "woman," or "female."] Having seven pistils.

Hep-tam'er-ous. [From the Gr. *ἑπτά*, "seven," and *μέρος*, a "part."] Having seven of each part or organ:—applied to a flower that has seven stamens, seven petals, etc.

Hep-tăn'drĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἑπτά*, "seven," and *ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός*, a "man," or "male."] The seventh Linnæan class of plants, including those which have seven stamens in each flower.

Hep-tan'drĭ-ous, or **Hep-tan'drous.** [Lat. **Heptan'drius**; from the same.] Having seven stamens.

Hep-ta-pet'a-lous. [Lat. **Heptapet'alus**; from the Gr. *ἑπτά*, "seven," and *πέταλον*, a "petal."] Having seven petals.

Hep-ta-phyl'lous. [Lat. **Heptaphyl'lus**; from the Gr. *ἑπτά*, "seven," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] Having seven leaves:—also applied to a leaf composed of seven leaflets.

Hep-ta-pleū'rus.* [From the Gr. *ἑπτά*, "seven," and *πλευρόν*, a "rib."] Having seven ribs.

Hep-ta-sep'a-lus.* [From the Gr. *ἑπτά*, "seven," and the Lat. *sep'alum*, a "sepal."] Having seven sepals; heptasep'alous.

Hep-ta-sper'mous. [Lat. **Heptasper'mus**; from the Gr. *ἑπτά*, "seven," and *σπέρμα*, a "seed."] Having seven seeds.

Hĕr-a-cle'um.* [Named in honor of Ἡρακλῆς, Hercules.] Cow Parsnip. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ*, comprising many species, natives of India, Europe, and America.

Heracle'um La-na'tum.* A perennial, strong-scented plant, a native of the United States. Its root has been prescribed for epilepsy. It appears to be somewhat stimulant and carminative.

Heracle'um Sphon-dȳl'ĭ-um.* An acrid plant, a native of Europe. Its root is reputed to be tonic. Its root and fruit have been used (in lotion) for the itch.

Her'ba.* (Fr. *Herbe*, ĕʀb.) An herb. A plant with a soft and succulent stalk, which dies to the root every year. A plant of which the stem does not become woody and persistent.

Her-ba'ceous. [Lat. **Herba'ceus**; from *her'ba*, an "herb."] Having soft stalks, and perishing to the root each year; not woody; of a tender consistence; of the nature of an herb.

Herb'age. [From the same.] A term applied to herbs taken collectively; grass; pasture.

Herb'al-ist, or **Herb'o-rist.** One who deals in plants, or one who is skilled in herbs.

Her-ba'rĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *her'ba*, an "herb," and *-arium*, a Latin termination denoting a repository, or the place where anything is kept. See OVARIUM.] (Fr. *Herbier*, ĕʀ'bĕ-ā'.) A collection of dried specimens of plants systematically arranged; a *hortus siccus.*

Herbe. See HERBA.

Herbier. See HERBARIUM.

Her-biv'o-ra.* (Fr. *Herbivores*, ĕʀ'bĕ'vᴏʀ'.) A term applied to animals of the order *Ungulata.* See HERBIVOROUS.

Her-biv'or-ous. [Lat. **Herbiv'orus**; from *her'ba*, an "herb," and *vo'ro*, to "devour."] Feeding on herbs or grass.

Héréditaire. See HEREDITARY.

He-red'ĭ-ta-rȳ. [Lat. **Hæredita'rius**; from *hæ'res, hære'dis*, an "heir."] (Fr. *Héréditaire*, ā'rā'dē'tĕʀ'.) Derived by inheritance; transmitted from parent to offspring.

He-red'ĭ-tȳ. [See preceding article.] (Fr. *Hérédité*, ā'rā'de'tā'.) A term used to denote the principle or law according to which animals or plants inherit the characteristics of the parents or ancestors from which they are sprung. Not only is a tendency to disease, but diseases themselves are often transmitted from a parent to his offspring.

Her-maph'ro-dīte. [Lat. **Hermaphrodi'tus**; Hermaphroditus was fabled to be the son of *Her'mes* (or Mercury) and *Aphrodi'te* (or Venus), and to have united both sexes in one person.] One in whom either the male organs of generation are too slightly, or the female too highly, developed, in either case approaching in size and resemblance those of the opposite sex. In Botany, the term denotes a flower which contains stamens and pistils within the same blossom.

Her-maph-ro-dit'ic. [Lat. **Hermaphrodit'icus.**] Belonging to a hermaphrodite.

Her-met'ic, or **Her-met'ĭ-cal.** [Lat. **Hermet'icus**; from Ἑρμῆς, Mercury, who is said to have invented chemistry.] Belonging to chemistry.

Hermet'ic Seal. The closing of the end of a glass vessel or tube while in a state of fusion. When a tube or vessel is closed by fusion, so that not even the most volatile substance can pass in or out, it is *hermetically* sealed.

Her-mo-dac'tȳ-lus.* The ancient name of a plant supposed to be colchicum. *Hermodactyl* is the name of a bulb or root which is sold in the shops of Europe. Some botanists think it is the *Colchicum variegatum*, and others affirm it to be the *Iris tuberosa.* This drug is seldom used. It is amylaceous, and is nearly without action on the system.

Her-nan'dĭ-a.* A genus of exogenous trees, the station of which in the natural system is regarded as doubtful. They have apetalous and monœcious flowers, and are nearly related to the *Lauraceæ.* The genus comprises several species, natives of the East and West Indies. The bark and seed of *Hernandia sonora* are purgative, and the juice of the leaves is a powerful depilatory.

Her'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἔρνος* or *ἔρνος*, a "branch," or something given off.] (Fr. *Hargne*, ăʀñ, or *Hernie*, ĕʀ'nē'.) In popular language, a "rupture;" a tumor formed by the protrusion of any of the viscera of the abdomen beyond its parietes; also displacement of any part from its normal cavity. A genus of the order *Ectopiæ*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

HER'NIA CER'EBRI.* "Hernia of the Brain." Protrusion of the substance of the brain through the fontanels, or through an opening made by a fracture, a trephine, etc.

HER'NIA, CONGEN'ITAL. [Lat. *Her'nia Congen'ita.*] Hernia existing at birth.

HER'NIA CRURA'LIS.* "Crural Hernia." Femoral hernia, or a protrusion under Poupart's ligament. The passage through which the hernia descends is variously called the *crural*, or *femoral ring*, and *crural canal.*

HER'NIA HUMORA'LIS.* "Humoral Hernia." A term applied to acute inflammation of the testicle, or swelled testicle. See ORCHITIS.

HER'NIA, IN'GUINAL. [Lat. *Her'nia Inguina'lis.*] Bubonocele, or hernia at the groin. It is *incomplete*, or *oblique*, when it does not protrude through the abdominal ring, and *complete*, or *direct*, when it passes out at that opening.

HER'NIA, UMBIL'ICAL. [Lat. *Her'nia Umbilica'lis.*] Omphalocele, or exomphalos. Hernia of the bowels at the umbilicus.

HER'NIA VARICO'SA.* "Varicose Hernia." Another name for *Circocele.*

Herniaire. See HERNIAL.

Her'nĭ-al. (Fr. *Herniaire*, ĕR'nè'ĕR', *Hernié*, ĕR'nè'ā', or *Hernieux*, ĕR'ne-uh'.) Belonging to hernia.

Hernie. See HERNIA.

Hernie Ombilicale. See HERNIA, UMBILICAL.

Hernié. See HERNIAL.

Hernieux. See HERNIAL.

Her-nĭ-ot'o-mў. [Lat. **Hernioto'mia**; from *her'nia*, and the Gr. *τέμνω*, to "cut."] The operation for strangulated hernia.

He-ro'ic. [Lat. **Hero'icus**; from the Gr. *ἥρως*, a "hero."] A term applied to certain remedies, from their potency or severity.

Her'pēs, e'tis.* [From the Gr. *ἕρπω*, to "creep."] *Serpigo*, or Tetter, a skin disease in which little itchy vesicles increase, spread, and cluster together, terminating in furfuraceous scales. A genus of the order *Dialyses*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Her'pes Cir-cĭ-na'tus.* Ringworm:—also called *Herpes serpigo.*

Her'pes Ex'e-dens.* "Corroding Herpes." A species of herpes in which there is a rapid spreading of the disease.

Her'pes La-bĭ-a'lis.* "Herpes of the Lip." A form of herpes attacking the lips: it is occasionally diffused on the velum and palate.

Her'pes Ser-pi'go.* *Herpes circinatus*, or ringworm.

Her'pes Zos'ter.* [See ZOSTER.] Herpes spreading across the waist, or thorax, like a sash or sword-belt:—commonly called *shingles.*

Her-pet'ic. [Lat. **Herpet'icus.**] Belonging to *herpes*, or tetter.

Her-pet-ĭ-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *her'pes*, "tetter" or "cutaneous eruption," and *for'ma*, a "form."] Having the appearance of *herpes.*

Her'pe-tism. [From the Lat. *her'pes*, "tetter."] A constitutional tendency to *herpes* or similar affections.

Her-pe-tog'rą-phў. [Lat. **Herpetogra'phia**; from *her'pes*, "tetter," and the Gr. *γράφω*, to "describe."] A description of *herpes.*

Her-pe-tol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Herpetolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ἑρπετος*, a "reptile," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The study or science of reptiles, their habits, nature, etc. Also a dissertation on herpetic diseases. See HERPETIC.

Hes-per-id'e-æ.* A name given by Linnæus to a natural order comprising *Citrus*, *Garcinia*, and *Styrax.* It has also been applied to the *Aurantiaceæ.*

Hes-per'ĭ-dēs.* [From the Lat. *Hes'perus*, the "evening star."] Another name for the order *Aurantiaceæ.*

Hes-pĕr'ĭ-din. [From the Lat. *hesperid'ium*, the "orange."] A peculiar crystallizable substance obtained from unripe oranges. It is a glucoside, soluble in boiling water and hot alcohol.

Hes-per-id'ĭ-um.* A many-celled, superior, indehiscent fruit, pulpy within, and covered with a separable rind, as an orange.

Hestern. = *Hester'nus.** "Of yesterday."

Het'er-ą-can'thus.* [From the Gr. *ἕτερος*, "other," "different," and *ἄκανθα*, a "thorn."] Having different spines, or spinous stipules, one of which is straight, the other hooked.

Het'er-ą-del'phĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *ἕτερος*, "other," "different," and *ἀδελφός*, a "brother."] A term applied to the union of the body of two fœtuses. In these cases, one fœtus generally attains its perfect growth; the other remains undeveloped or acephalous, maintaining a parasitic life upon its brother.

Het'er-ą-de'nĭ-ą,* or **Het'er-o-de'nĭ-ą.*** [From the Gr. *ἕτερος*, "different," and *ἀδήν*, a "gland."] A heterologous formation of glandular substance.

Het-er-an'drus.* [From the Gr. *ἕτερος*, "different," and *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός*, a "man," or "male."] Having stamens or anthers of different form.

Het-er-an'thus.* [From the Gr. *ἕτερος*, "different," and *ἄνθος*, a "flower."] Having different flowers, or having flowers not arranged in the same manner.

Het'er-o-car'pous. [Lat. **Heterocar'pus**; from the Gr. *ἕτερος*, "different," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] Bearing different fruits; bearing fruits of two sorts or shapes, as the *Amphicarpæa.*

Het'er-o-çeph'ą-lus.* [From the Gr. *ἕτερος*, "different," and *κεφαλή*, the "head."] A monster-fœtus with two unequal heads. In Botany, bearing on the same plant heads of entirely male flowers and others entirely female.

Het-er-o-ehro'nĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *ἕτερος*, "different," and *χρόνος*, "time."] A deviation from the normal condition of a part, consisting in the development of some mass or tissue at a time when, according to the laws of health, it ought not to have been developed.

Het'er-o-clīte. [Lat. **Heteroc'litus**; from the Gr. *ἕτερος*, "different," and *κλίνω*, to "incline."] Literally, "anomalous," or "irregular:"—applied to plants which have the sexes separated.

Het'er-o-ga'mĭ-us,* **Het-er-og'ą-mus.*** [From the Gr. *ἕτερος*, "different," and *γάμος*, a "marriage."] Heterogamous; bearing two sorts of flowers as to the stamens and pistils:—applied to some *Compositæ* in which the disk-florets are perfect and the ray-florets are neutral or have pistils but no stamens, as the Aster and Coreopsis.

Heterogangliata.* See ZOOLOGY.

Het'er-o-ġe'ne-ous. [Lat. **Heteroge'neus**; from the Gr. *ἕτερος*, "different," and *γένος*, a "kind."] Of different or opposite kinds; dissimilar in nature:—the reverse of *homogeneous.*

Het'er-o-gen'e-sis.* [From the Gr. ἕτερος, "other," "different," and γένεσις, "generation."] The doctrine that organized beings may, under certain conditions, be produced essentially different from the parent:—also applied to any anomalous organic production.

Het-er-oġ'e-nȳ. The same as HETEROGENESIS.

Het'er-o-la'lĭ-a.* [From the Gr. ἕτερος, "different," and λαλία, "speech."] A defect in speech. See HETEROPHONIA.

Het-er-ol'o-bus.* [From the Gr. ἕτερος, "different," and λόβος, a "lobe."] A term applied to plants, or parts of plants, having unequal lobes.

Het-er-ol'o-gous. [Lat. **Heterol'ogus**; from the Gr. ἕτερος, "different," and λόγος, a "discourse," "proportion," or "relation."] A term applied to any morbid product, whether fluid or solid, which is different in composition or structure from the normal fluids or solids of the body.

Het-er-om'e-rus.* [From the Gr. ἕτερος, "different," and μέρος, a "part," or "portion."] Having, or consisting of, different portions. See ISOMEROUS.

Het-er-o-me'trĭ-a.* [From the Gr. ἕτερος, "different," and μέτρον, a "measure."] A variation from the normal condition of a part with respect to the "measure" or quantity of material which it contains.

Het'er-o-mor'phous. [Lat. **Heteromor'phus**; from the Gr. ἕτερος, "different," and μορφή, "form."] Differing in form, shape, or external appearance. In Botany, of two or more shapes. See ISOMORPHOUS.

Het'er-o-ne'mus.* [From the Gr. ἕτερος, "different," and νῆμα, a "thread," or "filament."] Having unequal filaments.

Het-er-op'a-thy. [Lat. **Heteropathi'a**; from the Gr. ἕτερος, "different," and πάθος, "affection."] That mode of treating diseases by which a morbid condition is removed by inducing a different or opposite condition to supplant it,—such, for example, as resorting to cold water or refrigerating medicines to get rid of fever. The opposite of *Homœopathy*, and, so, essentially the same as *Allopathy*.

Het'er-o-pet'a-lus.* [From the Gr. ἕτερος, "different," and πέταλον, a "petal."] Having dissimilar or unequal petals.

Het'er-o-pho'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. ἕτερος, "different," and φωνή, the "voice."] An abnormal state of the voice.

Het'er-o-phyl'lous. [From the Gr. ἕτερος, "different," and φύλλον, a "leaf."] Having leaves of different forms.

Het'er-o-pla'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. ἕτερος, "different," and πλάσις, "formation," or "structure."] The increase of a part by the addition of structural elements different from those of its normal condition.

Het-er-op'o-dus.* [From the Gr. ἕτερος, "different," and πούς, a "foot."] Having feet different (from the other orders):—applied in the plural neuter (*Heteropʹoda*) to an order of *Mollusca Gasteropoda*.

Het-er-op'te-rus.* [From the Gr. ἕτερος, "different," and πτερόν, a "wing."] A term applied in the plural neuter (*Heteropʹtera*) to a section of *Hemiptera* in which the elytra are membranous only at the extremity.

Het'er-o-rhȳn'chus,* **Het-er-o-ros'tris.*** [From the Gr. ἕτερος, "different," and ῥύγχος, a "beak," and the Lat. *rosʹtrum*, a "beak."] Having different beaks, or beaks of different forms:—applied to birds.

Het'er-o-stem'o-nus.* [From the Gr. ἕτερος, "different," and στέμων, a "stamen."] Having dissimilar stamens.

Het-er-ot'ro-pous. [Lat. **Heterot'ropus**; from the Gr. ἕτερος, "different," and τρόπος, "manner."] The same as AMPHITROPOUS.

Het'er-o-tȳp'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. ἕτερος, "different," and τύπος, a "type."] A variation from the normal condition by the production of a mass in a part differing in type from the remaining structure of the part.

Heū-ċhe'ra.* Alum-Root. A genus of perennial herbs of the order *Saxifragaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of the United States. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the rhizome of *Heuchera Americana*. It is astringent.

Heuche'ra A-mer-ĭ-ca'na.* Alum-Root, an herbaceous plant, a native of New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, etc.

Heuche'ra Cortu'sa.* Another name for HEUCHERA AMERICANA.

Heuche'ra Pu-bes'cens.* An herb, a native of Virginia and Kentucky. Its root is astringent.

Heu-de-lo'tĭ-a Af-rĭ-ca'na.* A tree, a native of Senegal, from which African bdellium is supposed to be obtained.

He-ve'a.* A genus of trees of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Brazil and Guiana. Caoutchouc is obtained from them.

Hex'a-gon. [Lat. **Hexago'num**; from the Gr. ἕξ, "six," and γωνία, an "angle."] A plane figure having six equal angles and sides.

Hex-ag'o-nal. [Lat. **Hexag'onus.**] Belonging to a hexagon; having six sides; six-angled.

Hexag'onal Sys'tem. A term applied in Crystallography to a system of crystallization. It comprises crystals which are in the form of six-sided prisms, having three lateral axes, which intersect at angles of 60°, and one vertical axis, at right angles to the plane of the lateral axes. This system includes the rhombohedron, which is one of its primary forms.

Hex-aġ'ȳn-ous, or **Hex-a-ġȳn'ĭ-ous.** [Lat. **Hexagyn'ius**; from the Gr. ἕξ, "six," and γυνή, a "woman," or "female."] Having six pistils:—applied to a Linnæan order.

Hex-a-he'dral. [Lat. **Hexahe'drus.**] Belonging to a hexahedron.

Hex-a-he'dron. [Lat. **Hexahe'drum**; from the Gr. ἕξ, "six," and ἕδρα, a "base."] A regular solid figure bounded by six equal sides; a cube.

Hex-am'er-ous. [From the Gr. ἓξ, "six," and *μέρος*, a "part."] Constructed on the number six; having six in each set or whorl,—*i.e.*, six petals, six stamens, etc.

Hex-an'drĭ-a.* [From the Gr. ἓξ, "six," and *ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός*, a "man," or "male."] The sixth class of the Linnæan system of plants, including those which have six equal stamens in each flower.

Hex-an'drous, or **Hex-an'drĭ-ous.** [Lat. **Hexan'drius.**] Having six equal stamens. See HEXANDRIA.

Hex-an'gu-lar. [Lat. **Hexangula'ris;** from the Gr. ἓξ, "six," and the Lat. *an'gulus*, an "angle."] Having six angles.

Hex-a-pet'a-lous. [Lat. **Hexapet'alus;** from the Gr. ἓξ, "six," and *πέταλον*, a "petal."] Having six petals.

Hex-a-phyl'lous. [Lat. **Hexaphyl'lus;** from the Gr. ἓξ, "six," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] Having six leaves:—applied to a pinnate leaf with six leaflets.

Hex-ap'o-dus.* [From the Gr. ἓξ, "six," and *πούς*, a "foot."] Having six feet:—applied particularly to insects.

Hex-ap'ter-ous. [Lat. **Hexap'terus;** from the Gr. ἓξ, "six," and *πτέρον*, a "wing."] Provided with six wings.

Hex-a-sep'a-lus.* [From the Gr. ἓξ, "six," and the Lat. *sep'alum*, a "sepal."] Composed of six sepals.

Hex-a-sper'mus.* [From the Gr. ἓξ, "six," and *σπέρμα*, a "seed."] Having six seeds.

Hex-a-stem'o-nus.* [From the Gr. ἓξ, "six," and *στήμων*, a "stamen."] Having six stamens. See HEXANDROUS.

Hex'is.* [Gr. ἕξις; from *ἔχω*, to "have," to "have one's self," or to "be."] The same as *habit* of body. See DIATHESIS.

Hi-a'tus.* [From the Lat. *hi'o, hia'tum*, to "gape."] A foramen; an aperture; a yawning.

Hia'tus Fal-lo'pĭ-i.* [From the Lat. *hia'tus*, an "opening."] An opening in the tympanum, named from Fallopius.

Hi-ber-nac'u-lum.* [From the Lat. *hiber'na*, "winter quarters."] A bud or bulb; a winter bud that is formed in summer, lies dormant during winter, and grows in the next spring.

Hi-ber'nal. [Lat. **Hiber'nus.**] Of or belonging to winter:—applied to plants that bloom or vegetate in winter.

Hi'ber-nāt-ing. [Lat. **Hiber'nans;** from *hiber'no, hiberna'tum*, to "winter."] Passing the winter in a torpid state:—applied to certain animals.

Hi-ber-nā'tion. [Lat. **Hiberna'tio;** from the same.] The state of torpidity in which certain animals pass the winter without food, while several vital functions are nearly suspended. Among the animals that hibernate are bears, bats, and several rodents and insectivora.

Hi-bis'cus.* A genus of the order *Malvaceæ*, comprising many species of shrubs or herbs, natives of China, India, the United States, etc. They possess mucilaginous properties, and bear showy flowers.

Hibiscus Esculentus.* See GUMBO.

Hibiscus Moschatus.* See ABELMOSCHUS.

Hiccough, Hiccup. See SINGULTUS.

Hick'o-ry. The popular name of several species of trees of the genus *Ca'rya*, order *Juglandaceæ*, natives of the United States. The *Ca'rya alba, Ca'rya microcar'pa, Ca'rya sulca'ta*, and *Ca'rya tomento'sa* bear edible nuts. The wood of these is good fuel, and is excellent for handspikes, canes, axe-handles, etc.

Hid'den Seiz'ure. A term used by M. Hall for such a paroxysm in convulsive diseases as may have been unobserved because occurring in the night, or away from the patient's home and friends, or limited to the deeply-seated muscles.

Hĭ-dro'a.* [From the Gr. *ἱδρώς*, "sweat."] The term given by Sauvages and Vogel to *eczema*, or heat-eruption.

Hĭ-dro'dēs.* [From the Gr. *ἱδρώς*, "sweat."] Full of sweat; sweaty.

Hĭ-dron'o-sus.* [From the Gr. *ἱδρώς*, "sweat," and *νόσος*, a "disease."] See ANGLICUS SUDOR.

Hĭ-drop-e-de'sis.* [From the Gr. *ἱδρώς*, "sweat," and *πήδησις*, a "spring."] Excessive sweating.

Hidropyretus.* See HYDRONOSUS.

Hid-ror-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. *ἱδρώς*, "sweat," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] Profuse sweating.

Hĭ-dro'sis.* [From the Gr. *ἱδρώς, ἱδρῶτος*, "sweat."] The condition of sweating.

Hĭ-drot'ic. [Lat. **Hidrot'icus;** from the same.] Causing sweat; sudorific; diaphoretic.

Hĭ-drot-o-pœ'ĭa.* **Hĭ-drot-o-poi-e'sis.*** [From the Gr. *ἱδρώς*, "sweat," and *ποιέω*, to "make."] Excretion of the sweat.

Hi-e-ra'cĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *ἱέραξ*, a "hawk."] Hawkweed. A genus of herbs of the order *Compositæ*, comprising numerous species, natives of the United States and Europe.

Hiera'cium Pil-o-sel'la.* An herb, a native of England, having a bitter lactescent juice.

Hiera'cium Ve-no'sum.* Rattlesnake Weed, a plant indigenous in the northern and eastern parts of the United States. It is reputed to be astringent.

Hi-er-an'o-sos.* [From the Gr. *ἱερός*, "holy," and *νόσος*, "disease."] *Mor'bus Sa'cer.* An ancient term for "epilepsy."

Hi'er-a Pi'cra.* [From the Gr. *ἱερός*, "holy," and *πικρός*, "bitter."] A name applied to *Pulvis Aloes cum Canellâ.*

Hi'e-ro-glyph'ĭ-ca.* [From the Gr. *ἱερός*, "holy," and *γλύφω*, to "carve."] Hieroglyphics; originally sculpture-writing, consisting of figures of animals, plants, etc., used by the ancient Egyptians. A name given to the signs employed in medicine.

High-mo-rĭ-a'num An'trum.* A cavity in the superior maxillary bone, described by Highmore:—otherwise called the *Antrum maxillæ*, or *Antrum maxillare.*

Hi'lar. Belonging to the hilum.

Hi-lif'er-us.* [From the Lat. *hi'lum*, and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Having *hila*.

Hilon. See HILUM.

Hi'lum,* plural **Hi'la.** Sometimes improperly written **Hi'lus.** (Fr. *Hilon*, ē'lôN'.) The point of attachment of a seed; the scar or mark on a seed at its point of attachment to the funiculus or placenta.

Hi'lus Li-e-na'lis.* [From the Lat. *li'en*, the "spleen."] The concave part of the spleen.

Hi'lus Re-na'lis.* [From the Lat. *ren*, the "kidney."] The concave part of the kidney.

Hip. See COXA.

Hip-Bath. See SEMICUPIUM.

Hip-Ber'ries. The ripe fruit of the *Rosa canina*.

Hip-Joint Disease. See COXALGIA.

Hip'-Tree. The *Rosa canina*.

Hip-pĭ-a'ter. [From the Gr. ἵππος, a "horse," and ἰατρός, a "physician."] A farrier; a horse-doctor.

Hip-po-cam'pus.* [From the Gr. ἱππόκαμπος, a small marine animal with a head closely resembling that of a horse.] The small animal named the sea-horse.

Hippocam'pus Ma'jor,* called also **Cor'nu Am-mo'nis.*** A large white curved body in the inferior cornu of the lateral ventricles of the brain.

Hippocam'pus Mi'nor.* A small eminence of white substance in the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricles of the brain.

Hippocastanaceæ,* hip-po-kas-ta-na'she-ē, or **Hippocastaneæ,*** hip-po-kas-ta'ne-ē. [From the Lat. *Hippocas'tanum*, the specific name of the "horse-chestnut."] A name given by some botanists to a natural order of plants. See SAPINDACEÆ.

Hip'po-co-ry'za.* [From the Gr. ἵππος, a "horse," and κορύζα, "inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nostrils."] A term applied to coryza in horses, such as occurs in farcy or glanders; also to the same affection in cattle, etc. It is also termed *Hippomyxa*. See FARCY.

Hippocrateaceæ,* hip-po-kra-te-a'she-ē. [From *Hippocra'tea*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of exogenous shrubs, mostly natives of South America, and mostly tropical. The *Hippocra'tea como'sa* bears an edible fruit.

Hip-poc'ra-tēs' Sleeve. [Lat. **Man'ica Hippoc'ratis.**] A name given to a conical-shaped strainer of linen or flannel.

Hip-po-crat'ic. [Lat. **Hippocrat'icus.**] Belonging to Hippocrates.

Hippocratic Countenance. See FACIES HIPPOCRATICA.

Hippocraticeæ,* hip-po-kra-tish'e-ē. The Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See HIPPOCRATEACEÆ.

Hip-po-crep'ĭ-form. [From the Gr. ἵππος, a "horse," and κρηπίς, a "sort of shoe," and the Lat. *for'ma*, "form."] Horseshoe-shaped.

Hip-po-cre'pis Co-mo'sa.* A low trailing plant of the order *Leguminosæ*, a native of Europe. It is said to be astringent.

Hip'po-lith. [Lat. **Hippol'ithus**; from the Gr. ἵππος, a "horse," and λίθος, a "stone."] The *Bezoar equinum*, a concretion in the gall-bladder or intestines of the horse.

Hip-pol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Hippolo'gia**; from the Gr. ἵππος, a "horse," and λόγος, a "discourse."] A term for a dissertation on the horse; the science which treats of the horse.

Hip-pom'a-nē [from the Lat. *Hippom'anes*; see next article] **Man-cĭ-nel'la.*** The Manchineel, a tree of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, a native of the West Indies, Venezuela, etc. It has a milky juice, which is very poisonous. It is the only species of the genus.

Hip-pom'a-nēs.* [From the Gr. ἵππος, a "horse" or "mare," and μανία, "madness."] A plant supposed to excite sexual desire in mares.

Hip-po-mўx'a.* [From the Gr. ἵππος, a "horse," and μύξα, "mucus."] The same as HIPPOCORYZA, which see.

Hip'po-no-sol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Hipponosolo'gia.**] The same as HIPPOPATHOLOGY, which see.

Hip'po-path-o-loġ'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Hippopathologi'cus.**] Belonging to hippopathology.

Hip'po-pa-thol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Hippopathol'ogia**; from the Gr. ἵππος, a "horse," πάθος, an "affection" or "disease," and λόγος, a "discourse."] That branch of general medicine which treats of the diseases of the horse.

Hip-poph'a-ġў. [From the Gr. ἵππος, a "horse," and φάγω, to "eat."] The act or custom of feeding on horse-flesh, as people have often been compelled to do in the scarcity caused by a siege. Horse-flesh is neither unwholesome nor, it is said, very unpalatable, though rather coarse. People who feed on horse-flesh are said to be *equivorous* (from the Lat. *e'quus*, a "horse," and *vo'ro*, to "devour").

Hip-pos-te-ol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Hipposteolo'gia**; from the Gr. ἵππος, a "horse," and ὀστεολογία, a "treatise upon bones."] A treatise on the bones of the horse; that branch of Comparative Anatomy which treats of the skeleton of the horse.

Hip-pot'o-mў. [Lat. **Hippoto'mia**; from the Gr. ἵππος, a "horse," and τέμνω, to "cut."] The anatomy, or dissection, of the horse.

Hip-pu'rāte. [Lat. **Hippu'ras, a'tis.**] A combination of hippuric acid with a base.

Hip-pu'ric. [Lat. **Hippu'ricus**; from the Gr. ἵππος, a "horse," and οὖρον, "urine."] A term applied to an acid found plentifully in the urine of the horse and cow, and in that of the *Graminivora* generally.

Hip-pu'ris.* [From the Gr. ἵππος, a "horse," and οὐρά, a "tail."] A genus of aquatic plants of the order *Haloragaceæ*. The *Hippu'ris vulga'ris* (Mare's Tail) is a native of the United States. It is astringent.

Hip'pus.* [Gr. ἵππος, a "horse," also an affection of the eyelids.] A disease of the eyelid, in which there is a constant tendency to wink:—so called, it is said, because the lid goes up and down like a man on horseback.

Hip'pus Pu-pil'læ.* "Hippus of the Pupil." A tremulous condition of the iris, attended with alternate contractions and dilatations of the pupil.

Hir'cāte. [Lat. **Hir'cas, a'tis.**] A combination of hircic acid with a base.

Hir'çic, or **Hir-çin'ic.** [Lat. **Hircin'icus.**] A term applied to an acid obtained from the fat of the goat.

Hir'çin, or **Hir'çĭne.** [Lat. **Hirci'na**; from *hir'cus*, the "male goat."] A peculiar substance found in the fat of the goat, and on which its strong odor depends. It yields by saponification the *hircic*, or *hircinic*, acid.

Hir-çis'mus.* [From the Lat. *hir'cus*, a "male goat."] The strong odor peculiar to the human axilla, which resembles that of the male goat.

Hir'sute. [Lat. **Hirsu'tus.**] Hairy with stiffish hairs; rough; shaggy:—applied to certain plants.

Hirsuties,* hir-su'she-ēz. [From the Lat. *hirsu'tus*, "hairy."] A disease in which hair grows in morbid excess or on a part where it is unnatural.

Hir-tĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *hir'tus*, "hairy," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having hairy flowers.

Hir'tus.* [Contraction of *hirsu'tus*, "hairy," or "shaggy."] Rough-haired; hairy; covered with long stiff hairs:—nearly the same as *hirsute*:—applied to many plants.

Hirud. = *Hiru'do,** or *hiru'dines.** A "leech, or leeches."

Hĭ-ru-dĭ-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *hiru'do*, a "horse-leech," and *for'ma*, a "form."] Resembling the leech:—applied by Latreille, in the neuter plural (*Hirudifor'mia*), to an order of animals.

Hĭ-ru'do, d*inis.* [From the Lat. *hau'rio*, to "draw" or "draw out."] A genus of worms, or worm-like animals, belonging to the class *Anellata* (or *Anellides*). A Pharmacopœial name of the *Sanguisuga medicinalis* (Fr. *Sangsue*, sôn'-sü'), the *Hirudo medicinalis*.

Hiru'do Me-diç-ĭ-na'lis.* The European leech, an animal much employed for local depletion. It will draw nearly half an ounce of blood. The American leech, or *Hiru'do deco'ra*, does not make so deep an incision as the European, and draws less blood.

Hi-run'do.* A genus of birds, comprising several species of swallows and martins. The edible birds'-nests of the *Hirun'do esculen'ta* of the Malay Archipelago are highly prized by the Chinese.

His'pid. [Lat. **His'pidus.**] Having bristles; bristly; beset with stiff or rigid spreading bristle-like hairs:—applied to certain plants.

His-pid-u-la'tus.* [From the Lat. *hispid'ulus*, the diminutive of *his'pidus*, "rough," "bristly."] In a slight degree rough.

His-pĭd-u-lo'sus.* [From the same.] Hispid'ulous; having stiff hairs.

His'to-Ȼhem'is-trў. [From the Gr. *ἱστός*, a "web," or "tissue," and the Eng. *chemistry*.] The chemistry of the organic tissues.

His-toch'ў-mў. The same as HISTO-CHEMISTRY, which see.

His-to-di-ăl'ў-sis.* [From the Gr. *ἱστός*, a "web," or "tissue," and *διάλυσις*, a "dissolution."] A resolution of organic texture.

His'to-di-ạ-lўt'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to histodialysis.

His-to-ġe-net'ic. [Lat. **Histogenet'icus.**] Belonging to histogeny; promoting the formation of organic textures.

His-toġ'e-nў. [Lat. **Histogen'esis**; from the Gr. *ἱστός*, a "web," or "tissue," and *γένω*, to "be born."] The origin or formation of organic tissue.

His-to-graph'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to histography.

His-tog'rạ-phў. [Lat. **Histogra'phia**; from the Gr. *ἱστός*, a "web," or "tissue," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of the organic tissues.

His'toid. [From the Gr. *ἱστός*, a "tissue," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] A term applied to tumors the substance of which resembles the normal tissues of the body.

His-to-loġ'ĭ-cạl. [Lat. **Histoloġ'icus.**] Belonging to histology.

His-tol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Histolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ἱστός*, a "web," or "tissue," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The science or doctrine of the minute structure and composition of the different tissues of organized bodies. It is divided into three parts—*Human Histology*, which treats of the tissues of man; *Comparative Histology*, which treats of the tissues of the lower animals; and *Vegetable Histology*, which treats of the tissues of plants.

His-tol'ў-sis.* [From the Gr. *ἱστός*, a "tissue," and *λύσις*, a "solution."] A term denoting the decay and dissolution of the organic tissues and of the blood.

His-ton'o-mў. [Lat. **Histono'mia**; from the Gr. *ἱστός*, a "web," or "tissue," and *νόμος*, a "law."] The history of the laws which regulate the formation and arrangement of organic tissues.

His-tot'o-mў. [Lat. **Histoto'mia**; from the Gr. *ἱστός*, a "web," or "tissue," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] Dissection of organic tissues.

His-trĭ-on'ic. [From the Lat. *his'trio*, a "play-actor."] A term applied by German writers to affections of the muscles of expression inducing spasms and paralysis.

Hive Syr'up. A syrup prepared as a remedy for croup. See SYRUPUS SCILLÆ COMPOSITUS.

Hives, hīvz. A popular name for the croup. It is also applied to different species of rash.

Hoarhound. See MARRUBIUM.

Hoarseness. See RAUCEDO.

Hoar'ў. Grayish white; the same as CANESCENT. See INCANOUS.

Hodġ'kin's Dis-ease'. [From Dr. *Hodgkin*, an eminent physician of London.] A peculiar disease characterized by great enlargement of the lymphatic glands, accompanied by a morbid deposit in the spleen.

Hoff'mann's An'o-dyne Liq'uor. [Lat. **Hoffman'ni Liq'uor Anod'ynus.**] See SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS COMPOSITUS.

Hog's Lard. See ADEPS SUILLUS, and AXUNGIA PORCINA.

Hol-ĭ-gar'na Lon-ġĭ-fo'lĭ-a.* A tree of the order *Anacardiaceæ*, a native of the East Indies. The fruit and bark contain an acrid juice, and are used in medicine.

Holly. See ILEX.

Hol-o-blas'tic. [From the Gr. ὅλος, "whole," and βλαστός, a "germ."] A term applied to the ova of certain animals, in which the whole (or very nearly the whole) of the yolk goes to the formation of the germ, scarcely any part being nutritive.

Hol-o-car'pus.* [From the Gr. ὅλος, "whole," or "entire," and καρπός, "fruit."] Having entire fruit-capsules.

Hol-o-pet'a-lus.* [From the Gr. ὅλος, "whole," or "entire," and πέταλον, a "petal."] Having entire petals.

Holosericeous, hol-o-se-rish'ŭs. Silky; so covered with hairs that it feels soft to the touch:—applied to certain plants.

Hol-o-thu'rĭ-a.* [From the Gr. ὅλος, "whole," and θύρα, a "door," a "mouth."] Holothures. A genus of marine animals of the order *Holothuroidea*, class *Echinodermata*. They have a cylindrical or vermiform body, and a mouth surrounded by a circlet of tentacles. Several of the species are used as food. The *Holothu'ria edu'lis*, trepang, or *Biche-de-mer*, is highly prized by the Chinese as a delicacy. Another edible species is the *H. tubulosa*, found in the Mediterranean.

Homaliaceæ,* ho-ma-le-a'she-ē. [From *Homa'lium*, one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous trees and shrubs, all of which are tropical.

Ho-mat'ro-pĭne, or **Ho-ma-tro'pĭ-a.*** [Apparently from the Gr. ὁμός, the "same," or ὅμοιος, "similar," and the Eng. *atropine*.] The name of an alkaloid obtained from tropine, but similar to atropine (*atropina*) in its action on the system.

Hom'berg's Phos'pho-rus. Hydrochlorate of lime, which, on being reduced by heat to a vitreous mass, Homberg found to emit a phosphoric light when struck by a hard body.

Hom'berg's Pў-roph'o-rus. A mixture of alum and brown sugar, which takes fire on exposure to the air.

Ho-me'rĭ-a.* A genus of plants of the order *Iridaceæ*, natives of South Africa. They bear showy flowers.

Home'ria Col-li'na.* A South African plant, the bulb of which is a narcotic poison, causing speedy death.

Home-Sickness. See NOSTALGIA.

Hom'ĭ-cīde. [Lat. **Homici'dium**; from the Lat. *ho'mo*, "man," and *cæ'do*, to "kill."] The killing of a man, woman, or child by accident, in distinction from that done in malice, with set purpose; manslaughter, chance-medley, etc.

Homo.* See MAN.

Ho'mo-. [From the Gr. ὁμός, "equal," "same."] A prefix denoting equality or sameness.

Ho-mœ-o-mor'phus.* [From the Gr. ὅμοιος, "like," and μορφή, "form."] Having a similar form.

Ho-mœ-o-path'ic. [Lat. **Homœopath'icus.**] Belonging to homœopathy.

Homœopathie. See HOMŒOPATHY.

Ho-mœ-op'a-thў. [Lat. **Homœopathi'a**; from the Gr. ὅμοιος, "like," and πάθος, "disease."] (Fr. *Homœopathie*, o'mă'o'pă'tè'.) A doctrine propounded by Hahnemann, professing to cure diseases by the action of infinitesimal doses of medicines of a quality to excite in the healthy a disease similar to that which is to be cured.

Ho-mœ-o-pla'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. ὅμοιος, "like," and πλάσσω, to "form."] The formation of accidental tissues like the normal:—the opposite of *heteroplasia*.

Ho-mœ-o'sis.* [From the Gr. ὁμοιόω, to "make like," to "assimilate."] The elaboration of nutriment so as to adapt it to assimilation.

Ho-mog'a-mous. [From the Gr. ὅμοιος, "like," and γάμος, "marriage."] A term applied to heads or clusters of *Compositæ* when all the florets are of the same kind,—*i.e.*, alike in sexual character, and all hermaphrodite.

Homogangliata.* See ZOOLOGY.

Hom-o-ġe-ne'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Homogene'itas, a'tis.**] Homogeneousness.

Hom-o-ġe'ne-ous. [Lat. **Homoge'neus**; from the Gr. ὁμός, "equal," "same," and γένος, a "kind."] Of the same kind or quality throughout; uniform in nature:—the reverse of *heterogeneous*. A rock is homogeneous when all parts of it are similar in nature and texture.

Ho-mol'o-gous. [Lat. **Homol'ogus**; from the Gr. ὁμός, "equal," "same," and λόγος, a "discourse," also "relation," "analogy," "ratio," or "proportion."] A term applied to things of the same essential nature, however different in form or name, in different animal bodies. See HOMOLOGY.

Homologue, hom'o-log. [Lat. **Homol'ogum**; from the same.] A term applied to a part of an animal which answers to a corresponding part in a different animal, or to a different portion of the same animal. See next article.

Ho-mol'o-ġў [Lat. **Homolo'gia**; from the same], **Doc'trine of.** That branch of anatomical science which investigates the correspondence of parts and of plan in the construction of animals.

1. *Special Homology* relates to the correspondence of parts in different animals. Thus, the wing of a bird is the homologue of the arm in a man, or of the fore-leg of a horse.

2. *Serial Homology* relates to the correspondence of parts in the same animal. Thus, the wing of a bird is the homologue, in one segment of its body, of the leg of the bird in another segment.

3. *General Homology* relates to correspondences of parts viewed with reference to the ideal archetype of the vertebrate skeleton. Thus, the arm is the *diverging appendage* of its segment; the supra-occipital bone is the *neural spine*; the ex-occipital bone, or condyloid part of the occipital bone, in the human subject, is the *neur-apophysis*.

Hom-o-mor'phous. [Lat. **Homomor'phus**; from the Gr. ὁμός, "equal," "same," and μορφή, "form."] Having the same form; uniform; all of one shape:—applied to parts of plants. See HETEROMORPHOUS.

Ho-mon'ŷ-mous [from the Gr. *ὁμός*, "same," and *ὄνομα*, a "name"], and **Ho-mo-tŷ'pal** [see HOMOTYPE]. These terms denote, in Anatomy, a correlation of parts: the frontal bone is the *homonyme* or *homotype* of the supra-occipital bone; the humerus, of the femur, etc. It is the aim of *Serial Homology* to determine homonymous or homotypal relations. See HOMOLOGY.

Hom-o-pet'a-lus.* [From the Gr. *ὁμός*, "equal," "same," and *πέταλον*, a "petal."] A term applied to flowers in which the petals are alike.

Hom-o-phŷl'lus.* [From the Gr. *ὁμός*, "equal," "same," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] Having leaves or leaflets all alike.

Ho-mop'ter-ous. [Lat. **Homop'terus**; from the Gr. *ὁμός*, "equal," "same," and *πτέρον*, a "wing."] A term applied to a section of hemipterous insects having *elytra* of the same consistence throughout, and almost similar to the wings.

Ho-mot'ro-pous, or **Ho-mot'ro-pal.** [Lat. **Homot'ropus**; from the Gr. *ὁμός*, "equal," "same," and *τρέπω*, to "turn."] Curved with the seed:—applied to the embryo when it has the same direction as the seed.

Hom'o-typ. [Lat. **Homot'ypus**; from the Gr. *ὁμός*, "equal," "same," and *τύπος*, "form," or "character."] A term employed by Owen for a repeated part in the segments of the same skeleton.

Hone, or **Oil'-Stone.** A fine-grained mineral used to give a fine edge to steel blades. Silicious slate and other minerals are used for this purpose. One of the best hones is made of *novaculite*.

Hon'ey, hŭn'ĭ. [Lat. **Mel, Mel'lis.**] A sweet substance collected from the nectaries of flowers by the *A'pis mellif'ica*, or honey-bee. It is demulcent and aperient, and is used in medicine; also as a condiment.

Hon'ey-Dew. A sweetish substance secreted and deposited upon the leaves of plants by the *Aphides*, a genus of small insects popularly called plant-lice.

Hon'ey-suck'le. The popular name of several species of *Lonicera*.

Hood. [Lat. **Cucul'lus.**] A botanical term applied to a body shaped like a helmet or cowl or a cornet of paper. The same as GALEA. *Hooded* signifies hood-shaped; cucullate.

Hooked. The same as HAMATE:—applied to parts of plants.

Hoop'er's Pills. A nostrum which has been extensively used as a purgative and emmenagogue. See PILULÆ ALOES ET MYRRHÆ.

Hooping-Cough. See PERTUSSIS.

Hop. The *Humulus Lupulus;* also the *bracteæ*, or floral leaves, of the same. It is a twining perennial plant, indigenous in the United States and in Europe. The fruiting calyx is sprinkled with yellow resinous grains (*lupulin*), in which the aroma and bitterness of the hop reside. See HUMULUS.

Hop'-Tree. The *Pte'lea trifolia'ta*, an ornamental shrub of the order *Rutaceæ*, a native of the Middle and Southern United States. The fruit is very bitter, and is used as a substitute for hops. The leaves are anthelmintic. The bark of the root is tonic, and is said to be a remedy for dyspepsia and gastro-intestinal irritation.

Hope's Cam'phor Mix'ture. A mixture of camphor-water with nitrous acid and laudanum, used in diarrhœa and dysentery.

Hôpital, ō'pē'tăl'. The French term for HOSPITAL, which see.

Hoquet, ho'kā'. The French term for "hiccup." See SINGULTUS.

Hor-de-ā'ceous. [Lat. **Hordea'ceus**; from *hor'deum*, "barley."] Of the nature of barley; resembling barley.

Hor'de-i Dis'ti-chi Sem-ĭ-na.* "Seeds of the Hordeum Distichon." See HORDEUM.

Hor'dei Sem'ĭ-na.* "Seeds of Barley." Pearl Barley; the grains of the *Hordeum distichon*, or common barley, deprived of the husk or skin. This is the proper form of barley for medicinal use. By decoction it forms a drink admirably adapted to febrile and inflammatory diseases. See HORDEUM.

Hor'de-ĭ-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *hor'deum*, "barley."] Formed like barley:—applied to certain plants, etc.

Hor'de-in. [Lat. **Hordei'na**; from *hor'deum*, "barley."] A peculiar substance found in barley, allied to starch, but constituting a distinct substance.

Hor-de'o-lum.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *hor'deum*, "barley."] A small, highly-inflammatory tumor on the edge of the eyelid; popularly, a stye.

Hor'de-um.* Barley. A Linnæan genus of the class *Triandria*, natural order *Graminaceæ*. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the decorticated seeds of *Hor'deum dis'tichon*, or barley.

Hor'deum Dis'tĭ-chon.* The French barley-plant.

Hor'deum Vul-ga're.* The Scotch, or common, barley-plant.

Hore'hound. The *Marrubium vulgare*, a plant of the order *Labiatæ*, a native of Europe.

Hore'hound Tea. A tea prepared by infusing an ounce of the *Marrubium vulgare*, or white horehound, in a pint of boiling water.

Hor. interm.=*Ho'ris interme'diis.** "At the intermediate hours" between what has been ordered at stated times.

Ho-rī'zon. [From the Gr. *ὁρίζων*, the present participle of *ὁρίζω*, to "bound."] The great circle where the earth and sky appear to meet, forming the boundary to our sight.

Hor-ĭ-zon'tal. [Lat. **Horizonta'lis.**] Parallel with the horizon; on a level.

Horn. In Botany, a spur or some similar appendage. See CORNU.

Horn'blende. A mineral which consists chiefly of silica, magnesia, and oxide of iron, and crystallizes according to the monoclinic system. It comprises varieties called *actinolite, tremolite, asbestos*, etc. It is an essential constituent of syenite, trap, and other rocks.

Horn'-Pock. A name given by some writers to a form of variola in which the pimples are imperfectly suppurating, ichorous, or horny, and semi-transparent.

Hor'nus.* "Of this year." In Botany, applied to anything produced the same or present year. Thus, *rami horni* are branches not a year old.

Horn'ỹ. [Lat. **Cor'neus.**] Hard and close in texture, but not brittle, as the albumen of coffee and the seed of the date.

Hor'rĭ-dus.* [See next article.] Shivering with cold:—applied to a fever, etc.

Hor-rĭ-pĭ-lā'tion. [Lat. **Horripila'tio, o'nis;** from *hor'reo*, to "have one's hair stand on end," to "shiver," to "shudder," and *pi'lus*, the "hair."] A sensation of chilliness and creeping, or as if each hair were stiff and erect, in different parts of the body. It is often a symptom of the approach of fever.

Hor'ror, o'ris.* [From the Lat. *hor'reo*, to "shake from cold," to "shudder."] A shivering or cold fit.

Horse'-Chest'nut. The fruit of the *Æs'culus Hippocas'tanum.*

Horse'mint. The common name of the *Monar'da puncta'ta.*

Horse'rad-ish. The common name of the *Cochlea'ria Armora'cia*, or *Nastur'tium Armora'cia.*

Horse'weed. A popular name of the *Erigeron Canadense.*

Hor-ten'sis.* [From the Lat. *hor'tus*, a "garden."] Of or belonging to a garden:—applied to plants, as the *Anemone hortensis.*

Hor'tĭ-a Bra-sil-ĭ-a'na.* A Brazilian shrub of the order *Rutaceæ.* Its bark is said to be febrifuge.

Hor-tic'o-lus.* [From the Lat. *hor'tus*, a "garden," and *co'lo*, to "inhabit."] Growing in a garden:—applied to certain plants.

Hor'tĭ-cul-ture. [From the Lat. *hor'tus*, a "garden," and *cultu'ra*, "cultivation."] The cultivation of flowers, fruits, and culinary vegetables in gardens and orchards; the art of cultivating gardens.

Hor'tus Sic'cus.* Literally, a "dry garden." A *herbarium*, or collection of dried plants.

Hor. un. spatio = *Ho'ræ uni'us spa'tio.** "In the space of an hour," or "at the end of an hour."

Hos'pĭ-tal. [Lat. **Hospita'lium**; from *hos'pes*, a "host;" also a "guest."] (Fr. *Hôpital*, ō'pĕ'tăl'.) Originally, a place for exercising hospitality towards strangers or the sick and poor. A charitable establishment for the relief of the sick, and for their lodgment and maintenance during treatment; an infirmary.

Hos'pital Fe'ver. [Lat. **Fe'bris Nosocomia'lis.**] A fever peculiar to the inmates of a hospital, from their condition and circumstances. See NOSOCOMIUM.

Hos'pital Gan'grēne. [Lat. **Gangræ'na Nosocomia'lis.**] A severe and peculiar species of humid gangrene, combined with phagedenic ulceration of a highly infectious nature.

Hos'pĭ-tal-ism. A term used to designate the hygienic evils which the system of large hospital edifices involves; or a general morbid condition of the hospital or its atmosphere, productive of disease.

Hōst. [From the Lat. *hos'pes*, a "host."] An animal or plant which is infested by a parasite is called its *host.*

Hôtel-Dieu, ō'tĕl' de-u̯h'. "House, or hotel, of God," because it was originally a religious house,—that is, under the care of some one of the religious orders. A French term applied to the principal hospital of a city.

Hot-House. See GREENHOUSE.

Houblon, hoo'blôN'. The French term for the "hop." See HUMULUS.

Hour'-Glass Con-trac'tion. An irregular and transverse contraction of the uterus, in which it assumes the form of an hour-glass. It occurs soon after delivery, in which case the placenta is often retained (held back) by the contraction.

Ho-ve'nĭ-a Dul'cis.* A tree of the order *Rhamnaceæ*, a native of China and Japan. It has a pulpy peduncle, which is sweet and edible.

How-ar'dĭ-a Feb-rif'u-ga.* A tree or shrub of the order *Cinchonaceæ*, a native of tropical America. Its bark is a bitter tonic.

H. S., or **Hor. som.** = *Ho'râ som'ni.** "At the hour of sleep;" that is, "just before going to sleep."

Huckleberry. See GAYLUSSACCIA, and VACCINIUM.

Hu-go'nĭ-a Mys'tax.* A shrub of the order *Linaceæ* (or *Oxalidaceæ*, according to some botanists), a native of India. It is said to be anthelmintic, diuretic, and sudorific. Its root is used as a remedy for the bite of snakes.

Huile, wēl. The French term for "oil." See OLEUM, and OIL.

Hum'bold-tīte. A mineral consisting of oxalate of lime, and forming the basis of a urinary calculus.

Hu-mec'tant. [Lat. **Humec'tans**; from *humec'to, humecta'tum*, to "make moist."] Rendering moist; moistening. Nearly the same as DILUENT.

Hu-mec-tā'tion. [Lat. **Humecta'tio, o'nis;** from the same.] The act or process of making moist.

Hu'me-ral. [Lat. **Humera'lis**; from *hu'merus*, the "arm," or "shoulder."] Belonging to the humerus; brachial.

Hu'me-rus,* gen. **Hu'me-ri.** [From the Gr. ὦμος, the "shoulder."] (Fr. *Épaule*, ā'pōl'.) Originally, the "shoulder." In Anatomy, the *brachium*, or arm proper, from the shoulder to the elbow; also the long bone, or *os humeri* itself. In Ornithology, the first portion of the superior extremity supporting the wing.

Hume's Test. A test for arsenious acid, consisting of the ammonio-nitrate of silver. If solutions of these substances be mixed, a yellow arsenite of silver is precipitated, and nitrate of ammonia remains in solution.

Humeur Aqueuse, ü′mur′ ȧ′kuz′. The French term for AQUEOUS HUMOR, which see.

Hu′mic. [Lat. **Hu′micus;** from *hu′mus*, the "ground."] Pertaining to the ground, or earth. The same as GEIC:—applied to an acid found in vegetable mould, or *humus*.

Hu′mid. [Lat. **Hu′midus.**] Moist; damp:—applied to air impregnated with aqueous vapor, and to a body on whose surface there is water not collected in drops.

Hu-mid′ĭ-tȳ. [Lat. **Humid′itas;** from the same.] Moisture; the state of being humid.

Hu′mĭ-fuse. [Lat. **Humifu′sus;** from *hu′mus*, the "ground," and *fu′sus*, "spread," or "lying along."] A botanical term which signifies "spread over the surface of the ground."

Hu′mĭ-lis.* [From the Lat. *hu′mus*, the "ground."] Mean; humble; dwarfish:—applied to plants which grow close to the ground, and to those which are much inferior in stature to their congeners.

Humiriaceæ,* hu-mĭr-e-a′she-ē. A small natural order of exogenous trees and shrubs, which are found in the tropical parts of America. It includes the *Humir′ium*, which produces balsam of Umiri, resembling copaiva in properties.

Hu-mĭr′ĭ-um Bal-sa-mif′e-rum.* A tree of Guiana, yielding a balsamic juice or resin which is used as a remedy for tænia.

Humir′ium Flo-rĭ-bun′dum.* A small tree, a native of Brazil, yielding the balsam of Umiri. Its bark is esteemed as a perfume.

Hu′mor. [Lat. **Hu′mor, o′ris.**] Moisture, or sap; any fluid of the body other than the blood.

Humor, Aqueous. See AQUEOUS HUMOR.

Humor, Vitreous. See VITREOUS HUMOR.

Hu′mor-al. [Lat. **Humora′lis;** from *hu′mor*, "moisture," or "humor."] Belonging to the humors of the body.

Hu′moral Pa-thol′o-ġў, or **Hu′mor-ĭsm.** A system in medicine which attributed all diseases to morbid changes in the *humors*, or fluid parts of the body, without assigning any influence to the state of the solids.

Hu-mor′ic. [Lat. **Humor′icus;** from *hu′mor*, "moisture," or "humor."] A term applied to the sound produced by percussion on the stomach when distended with air and fluid.

Hu′mor-ĭsm. A medical theory which maintains that all diseases are due to a depraved condition of the humors of the body. See HUMORAL PATHOLOGY.

Hump. (Fr. *Bosse*, boss.) A prominence or protuberance formed by the deviation of the bones of the trunk, often by the curvature of the spine. A person affected with this deformity is called *hump-backed*.

Hu′mu-lin. [Lat. **Humuli′na.**] The narcotic principle of the *Hu′mulus Lu′pulus*.

Hu′mu-lus.* Hops. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the strobiles of *Humulus Lupulus*. Hops are tonic and narcotic.

Hu′mulus Lu′pu-lus.* (Fr. *Houblon*, hoo′-blôn′.) The systematic name of the Hop, which is both a tonic and hypnotic. It is a perennial twining plant of the order *Urticaceæ*, and is the only species of the genus. See HOP.

Hu′mus.* Vegetable mould; woody fibre in a state of decay.

Hunger. See FAMES.

Hunyadi (hŏŏn-yȧ′dee) **Wat′er.** A purgative mineral water brought from Hungary, and named from the locality where it is obtained.

Hu′ra Bra-sil-ĭ-en′sis.* A Brazilian tree of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*. It has an acrid milky juice. An extract of its bark is a remedy for leprosy.

Hu′ra Crep′ĭ-tans.* The Sand-Box Tree, a tree indigenous in Colombia and the West Indies, and cultivated in many tropical countries. It bears a curious hard-shelled fruit, about the size of an orange, which, when ripe, bursts with a loud, sharp crack, like the report of a pistol. It contains a poisonous milky juice. This juice and the seeds are emetic and cathartic, and capable of acting as a violent poison.

Husk. See GLUME, INVOLUCRE, and SILIQUA.

Hux′ham's (hŭx′ȧmz) **Tinc′ture of Bark.** The same as TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA, which see.

Hȳ′a-çinth, or **Jā′çinth.** [Gr. *ὑάκινθος*; Lat. **Hyacin′thus.**] A precious stone of a violet color. In Mineralogy, the term is applied to transparent red crystals of zircon. These are valuable gems.

Hy-a-çin′thus.* Hyacinth. A genus of bulbous plants of the order *Liliaceæ*, generally cultivated for the beauty and fragrance of the flowers. The common hyacinth (*Hyacinthus orientalis*) is a native of Asia or the Levant.

Hy′a-line. Glassy; transparent, or nearly so.

Hy-a-li′nus.* [From the Gr. *ὕαλος*, "glass."] Transparent, like glass; hy′aline.

Hy′a-lĭ-pen′nis.* [From the Gr. *ὕαλος*, "glass," and the Lat. *pen′na*, a "wing."] The same as HYALOPTERUS.

Hyalitis, *i′dis.** See HYALOIDITIS.

Hy′a-lo-dec′rў-sis.* [From the Gr. *ὑαλώδης*, "glassy," and *ἔκρυσις*, a "flowing out."] Escape of part of the vitreous humor of the eye.

Hy-a-lo′de-o-ma-la′cĭ-a* (-ma-la′she-a). [From the Gr. *ὑαλώδης*, "glassy," and *μαλακία*, "softness."] A softening of the vitreous humor or body.

Hy-a-lo′de-o-mal-a-co′sis.* The progress of hyalodeomalacia.

Hy-a-lo′dēs,* or **Hy-a-lo-ĭ′dēs.*** [From the Gr. *ὕαλος*, "glass."] Glassy.

Hȳ′a-loid. [Lat. **Hyaloi′des;** from the Gr. *ὕαλος*, "glass," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling glass; transparent:—applied in Anatomy to a humor and a membrane.

Hy′aloid Mem′brane. [Lat. **Membra′na Hyaloi′des.**] The extremely delicate membrane of the eye whose numerous cells contain the vitreous humor.

Hy-a-loi-dī′tis, *i′dis.** [From the Lat. *hyaloi′des*, "hyaloid."] Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane.

Hy-ạ-lop'te-rus.* [From the Gr. *ὕαλος*, "glass," and *πτέρον*, a "wing."] A term applied to insects having transparent wings; hyalop'terous.

Hy-ạ-lo-sper'mus.* [From the Gr. *ὕαλος*, "glass," and *σπέρμα*, a "seed."] Having transparent seeds; hyalosper'mous.

Hybernaculum.* See HIBERNACULUM.

Hybernal. See HIBERNAL.

Hybernating. See HIBERNATING.

Hybernation. See HIBERNATION.

Hȳ'brid. [Lat. **Hyb'rida**, or **Hy'bris**, *idos*; from the Gr. *ὕβρις*, "mongrel."] (Fr. *Métis*, mā'tēss'.) The offspring of two different species of animals or plants; a cross-breed between two allied species. As an adjective it signifies "mongrel."

Hy-brĭ-dā'tion. [From the same.] The production of hybrid plants. This is sometimes effected naturally between two plants of different species or varieties which grow near together and bloom at the same time. It can be effected artificially by applying the pollen of one species to the pistil of a plant of another species. It does not succeed between subjects of different orders, and it is difficult between plants of different genera.

Hydarthrosis.* See HYDRARTHROSIS.

Hydarthrus.* See HYDRARTHRUS.

Hȳ-dat'id. [Lat. **Hyd'atis**, *idis*; from the Gr. *ὑδατίς*, a "watery vesicle" (from *ὕδωρ*, "water").] (Fr. *Hydatide*, ē'dā'tēd'; Ger. *Blasenwurm*, blā'zen-wo͝orm',—*i.e.*, literally, "bladder-worm."] A small vesicular tumor containing a watery fluid; usually a genus of *Entozoa*, enclosed in a capsular membrane or cyst. "It appears that the formation of all true hydatids, whether developed in mankind or in animals, results from the ingestion of tape-worm eggs."—(QUAIN.) See AQUULA.

Hy-dat'ĭ-do-çēle.* [From the Lat. *hyd'atis*, and the Gr. *κήλη*, a "tumor."] Properly a tumor containing hydatids:—commonly applied to a tumor of the scrotum containing hydatids. Called also *Hydatidoscheocele*. See OSCHEOCELE.

Hydatidodes.* See HYDATIDOSUS.

Hȳ-dat-ĭ-do-ĭ'dēs.* [From the Lat. *hyd'atis*, a "hydatid," and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a hydatid.

Hȳ-dat-ĭ-do'ma.* A tumor consisting of hydatids, or caused by hydatids.

Hȳ-dat-ĭ-do'sis.* [From the Lat. *hyd'atis*, a "vesicle," or "hydatid."] The formation of hydatidoma.

Hȳ-dat-ĭ-do'sus.* [From the Lat. *hyd'atis*, a "vesicle," or "hydatid."] Having hydatids; full of hydatids.

Hȳ-dat-ĭ-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *hyd'atis*, a "vesicle," or "hydatid."] Having the appearance of a hydatid; hydat'iform.

Hȳd-ạ-tig'e-nus.* [From the Gr. *ὑδατίς*, a "vesicle," and *γένω*, to "be born."] Proceeding from a hydatid.

Hydatis.* See HYDATID.

Hȳd-ạ-to-ġen'e-sis.* [From the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, gen. *ὕδατος*, "water," and *γένεσις*, "origin," "birth."] A term for the formation of water, or of a watery fluid, in the body.

Hy'dạ-toid. [From the Gr. *ὑδατίς*, a "vesicle," a "hydatid," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or resemblance."] Resembling a hydatid; also like water, watery.

Hȳd-ạ-ton'cus.* [From the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, gen. *ὕδατος*, "water," and *ὀγκός*, a "tumor."] A watery swelling.

Hyderoncus.* See HYDATONCUS.

Hy'de-ros,* or **Hy'de-rus.*** [From the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water."] Literally, "water-flux:"—a name given by the Greeks to diabetes.

Hyd-no-car'pus Ven-e-na'ṭa,* or **Hydnocar'pus In-e'brĭ-ans.*** A tree of the order *Pangiaceæ*, a native of India and Ceylon. Its fruit is very poisonous. An oil obtained from its seeds is used by the native doctors as a remedy for leprosy.

Hȳ'drạ.* [From the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water."] A polypus, destitute of brain, viscera, or lungs, found in brooks and pools in temperate countries.

Hȳ-draç'id. [Lat. **Hydraç'idus**; from the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and the Lat. *ac'idum*, an "acid."] An acid resulting from the union of a simple body (other than oxygen) or of a compound not oxidized, with hydrogen considered as an acidifying principle:—applied to acids containing hydrogen.

Hy'drạ-de-ni'tis, *idis.** [From the Lat. *hy'draden*, a "lymphatic gland."] Inflammation of a lymphatic gland. See LYMPHADENITIS.

Hy-dræ'mạ,* or **Hy-dræ'mĭ-ạ.*** [From the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and *αἷμα*, "blood."] A state of the blood in which the serum is transparent, with a small quantity of coloring-matter.

Hȳ'drạ-gŏgue. [Lat. **Hydrago'gus**; from the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and *ἀγω*, to "bring or drive away."] A term applied to medicines which increase the secretions, and so tend to remove water from the system.

Hy-dram'nĭ-os.* [From the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and the Lat. *am'nios*.] A term applied to an excessive quantity of the *liquor amnii*.

Hy-dran'ġe-ạ.* [Etymology uncertain or unsatisfactory.] A genus of shrubs of the order *Saxifragaceæ*, natives of China, the United States, etc.

Hydran'gea Ar-bo-rĕs'çens.* Wild Hydrangea, a shrub, a native of the Middle and Southern United States. Its leaves are said to be tonic and diuretic. Its root has been used as a remedy for gravel or calculus of the bladder.

Hydrangeaceæ,* hi-dran-je-a'she-ē. [From *Hydran'gea*, one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous shrubs, found in China, Japan, and America, and referred by Gray to the order *Saxifragaceæ*.

Hy-dran-ġe-i'tis, *idis.** [From the Lat. *hydrangi'on*, a "lymphatic vessel" (from the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water" or "lymph," and *ἀγγεῖον*, a "vessel").] Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.

Hy-dran-ġĭ-o-gra'phĭ-ạ.* [From the Lat. *hydrangi'on*, a "lymphatic vessel," and the Gr. *γράφω*, to "write."] A term for a description of the lymphatic vessels, their situation, function, etc.

Hy-dran-ǧĭ-o-to′mĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *hydrangi′on*, a "lymphatic vessel," and the Gr. τέμνω, to "cut."] Dissection of the lymphatic vessels.

Hy-drar′ǧy-ri Bi-ehlor′ī-dum.* The *Mercurius Sublimatus Corrosivus*, or corrosive sublimate. See HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM CORROSIVUM.

Hydrar′gyri Ehlor′ī-dum.* The submuriate of mercury. See HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM MITE.

Hydrar′gyri Chlor′idum Cor-ro-si′vum.* "Corrosive Chloride of Mercury." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for corrosive sublimate, usually occurring in the form of heavy, colorless, rhombic crystals, or crystalline masses, permanent in the air, odorless, having an acrid and persistent metallic taste. They are fusible by heat, sublime without residue, and are entirely soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Except in very minute doses, corrosive sublimate, if taken internally, is a dangerous poison. It is sometimes applied externally, as a stimulant and escharotic, to indolent or malignant ulcers. Albumen forms an insoluble and comparatively harmless compound with corrosive sublimate. Hence, in cases of poisoning from this substance, the white of eggs beaten up with water affords an excellent antidote. In case eggs cannot be procured, copious draughts of milk, or wheat flour mixed with water, may de substituted. See POISONS.

Hydrar′gyri Chlor′idum Mi′te.* "Mild Chloride of Mercury." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the substance popularly known as *calomel*. It occurs in the form of a white, impalpable powder, which is permanent in the air, tasteless and inodorous, wholly volatilizable by heat, and insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Calomel is esteemed the most valuable of all mercurial preparations. In minute doses it is an excellent alterative; in larger ones it is a purgative and anthelmintic. It possesses this great advantage, that in small doses it is not liable to be rejected by the most irritable stomach. But unhappily, like other mercurials, it acts unequally on different constitutions; so that the prudent physician will always be on his guard against salivation and other more serious results from its too free use,—more especially if he be not thoroughly acquainted with the constitutional peculiarities of his patient. Even a very moderate and cautious exhibition of this remedy has sometimes been followed by the most terrible and fatal effects.

Hydrar′gyri Çy-an′ī-dum.* "Cyanide of Mercury." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a very poisonous compound of cyanogen and mercury. It is in colorless or white prismatic crystals, becoming dark-colored on exposure to light, odorless, having a bitter, metallic taste, and wholly soluble in water. It is sometimes given in very minute doses in syphilis.

Hydrar′gyri I-od′ī-dum Ru′brum.* "Red Iodide of Mercury." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for mercuric iodide, a substance containing mercury and iodine, a scarlet-red, crystalline powder, permanent in the air, odorless and tasteless, almost insoluble in water, but soluble in fifteen parts of boiling alcohol. The red iodide of mercury is a powerful and irritant poison. It is highly recommended, in very minute doses, as a remedy in rheumatism dependent on syphilitic taint.

Hydrar′gyri Iod′idum Vĭr′ĭ-de.* "Green Iodide of Mercury." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for mercurous iodide, a dull-green or greenish-yellow powder, becoming more yellow by exposure to air and darker by exposure to light, odorless and tasteless, almost insoluble in water, and wholly soluble in alcohol or ether. Its properties are similar to those of the preceding preparation, but it is less active. It has been given in scrofula and scrofulous syphilis.

Hydrar′gyri Ox′ī-dum Fla′vum.* "Yellow Oxide of Mercury." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for yellow mercuric oxide, a light-orange-yellow, heavy, impalpable powder, permanent in the air, and turning darker on exposure to light, odorless and tasteless, insoluble in water or alcohol, but wholly soluble in nitric or hydrochloric acid. It is largely used by oculists throughout the world. Its amorphous character renders it peculiarly adapted for diseases of the eye.

Hydrar′gyri Ox′idum Ru′brum.* "Red Oxide of Mercury." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for Red Precipitate, or red mercuric oxide. It is in heavy orange-red, crystalline scales, or a crystalline powder, permanent in the air, odorless and tasteless, insoluble in water or alcohol, but wholly soluble in nitric or hydrochloric acid. As an external application it is used, in the form of ointment and in powder, as a stimulant and escharotic; but it has been supplanted to a great extent by the yellow oxide.

Hydrar′gyri Sub-mu′rĭ-as.* "Submuriate of Mercury." See HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM MITE.

Hydrar′gyri Sub-sul′phas Fla′vus.* "Yellow Subsulphate of Mercury." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for Turpeth Mineral, a heavy lemon-yellow powder, permanent in the air, odorless and almost tasteless, insoluble in water or alcohol, but soluble in nitric or hydrochloric acid. It is alterative and powerfully emetic and errhine.

Hydrar′gyri Sul′phī-dum Ru′brum.* "Red Sulphide of Mercury." (Formerly called the *Red Sulphuret of Mercury*.) The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for CINNABAR (which see). It is at present only employed by fumigation, as a rapid sialagogue, in syphilitic affections.

Hydrar′gyri Sul-phu-re′tum Ni′grum.* "Black Sulphuret of Mercury." See ÆTHIOPS MINERAL.

Hydrar′gyri Sulphure′tum Ru′brum.* "Red Sulphuret of Mercury." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for cinnabar, a substance occurring in brilliant crystalline masses of a deep-red color and fibrous texture. It is entirely volatilized by heat.

Hydrargyri Unguentum.* See UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI.

Hy-drar-ǧyr′ī-a.* [From the Lat. *hydrar′gyrum*, "mercury."] An erythematous redness sometimes produced by an overuse of mercury;

also applied to any morbid effects arising from its abuse as a medicine.

Hy-drar-ġŷ-ri'a-sis.* [From the Gr. *ὑδράργυρος*, "mercury."] The effect arising from the administration of mercury; mercurialism. See HYDRARGYROSIS.

Hȳ-drar-ġŷr'ic. [Lat. **Hydrargyr'icus.**] Belonging to *hydrargyrum*, or mercury

Hy-drar-ġŷ-ro'sis.* The same as HYDRARGYRIASIS, which see.

Hy-drar'ġŷ-rum,* gen. **Hy-drar'ġŷ-ri.** [From the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," or "liquid," and *ἄργυρος*, "silver."] (Fr. *Mercure*, mĕR'kür', or *Vif Argent*, vĕf ȧR'zhȯN'.) Literally, "liquid silver." The Latin name for quicksilver, or mercury. See MERCURY.

Hydrar'gyrum.* "Mercury," or Quicksilver. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a shining, silver-white metal, liquid at temperatures above —40° C. (—40° F.), odorless and tasteless, and insoluble in ordinary solvents, but soluble in nitric acid without residue. See MERCURY.

Hydrar'gyrum Am-mo-nĭ-a'tum.* "Ammoniated Mercury." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for White Precipitate, a compound formed by precipitating a solution of chloride of mercury with water of ammonia. It occurs in white powder or pulverulent masses. It is very poisonous, and is used in medicine only as an external application.

Hydrar'gyrum cum Cre'tâ.* "Mercury with Chalk." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a mixture composed of thirty-eight parts of mercury, twelve parts of sugar of milk in fine powder, and fifty parts of prepared chalk. It is used as a mild mercurial alterative for children.

Hȳd-rar-thro'sis.* The morbid diathesis indicated by the occurrence of hydrarthrus.

Hȳ-drar'thrus.* [From the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and *ἄρθρον*, a "joint."] The disease known as white swelling:—sometimes called *Spina Ventosa*. A genus of the order *Tumores*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Hy-dras'tis.* Golden Seal, or Yellow Root. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the rhizome and rootlets of *Hydrastis Canadensis*. It is tonic, and has been used as a laxative and alterative, and as a remedy for dyspepsia and scrofula.

Hydras'tis Can-a-den'sis.* A perennial herbaceous plant of the order *Ranunculaceæ*, a native of the United States. Among its popular names are *Puccoon* and *Golden Seal*. It is the only species of the genus.

Hy-dra-tā'tion. [See next article.] The act of combining water with a substance.

Hȳ'drāte. [Lat. **Hy'dras, a'tis;** from the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water."] A combination of water with an oxide; a chemical compound formed by the union of a metallic oxide (and other compounds) with water, which performs the part of an acid, or of an acid with water, which then performs the part of a base; a hydro-oxide.

Hydrate of Chloral. See CHLORAL.

Hȳ'drāt-ed. [Lat. **Hydra'tus;** from *hy'dras*, a "hydrate."] A term applied to substances combined with water.

Hȳ-drau'lic. [Lat. **Hydrau'licus;** from the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and *αὐλικός*, "belonging to a pipe."] Pertaining to fluids in motion; belonging to the conveyance of water through pipes.

Hȳ-drau'lics. [Lat. **Hydrau'lica;** from the same.] The art of constructing engines to convey or raise water through pipes; a branch of hydrodynamics; that branch of Natural Philosophy which treats of the motions of liquids and the laws by which they are regulated.

Hy-dren-çeph-a-li'tis, i*dis.* [From the Lat. *hydrenceph'alus.*] Hydrocephalus with inflammation.

Hy-dren-çe-phal'o-çēle.* [From the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and the Lat. *encephal'ocele*, "tumor of the head."] Hydrocephalic tumor or hernia.

Hy-dren-çeph'a-lus.* [From the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and *ἐγκέφαλος*, "within the head."] Water in the head:—the same as HYDROCEPHALUS.

Hȳ-drī'o-dāte. [Lat. **Hydri'odas, a'tis.**] A combination of hydriodic acid with a base.

Hȳ-drĭ-od'ic. [Lat. **Hydriod'icus;** from the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and the Lat. *iod'inum*, "iodine."] Belonging to water and iodine:—applied to an acid.

Hydriodic Ether. See IODIDE OF ETHYL.

Hy-dro-a'rĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and *ὠάριον*, an "ovule," also the "ovary"?] Dropsy of the ovary.

Hȳ-dro-bro'māte. [Lat. **Hydrobro'mas, a'tis.**] A combination of hydrobromic acid with a base.

Hȳ-dro-brom'ic. [Lat. **Hydrobrom'icus.**] Belonging to a combination of hydrogen and bromine:—applied to an acid. See ACIDUM HYDROBROMICUM.

Hydrobrom'ic E'ther. A volatile anæsthetic liquid formed by distilling four parts of bromide of potassium in powder with a mixture of one part of alcohol and two parts of sulphuric acid.

Hȳ'dro-Car'bon. [From the Eng. *hy'drogen*, and the Lat. *car'bo*, "coal."] A compound of carbon and hydrogen:—applied to an important class of compounds, many of which occur ready formed in nature. The hydro-carbons are the simplest of all organic compounds. Among them are anthracene, benzol, caoutchouc, ethylene, gutta-percha, and most of the essential oils.

Hȳ-dro-car'bo-nāte. [Lat. **Hydrocarbo'nas, a'tis.**] A combination of a carbonate with a hydrate, or of a carbonate and water.

Hȳ-dro-car'bu-ret. [Lat. **Hydrocarbure'tum.**] A combination of hydrogen and carbon with another body.

Hy-dro-cau'lis.* [From the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and the Lat. *cau'lis*, a "stem."] A knotty stem with sheathed leaves which float on the water.

Hȳ'dro-çēle.* [From the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] Dropsy of the testicle.

Water, or other fluid, in the membranes of the scrotum, the coats of the testicle, or the cellular texture of the spermatic cord. A genus of the order *Intumescentiæ*, class *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology.

Hy'dro-çe-no'sis.* [From the Gr. *ὑδωρ*, "water," and *κένωσις*, an "evacuation."] An evacuation of water, as in dropsy, either by paracentesis or by hydragogue medicines.

Hydrocéphale. See HYDROCEPHALUS.

Hy'dro-çe-phăl'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to hydrocephalus.

Hydrocephalitis.* See HYDRENCEPHALITIS.

Hy'dro-çeph'ą-lo-çen-te'sis.* [From the Lat. *hydroceph'alus*, and the Gr. *κέντησις*, a "puncturing."] The operation of puncturing the head in hydrocephalus.

Hȳ-dro-çeph'ą-loid. [Lat. **Hydrocephaloi'des**; from *hydroceph'alus*, and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling hydrocephalus.

Hy-dro-çeph'ą-lus.* [From the Gr. *ὑδωρ*, "water," and *κεφαλή*, the "head."] (Fr. *Hydrocéphale*, ē'drŏ'sā'fāl'.) Literally, "water in the head." Dropsy of the brain. A genus of the order *Intumescentiæ*, class *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology. This disease almost always occurs in young children. It may be congenital, and is sometimes far developed during uterine life. It is occasionally caused by scrofulous tumors pressing upon the blood-vessels of the brain and thus interrupting the circulation. The prognosis is nearly always unfavorable.

Hydrocharidaceæ,* hi-dro-kăr-ĭ-da'she-ē. [From *Hydroch'aris*, one of the genera.] A natural order of endogenous aquatic plants, natives of fresh water, in Europe, India, and North America. It includes the *Vallisneria spiralis*.

Hydrocharides,* hi-dro-kăr'e-dēz. The Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See HYDROCHARIDACEÆ.

Hȳ-dro-ehlo'rāte. [Lat. **Hydrochlo'ras, a'tis.**] A combination of hydrochloric acid with a base.

Hȳ-dro-ehlor'ic. [Lat. **Hydrochlor'icus.**] Belonging to hydrogen or chlorine:—applied to an acid formerly termed *Muriatic Acid*. This acid, when pure, is a colorless gas which has a suffocating odor, destroys animal life, and extinguishes flame. It is a compound of chlorine and hydrogen. The hydrochloric acid of Pharmacy and commerce is an aqueous solution of the gas. It is a colorless, corrosive, and poisonous liquid. When concentrated as highly as possible, its density is 1.21. See ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM.

Hȳ-dro-ehlo'rĭne. [Lat. **Hydrochlori'na.**] A compound of hydrogen and chlorine.

Hy-dro-ehol-e-çȳs'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *ὑδωρ*, "water," *χολή*, "bile," and *κύστις*, a "bag," "cyst," or "bladder."] Dropsy of the gall-bladder.

Hy-dro-ehol-e-çȳs-ti'tis, i*dis.* [From the Lat. *hydrocholecys'tis*.] Dropsy of the gall-bladder, with inflammation.

Hy-dro-çir'so-çēle. [From the Gr. *ὑδωρ*, "water," *κιρσός*, a "varix," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] Hydrocele, with varicose veins, of the spermatic cord.

Hy-dro-çœ'lĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *ὑδωρ*, "water," and *κοιλία*, the "belly."] The same as ASCITES, which see.

Hy-dro-cor'mus.* [From the Gr. *ὑδωρ*, "water," and *κορμός*, a "trunk."] A stem or stalk that is horizontal and floats on the water.

Hy-dro-cot'ȳ-lē A-sĭ-at'ĭ-cą.* [From the Gr. *ὑδωρ*, "water," and *κοτύλη*, a "cup."] A plant of the order *Umbelliferæ*, a native of India and South Africa. It is used in medicine as a remedy for elephantiasis (of the Greeks) and for various cutaneous diseases.

Hy-dro-cra'nĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *ὑδωρ*, "water," and *κρανίον*, the "head."] The same as HYDROCEPHALUS, which see.

Hȳ-dro-çȳ'ą-nāte. [Lat. **Hydrocy'anas, a'tis.**] A combination of hydrocyanic acid with a base.

Hȳ'dro-çȳ-an'ic. [Lat. **Hycrocyan'icus**; Fr. *Cyanhydrique*, sē'ā'nē'drēk'.] Belonging to hydrogen and cyanogen:—applied to an acid also termed *Prussic Acid* (which see), a compound of cyanogen with hydrogen. The anhydrous acid is a colorless, inflammable, and extremely volatile liquid, boiling at 80° F. Its specific gravity as a liquid is 0.6969, and as a vapor, 0.942. Its vapor is so deleterious that the least portion of it cannot be inhaled without the greatest danger. The anhydrous acid diluted with nine times its weight of water constitutes the medicinal acid. See ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM.

Hy-dro-çȳs'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *ὑδωρ*, "water," and *κύστις*, a "vesicle."] A hydatid or hy'drocyst.

Hy-dro-der'mą, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *ὑδωρ*, "water," and *δέρμα*, the "skin."] A term applied in nearly the same manner as ANASARCA, which see.

Hy-dro'dēs.* [From the Gr. *ὑδωρ*, "water."] Full of water; hy'drous.

Hȳ-dro-dȳ-nam'ic. [Lat. **Hydrodynam'icus**; from the Gr. *ὑδωρ*, "water," and *δύναμις*, "power."] Belonging to the power of water or other fluids.

Hȳ-dro-dȳ-nam'ics. [Lat. **Hydrodynam'ica**; from the same.] The science which applies the principles of dynamics to determine the conditions of motion or rest in fluid bodies, especially liquids. It is usually divided into two branches, *hydrostatics* and *hydraulics*.—(BRANDE.)

Hy-drœ-de'mą, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *ὑδωρ*, "water," and *οἴδημα*, a "swelling."] Watery œdema.

Hydroëncephalus.* See HYDRENCEPHALUS.

Hȳ-dro-flu'āte. [Lat. **Hydrof'luas, a'tis.**] A combination of hydrofluoric acid with a base.

Hȳ-dro-flu-or'ic [Lat. **Hydrofluor'icus**], or **Flu-or-hȳ'dric.** Belonging to hydrogen and fluorine:—applied to an acid, also termed *Fluoric*. The anhydrous acid is a colorless gas, and one of the most dangerous substances known to chemists. The aqueous acid is extremely corrosive, and is used for etching glass.

Hȳ'dro-ġen. [Lat. **Hydroge'nium**; from the Gr. *ὑδωρ*, "water," and *γεννάω*, to "produce."]

(Fr. *Hydrogène*, ē'drŏ'zhĕn'.) An element which is the lightest ascertained substance; a gas forming one of the constituents of water; inflammable air. It is colorless, inodorous, and tasteless. It is inflammable, but will not support combustion. It combines with chlorine and fluorine to form acids, with nitrogen to form ammonia, and with carbon to form many hydro-carbons. In 1878, M. Pictet, of Geneva, reduced hydrogen to a liquid state by pressure joined with a great reduction of temperature.

Hȳ'dro-ĝen-āt-ed. [Lat. **Hydrogena'tus.**] Having hydrogen in combination.

Hydrogène. The French term for HYDROGEN, which see.

Hȳ-dro-ĝe-nif'er-ous. [Lat. **Hydrogenif'erus**; from *hydroge'nium*, "hydrogen," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Containing hydrogen.

Hȳ-drog'no-sȳ. [Lat. **Hydrogno'sia**; from the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and *γνῶσις*, "knowledge."] A history of the waters of the terrestrial globe.

Hȳ-drog'ra-phȳ. [Lat. **Hydrogra'phia**; from the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and *γράφω*, to "write."] The measurement and description of the waters distributed on the earth's surface, particularly with reference to the course and magnitude of rivers, the bearings of the coasts, the depths, currents, and other circumstances required to be known for the purposes of navigation. It comprises marine surveying, the construction of marine charts, etc.

Hy-dro-hæ'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and *αἷμα*, the "blood."] Wateriness, or a poor state, of the blood; hydrohemy.

Hȳ-dro-hæm'ic, or **Hȳ-dro-hem'ic.** [Lat. **Hydrohæm'icus.**] Belonging to hydrohæmia, or an impoverished condition of the blood.

Hy-dro-hȳs'te-ra.* [From the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and *ὑστέρα*, the "womb."] The same as HYDROMETRA.

Hȳ-drol'o-ĝȳ. [Lat. **Hydrolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The science which treats of water, its properties, uses, etc.

Hy-dro-ma'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὕδορ*, "water," and *μανία*, "madness."] A rage for water:—applied to a form of madness in which the patient has a strong propensity to commit suicide by drowning.

Hȳ'dro-mel. [Lat. **Hydrom'eli**; from the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and *μέλι*, "honey."] Water impregnated with honey. It is laxative.

Hy'dro-men'in-ĝi'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *ὑδρωψ*, "dropsy," and the Lat. *meningi'tis.*] Dropsy complicated with inflammation of the membranes of the brain. See MENINGITIS.

Hȳ-drom'e-ter. [Lat. **Hydrom'etrum**; from the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of fluids. See AREOMETER.

Hy-dro-me'tra.* [From the Gr. *ὑδρωψ*, "dropsy," and *μήτρα*, the "womb."] Dropsy of the uterus, or womb. A genus of the order *Intumescentiæ*, class *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology.

Hy-drom'pha-lon,* or **Hy-drom'pha-lum.*** [From the Gr. *ὕδρωψ*, "dropsy," and *ὀμφαλός*, the "navel."] A tumor of the umbilicus containing water.

Hy-dron'e-phros,* or **Hy-dron'e-phrus.*** [From the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and *νεφρός*, the "kidney."] Dropsy of the kidney. See next article.

Hy-dro-ne-phro'sis.* [Etymology the same.] (Fr. *Hydronéphrose*, ē'drŏ'nā'frōz'.) Dropsy of the kidney or kidneys, usually caused by obstruction of the ureter from the pressure of some tumor, or by the impaction of calculi.

Hy-dron'o-sos,* or **Hy-dron'o-sus.*** [From the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and *νόσος*, "disease."] Water-disease; dropsy:—incorrectly put for the *Anglicus Sudor*, or sweating sickness.

Hȳ-dro-path'ic. [Lat. **Hydropath'icus.**] Belonging to hydropathy.

Hȳ-drop'a-thȳ. [Lat. **Hydropathi'a**; from the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and *πάθος*, "disease."] A system of treating diseases by the plentiful use, internal and external, of water, mostly cold or tepid.

Hy-dro-pe-de'sis.* [From the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and *πηδάω*, to "spring or rush forth."] Excessive perspiration.

Hy-dro-pel-tid'e-æ.* [From *Hydropel'tis*, a name of one of the genera (from the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and *πέλτη*, a "kind of small shield," because the leaves are shaped like a shield).] A synonyme of a natural order of aquatic plants called "Water-Shields." See CABOMBACEÆ.

Hy-dro-pel'tis Pur-pu're-a,* or **Bra-se'nĭ-a Pel-ta'ta.*** Water-Shield, an aquatic plant of the order *Nymphæaceæ* or *Cabombaceæ*. It is a native of Japan, Australia, India, and the United States. Its leaves are astringent.

Hy-dro-pĕr-ĭ-car'dĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *ὑδρωψ*, "dropsy," and the Lat. *pericar'dium.*] Dropsy of the pericardium.

Hy-dro-pĕr-ĭ-to-næ'um.* [From the Gr. *ὑδρωψ*, "dropsy," and the Lat. *peritonæ'um.*] The same as ASCITES.

Hy-dro-phal'lus.* [From the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and *φαλλός*, an Oriental term for the "penis."] A dropsical swelling of the penis.

Hȳ'dro-phāne. [From the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and *φαίνομαι*, to "appear."] A variety of opal which becomes translucent when immersed in pure water.

Hy-dro-phi-mo'sis.* [From the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and *φίμωσις*, a "constriction."] Phimosis with, or consequent upon, œdema of the prepuce.

Hy-dro-pho'bĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and *φόβος*, "fear;" because a dread or horror of water is one of its symptoms.] Also called **Ra'bĭ-ēs*** and **Lys'sa.*** (Fr. *Rage*, răzh; Ger. *Hundswuth*, hŏŏnts'wōōt.) Madness caused by the bite of a rabid dog or other animal,—usually attended with violent spasms if the patient attempts to swallow water or other liquids. This disease never occurs spontaneously in man, but is always the result of inoculation with the poison

of a rabid animal. It is estimated that in nine cases out of ten it is derived from dogs; sometimes it is contracted from cats, and sometimes (but very rarely) from foxes or wolves. It has been observed that inoculation is more apt to take place from a bite on an uncovered part of the body, as, for example, on the hands or face, than from a bite inflicted through the clothes. The period of incubation is generally longer than that of other specific diseases. It may be stated to be, on an average, six or seven weeks; but it is extremely variable. In some instances it has extended, it is said, to twelve months. Even when no preventive measures are adopted, it is estimated that at least one-half of those bitten by a rabid animal escape hydrophobia. If proper measures are promptly resorted to, a very much larger portion will escape the disease. When a person has been bitten by a rabid, or even a suspicious, animal, a tight ligature should, if practicable, be applied above the wounded part, with a view to arrest the circulation. The wound should be washed and allowed to bleed freely: it should then be cauterized as speedily as possible. A free excision of the part affected should, when practicable, be made. When a person has actually been attacked by hydrophobia, the prognosis must always be unfavorable. Cases of recovery are extremely rare. The more seldom and less violent the spasms, the greater is the ground to hope. A genus of the order *Spasmi*, class *Neuroses*, of Cullen's nosology. See LYSSA, and RABIES.

Hȳ-dro-phob'ic. [Lat. **Hydrophob'icus.**] Belonging to hydrophobia.

Hȳ-droph-thăl'mȳ. [Lat. **Hydrophthal'mia**; from the Gr. *ὑδρωψ*, "dropsy," and *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye."] Dropsy of the eye; also anasarcous swelling of the eyelid; *Oculus Elephantinus.*

Hydrophyllaceæ,* hi-dro-fil-la'she-ē. [From *Hydrophyl'lum*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of exogenous herbaceous plants, mostly natives of America. Some of them are natives of India and South Africa.

Hy-dro-phȳl'le-us.* [From the Gr. *ὑδωρ*, "water," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] A term applied in the plural feminine (*Hydrophyl'leæ*) to a family of plants having for their type the *Hydrophyllum.*

Hy-dro-phȳs'o-çēle.* [From the Gr. *ὑδωρ*, "water," *φύσα*, "flatus," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] Hernia the sac of which contains fluid and air.

Hy-dro-phȳs-o-me'tra.* [From the Gr. *ὑδωρ*, "water," *φύσα*, "flatus," and *μήτρα*, the "womb."] Accumulation of serum and gas in the womb.

Hȳ'dro-phȳte. [Lat. **Hydroph'yton**; from the Gr. *ὑδωρ*, "water," and *φυτόν*, a "plant."] A plant which grows in water.

Hȳ-dro-phȳ-tog'ra-phȳ. [Lat. **Hydrophytogra'phia**; from *hydroph'yton*, a "hydrophyte," and the Gr. *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of *Hydrophyta*, or water-plants.

Hȳ-dro-phȳ-tol'o-ġȳ. [Lat. **Hydrophytolo'gia**; from *hydroph'yton*, a "hydrophyte," and the Gr. *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on water-plants.

Hȳ-drop'ic. [Lat. **Hydrop'icus**; Fr. *Hydropique*, ē'dRo'pēk'.] Belonging to *hydrops*, or dropsy.

Hydropisie. See HYDROPS.

Hy'dro-pneū'mo-tho'rax.* The complication of pneumothorax with dropsical effusion.

Hy-dro-po-ï'dēs.* [From the Gr. *ὑδρωψ*, "dropsy," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling dropsy.

Hy'drops,* gen. **Hy-dro'pis.** [Gr. *ὑδρωψ*, from *ὕδωρ*, "water."] (Fr. *Hydropisie*, ē'dRo'pē'zē'.) Dropsy. An unnatural or morbid collection of serous fluid in the cellular tissue or in any of the cavities of the body. When this fluid is diffused through the entire cellular tissue of the body, the disease is termed *General Dropsy*, or ANASARCA; if contained in the abdomen, it is called ASCITES; if in the head, HYDROCEPHALUS,—of which a notice will be found in their alphabetical places. See DROPSY.

Hy'drops Ar-tic'u-li.* "Dropsy of a Joint." A disease generally occurring in the knee-joint, in which the synovial membrane is filled with a fluid less glairy, and thinner, than the natural synovia.

Hy'drops Sic'cus.* "Dry Dropsy." An absurd term for *tympanites.*

Hydropyretus.* See HYDRONOSUS.

Hy-dror'chis.* [From the Gr. *ὑδωρ*, "water," and *ὄρχις*, a "testicle."] Dropsy of the testicle.

Hy-dror-rha-chi'tis, *idis,** or **Hy-dror'rha-chis.*** [From the Gr. *ὑδωρ*, "water," and *ῥάχις*, the "vertebral column."] Dropsy of the spine. A genus of the order *Intumescentiæ*, class *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology. See RHACHIOCHYSIS.

Hy-dro-săl'pinx.* [From the Gr. *ὑδωρ*, "water," and *σάλπιγξ*, a "tube."] Dropsy of the Fallopian tube.

Hy-dro-sar'ca.* [From the Gr. *ὑδωρ*, "water," and *σάρξ*, "flesh." The same as ANASARCA.

Hy-dros'ta-sis.* [From the Gr. *ὑδωρ*, "water," and *στάσις*, a "standing."] The equilibrium, weight, or pressure of water or other liquid bodies.

Hȳ-dro-stat'ic. [Lat. **Hydrostat'icus**; from the Gr. *ὑδωρ*, "water," and *στατική*, the "science of weights."] Belonging to the weight, pressure, or equilibrium of liquid bodies.

Hydrostat'ic Bed. Otherwise called a **Water Bed.** A kind of bed or trough, capable of holding water, and covered with water-proof cloth; or a bed-tick made of water-proof cloth and filled with water. The great advantage of such a bed is that it presses equally on every part of the lower surface of the body, and that it is always ready for use without being shaken up.

Hydrostat'ic Test. The putting the lungs of a dead child in water, to ascertain, by their *floating* or *sinking*, whether it has been born alive.

Hȳ-dro-stat'ics. [Lat. **Hydrostat'ica**; from the same.] That science which explains the properties of the equilibrium and pressure of liquids, or which treats of the mechanical properties of liquids in a state of rest.

Hȳ-dro-sul'phu-ret. [Lat. **Hydrosulphure'tum**; from the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and the Eng. *sul'phur*.] A combination of sulphuretted hydrogen with a base.

Hy-dro-sul-phu'ric Aç'id. Sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

Hy-dro-tho'rax, a'cis.* [From the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and *θόραξ*, the "chest."] (Fr. *Hydropisie de Poitrine*, ē'drŏ'pē'zē' dĕh pwă'trĕn'.) Dropsy of the chest. A genus of the order *Intumescentiæ*, class *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology.

Hydrous. See HYDRODES.

Hydrovarium.* See HYDROARIUM.

Hy-dro-zo'on,* Hy-dro-zo'um.* [From the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and *ζῶον*, an "animal."] A term applied in the plural (*Hydrozo'a*) to certain animals, including the *Mollusca* and *Zoophyta*, to which water is indispensable.

Hȳ'dru-ret. [Lat. **Hydrure'tum**; from the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water."] A combination of hydrogen with a metal or an inflammable substance.

Hȳ-dru-ret'ted. [Lat. **Hydrure'tus**; from the Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water."] Containing hydrogen.

Hȳ-e'mal. [Lat. **Hyema'lis**; from *hy'ems*, "winter."] Of or belonging to winter:—applied to plants that bloom in winter.

Hy'e-to-gra'phĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *ὑετός*, "rain," and *γράφω*, to "write."] An account or description of rain, and the quantity fallen within a given period.

Hȳ-e-tom'e-ter. [Lat. **Hyetom'etrum**; from the Gr. *ὑετός*, "rain," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of rain that falls in a given period.

Hy-ġe'ĭą,* or **Hy-ġĭ-e'ĭą.*** [Gr. *Ὑγίεια*, "health;" also the goddess of Health; from *ὑγιής*, "sound," "healthy."] See HYGIENE.

Hy-ġĭ-as'tĭ-cą.* [From the Lat. *hygias'ticus*, "relating to health."] The science of health, its conditions and relations.

Hy-ġĭ-as'tĭ-cus.* [From the Gr. *ὑγίεια*, "health."] Relating to health.

Hy-ġĭ-eī-o-co-mi'um.* [From the Gr. *ὑγίεια*, "health," and *κομέω*, to "take care of."] A house or residence for the convalescent.

Hȳ'ġĭ-ēne. [From the Gr. *ὑγίεια*, "health."] That department of Medicine which has for its direct object the preservation of health, or the prevention of disease. The study of the sanitary relations of man with the exterior world, and of the means to make these relations contribute to the viability of the individual and the species.

Hȳ-ġĭ-ĕn'ic. [Lat. **Hygien'icus**; Fr. *Hygiénique*, ē'zhē'ā'nĕk'.] Belonging to hygiene.

Hȳ'ġĭ-en'ist. [From the Gr. *ὑγίεια*, "health."] A physician who studies or practises hygiene, or writes on that subject.

Hȳ-ġĭ-ol'o-ġȳ, or **Hȳ-ġe-ol'o-ġȳ.** [Lat. **Hygeiolo'gia**, or **Hygieiolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ὑγίεια*, "health," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The doctrine or consideration of health; the science of health.

Hy-gre-ehe'mą, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *ὑγρός*, "moist," and *ἦχημα*, a "sound."] The sound of fluid heard by means of the stethoscope, or by percussion.

Hȳ-grol'o-ġȳ. [Lat. **Hygrolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ὑγρός*, "moist," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on fluids or humors.

Hy-gro'mą, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *ὑγρός*, "moist."] A tumor containing serum or other fluid, not pus.

Hȳ-grom'ą-tous. [Lat. **Hygromato'sus.**] Having hygroma.

Hȳ-grom'e-ter. [Lat. **Hygrom'etrum**; from the Gr. *ὑγρός*, "moist," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for ascertaining the degree of moisture in atmospheric air.

Hȳ-gro-met'ric. [Lat. **Hygromet'ricus.**] Belonging to hygrometry.

Hȳ-grom'e-trȳ. [Lat. **Hygrome'tria**; from the Gr. *ὑγρός*, "moist," and *μετρέω*, to "measure."] The art of measuring or ascertaining the degree of moisture in atmospheric air.

Hȳ'gro-scope. [From the Gr. *ὑγρός*, "moist," and *σκοπέω*, to "observe" or "examine."] An instrument for ascertaining the degree of moisture in the air, or in any substance:—nearly synonymous with HYGROMETER.

Hȳ-gro-sco-pĭç'ĭ-tȳ. [Lat. **Hygroscopiç'itas, a'tis**; from the same.] The property by which vegetable tissues absorb or discharge moisture according to circumstances, or the property of extending or shrinking on the application or removal of water.

Hȳ-gros'co-pȳ. [Lat. **Hygrosco'pia**; from the same.] Nearly synonymous with HYGROMETRY.

Hy-log-no'sĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *ὕλη*, "material," or "matter," and *γνῶσις*, "knowledge."] A knowledge of the properties of matter.

Hȳ-lol'o-ġȳ. [Lat. **Hylolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ὕλη*, "material," or "matter," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The doctrine or science of matter.

Hy'men,* gen. **Hy'me-nis.** [From the Gr. *ὑμήν*, a "thin membrane."] Any membrane:—usually applied to a thin membrane, of a circular, semilunar, or irregular form, extending across the vagina at its entrance.

Hy-me-næ'ą.* [From *Hy'men*, the god of Marriage.] A genus of trees of the order *Leguminosæ*:—so named because each leaf is composed of a pair of leaflets. The *Hymenæa Courbaril*, a native of Brazil, Guiana, etc., is a large timber-tree, which yields a valuable resin called *animé*. This tree grows to an enormous size, twenty feet in diameter at the top of a buttress which supports the base and has a much greater diameter. Some specimens of it are supposed to be about two thousand years old. Several species of *Hymenæa* afford gum copal.

Hymenæ'a Ver-ru-co'są.* A tree, a native of Madagascar, affording a resinous substance called *Oriental animé*, or *Madagascar copal*.

Hy-men'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to the hymen; hymen'ic.

Hy-me-ni'tis, i*dis.* [From the Lat. *hy'men*, a "membrane."] Inflammation of the hymen.

Hy-me'nĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *hy'men*, a "membrane."] The dilated exposed membrane

of gymnocarpous mushrooms in which the seed is contained.

Hy-me-no'dēs.* Having a membranous texture:—applied to parts of plants.

Hy-me-nog'ra-phy. [Lat. **Hymenogra'phia**; from the Gr. *ὑμήν*, a "membrane," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of the membranes of animal bodies.

Hy-me-nol'o-gy. [Lat. **Hymenolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ὑμήν*, a "membrane," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on the membranes; the science of the membranes.

Hy'me-no-ma-la'cĭ-a* (-ma-la'she-a). [From the Gr. *ὑμήν*, a "membrane," and *μαλακός*, "soft."] Morbid softening of the (serous) membranes.

Hy-me-nop'ter-ous. [Lat. **Hymenop'terus**; from the Gr. *ὑμήν*, a "membrane," and *πτερόν*, a "wing."] Having membranous wings: applied in the neuter plural (*Hymenop'tera*) to an order of insects including the bee, the wasp, and the ant.

Hy-men-or'rha-phy. [From the Lat. *hy'men*, and the Gr. *ῥαφή*, a "suture."] A form of elytrorrhaphy in which the operation is performed on the hymen in its natural situation.

Hy-me-not'o-my. [Lat. **Hymenoto'mia**; from the Gr. *ὑμήν*, a "membrane," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] Dissection of membranes.

Hy'o-. A prefix denoting connection with the *os hyoides*.

Hy-o-glos'sus.* [From *hy'o-*, and the Gr. *γλῶσσα*, the "tongue."] A large muscle of the neck, connecting the *os hyoides* with the tongue.

Hȳ'oid. [Lat. **Hyoi'des**; from *υ*, a Greek letter, and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the Greek letter *υ*:—applied to a bone of the neck.

Hy-os-çy'a-mi Fo'lĭ-a.* "Henbane Leaves." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the leaves of the *Hyoscy'amus ni'ger*. See HYOSCYAMUS.

Hyoscy'ami Se'men.* "Henbane Seed." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the seed of the *Hyoscy'amus ni'ger*.

Hȳ-os-çy'a-min, or **Hȳ-os-cy'a-mĭne.** A vegetable alkali obtained from the *Hyoscy'amus ni'ger*. It is soluble in alcohol and ether. It dilates the pupil like atropine.

Hy-os-çy-a-mi'næ Sul'phas.* "Sulphate of Hyoscyamine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the neutral sulphate of an alkaloid prepared from hyoscyamus, called *hyoscyamin*. Its medical properties are those of hyoscyamus.

Hy-os-çy'a-mus.* [From the Gr. *ὗς*, a "sow," and *κύαμος*, a "bean."] (Fr. *Jusquiame*, zhüs'ke-ăm'.) A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Solanaceæ*. Also the Pharmacopoeial name (U.S. 1880) for the leaves of *Hyoscyamus niger*, collected from plants of the second year's growth. Hyoscyamus (including both leaves and seeds) is a narcotic, and is much used as an anodyne and soporific. It possesses this great advantage over opium, that it has no tendency to constipate the bowels.

Hyoscy'amus Ni'ger.* The Black Henbane. It is a native of Europe.

Hyp-. [From the Gr. *ὑπό*, "under."] A prefix denoting a slight degree.

Hȳp-ăl'gĭ-a.* [From *hyp-*, and the Gr. *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Slight pain.

Hȳp-ăl'gĭ-cus.* Belonging to hypalgia; hypal'gic.

Hy'per (*ὑπέρ*). A Greek preposition signifying "above," "beyond," and, hence, "excessive" (*i.e.*, implying excess); as *hyper-carbonate*, a carbonate with an excess of carbonic acid, now called a *bicarbonate; hypercatharsis*, excessive catharsis or purging, etc.

Hy-per-a-cu'sis.* [From the Gr. *ὑπέρ*, "over," "excessive," and *ἀκουσις*, "hearing."] Morbid acuteness or exaltation of the sense of hearing.

Hy'per-ad'e-no'ma, a'tis.* [From the Gr. *ὑπέρ*, "over," "excessive," and *ἀδήν*, a "gland."] An enlarged, or hypertrophied, gland.

Hy'per-ad'e-no'sis.* [From the same.] The progress, or gradual advancing, of hyperadenoma.

Hy-per-æ'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὑπέρ*, "over," "excessive," and *αἷμα*, "blood."] (Fr. *Hypérémie*, ē'pā'rā'mē'.) Excess of blood in any part.

Hy-per-æs-the'sis.* [From the Gr. *ὑπέρ*, "over," "excessive," and the Lat. *æsthe'sis*, "sensibility."] Morbid increase of sensibility.

Hy-per-æs-thet'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to hyperæsthesis; hyperæsthet'ic.

Hy-per-an'the-ra Mo-rin'ga.* A synonyme of the *Moringa Pterygosperma*.

Hy-per-a'phĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὑπέρ*, "over," "excessive," and *ἁφή*, "touch," or "tact."] Over-tension, or excessive sensibility, of touch.

Hy-per-aph'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to hyperaphia; hyperaph'ic.

Hy-per-as-the'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὑπέρ*, "over," "excessive," and the Lat. *asthe'nia*, "loss of strength."] Excessive debility.

Hy-per-as-then'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to hyperasthenia.

Hȳ-per-bo're-an. [Lat. **Hyperbo'reus**; from the Gr. *ὑπέρ*, "above" or "beyond," and *βορέας*, the "north wind."] Dwelling in the far northern parts of the globe:—applied to plants and animals.

Hy-per-car'dĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὑπέρ*, "over," "excessive," and *καρδία*, the "heart."] A name for hypertrophy of the heart.

Hy-per-ca-thar'sis.* [From the Gr. *ὑπέρ*, "over" or "excessive," and the Lat. *cathar'sis*, "purgation."] Excessive purging.

Hy-per-ca-thar'tĭ-cus.* Belonging to hypercatharsis; hypercathar'tic.

Hȳ-per-çĭ-ne'sis.* Increased irritability of the muscles, producing spasm.

Hȳ-per'crĭ-sis.* A crisis of unusual severity.

Hy-per-cro'max, a'cis.* [From the Gr. *ὑπέρ*, "over," "on," and *κρώμαξ*, a "heap of stones," also a "lump."] The small carnosity on the white of the eye.

Hy-per-çy-e'ma, a*tis*,* or **Hy-per-çy-e'-sis.*** [From the Gr. *ὑπέρ*, "over," "excessive," and *κύησις*, "uterine gestation."] Superfœtation.

Hy-per-çy-et'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to hypercyesis.

Hy-per-dў-na'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὑπέρ*, "over," "excessive," and the Lat. *dyna'mia*, "vital force."] Excessive *dynamia*, or vital force.

Hy-per-dў-nam'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to hyperdynamia; hyperdynam'ic.

Hy-per-em'e-sis.* [From the Gr. *ὑπέρ*, "over," "excessive," and the Lat. *em'esis*, "vomiting."] Excessive vomiting.

Hў'per-e-met'ic. [Lat. **Hyperemet'icus.**] Belonging to hyperemesis.

Hypérémie. See HYPERÆMIA.

Hў-per-en'er-ġў. [Lat. **Hyperener'gia**; from the Gr. *ὑπέρ*, "over," "excessive," and *ἐνέργεια*, "action."] Increased action or energy.

Hy-per-ġen'e-sis.* [From the Gr. *ὑπέρ*, "over," "excessive," and *γένω*, to "be born."] A congenital excess, or redundancy, of parts.

Hў-per-ġe-net'ic. [Lat. **Hypergenet'icus.**] Belonging to hypergenesis.

Hyperhæmia.* See HYPERÆMIA.

Hy'per-hĭ-dro'sis.* [From the Gr. *ὑπέρ*, "excessive," and *ἱδρώς*, "sweat."] A term applied by Swediaur to morbidly profuse perspiration. It is also termed EPHIDROSIS.

Hy-pĕr'ĭ-cạ,* the plural of **Hyper'icum**, forming the Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See HYPERICACEÆ.

Hypericaceæ,* hi-pĕr-e-ka'she-ē. A natural order of exogenous plants, found in nearly all parts of the world. It includes the *Hypericum* (St. John's wort), *Ascyrum*, *Elodea* or *Elodes*, and *Vismia*. Some of the species are astringent and are used as tonics.

Hy-per'ĭ-cum.* A genus of herbs or shrubs of the order *Hypericaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of the United States, Europe, etc.

Hyper'icum Per-fo-ra'tum.* St. John's Wort, a common weed in the United States. It has an acrid juice, and is astringent.

Hy-per-ĭ-no'sis.* [From the Gr. *ὑπέρ*, "over," "excessive," and *ἰς*, *ἰνός*, the "fibre of flesh."] A form of diseased blood, consisting in excess of fibrin.

Hў-per-ĭ-not'ic. [Lat. **Hyperinot'icus.**] Belonging to hyperinosis.

Hy'per-me-tro'pĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὑπέρ*, "over," "beyond," *μέτρον*, "measure" or "moderation," and *ὤψ*, the "eye."] An excessive hyperopia, or that which is beyond measure.

Hў-per-me-trop'ic. Pertaining to hypermetropia.

Hy-per-ner'vĭ-a,* Hy-per-neū'rĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὑπέρ*, "over," "excessive," and *νεῦρον*, a "nerve."] Excessive nervous excitability.

Hy-per-o'pĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὑπέρ*, "over," "beyond," and *ὤψ*, the "eye."] A kind of vision in which the focus falls behind or beyond the retina; while in myopia (near-sightedness) the focus is formed in front of the retina. See PRESBYOPIA.

Hy-per-op'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὑπέρ*, "over," "excessive," and *ὄψις*, "vision."] Extremely acute vision.

Hy-per-os'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὑπέρ*, "over," "excessive," and *ὀσμή*, "odor."] A keen sense of smell, or excessive odor.

Hy'per-os-phre'sis.* [From the Gr. *ὑπέρ*, "over," "excessive," and *ὀσφρησις*, the "faculty of smelling."] A morbidly acute sense of smell. See HYPEROSMIA.

Hy-per-os-to'sis.* [From the Gr. *ὑπέρ*, "over" or "excessive," and *ὀστέον*, a "bone."] Enlargement of a bone or its membranous covering.

Hy-per-pla'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὑπέρ*, "over," "excessive," and *πλάσις*, "formation" or "structure."] The increase of a part by an increase in the number of its individual structural elements. See HYPERTROPHY.

Hy-perp-nœ'a.* [From the Gr. *ὑπέρ*, "excessive," and *πνοιή*, "breathing."] Excessive or hard breathing.

Hyperpresbyopia,* or **Hyperpresbytia.*** See PRESBYOPIA.

Hў-per-troph'ic. [Lat. **Hypertroph'icus.**] Belonging to hypertrophy.

Hў-per'tro-phў. [Lat. **Hypertro'phia**; from the Gr. *ὑπέρ*, "over" or "excessive," and *τρέφω*, to "nourish."] Excessive growth, thickening, or enlargement of any organ. In a more restricted sense it signifies the increase of a part by the increase in bulk of its individual structural elements. In Botany, an excessive development of one part of a plant, to the deterioration of others. See HYPERPLASIA.

Hў-phæ'mạ, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *ὑπό*, "under," and *αἷμα*, "blood."] A deficiency of blood; also suggillation.

Hy-phæ'nē The-baĭ-cạ.* The systematic name of the Doum Palm, or Gingerbread-Tree, a native of Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia. It bears a fibrous edible fruit which tastes like gingerbread.

Hy-phom'ў-çēs.* [From the Gr. *ὑφος*, a "web," and *μύκης*, a "fungus."] A term applied in the plural (*Hyphomyce'tes*) to one of the two great classes of morbific fungi. The name denotes entireness (as if woven tightly together), in contradistinction to the other class, *Schizomyce'tes*. See SCHIZOMYCES, and PATHOGENESIS.

Hўp-ĭ-no'sis.* [From the Gr. *ὑπό*, "under," implying deficiency, and *ἰς*, *ἰνός*, the "fibre of flesh."] A form of diseased blood, consisting in deficiency of fibrin.

Hўp-ĭ-not'ic. [Lat. **Hypinot'icus.**] Belonging to hypinosis.

Hўp-næs-thē'sis.* [From the Gr. *ὕπνος*, "sleep," and *αἴσθησις*, "sense," or "feeling."] Dulled sensibility; drowsiness.

Hўp'nĭ-cus.* [From the Gr. *ὕπνος*, "sleep."] Belonging to sleep; hypnic:—applied in the neuter plural (*Hyp'nica*) to medicines or agents affecting sleep, either by inducing it or preventing it.

Hўp-no'dēs.* [From the Gr. *ὕπνος*, "sleep."] Sleepy, or full of sleep.

Hўp-no'dĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *hypno'des*, "sleepy."] Same as HYPNÆSTHESIS, which see.

Hŷp-nol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Hypnolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ὑπνος*, "sleep," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The doctrine or science of sleep, its proper period of indulgence, duration, regulation, etc.

Hŷp-not'ic. [Lat. **Hypnot'icus**; from the Gr. *ὑπνος*, "sleep."] Having power to induce sleep; somnif'erous. Among the principal hypnotics are chloral, opium, bromide of potassium, and narceine.

Hŷp'no-tiśm. [Lat. **Hypnotis'mus**; from the Gr. *ὑπνος*, "sleep."] A term denoting a state of sleep:—sometimes used for MESMERISM.

Hŷp-no-ty'phus.* [From the Gr. *ὑπνος*, "sleep," and the Lat. *ty'phus*.] Typhus with morbid drowsiness.

Hy'po (*ὑπό*). A Greek particle signifying "under," "beneath," sometimes "in" or "behind." It often implies *diminution* or *deficiency*.

Hŷp-o-æ'mą Scor-bu'tĭ-cum.* [From the Gr. *ὑπό*, "under," "in," or "within," and *αἷμα*, "blood."] A scorbutic, blood-shot appearance of the eye.

Hŷp-o-branch'ĭ-ąl. [Lat. **Hypobranchia'lis**; from the Gr. *ὑπό*, "under," and *βράγχια*, the "gills."] A term applied by Owen to the homologues of the lateral lingual bones in fishes, etc.

Hypocalycius,* hĭp'o-ką-lish'e-us. [From the Gr. *ὑπό*, "under," and the Lat. *ca'lyx*.] Situated under the calyx.

Hŷp-o-cą-thar'sis.* [From the Gr. *ὑπό*, "under," and *καθαίρω*, to "purge."] A slight purging.

Hȳ-po-ehlo'rīte of Cal'cĭ-um. Another name for chloride of lime.

Hŷp-o-ehon'drĭ-ą,* the plural of the Lat. HYPOCHONDRIUM, which see.

Hŷp-o-ehon'drĭ-ac. [Lat. **Hypochondri'acus**; from the Gr. *ὑπό*, "under," and *χονδρός*, a "cartilage."] (Fr. *Hypocondriaque*, ẽ'po'kõN'drẽ'ãk'.) Belonging to the *hypochondria*, or spaces beneath the cartilages of the false ribs:—also applied to one affected with *hypochondriasis*.

Hŷp-o-ehon-drī'ą-çiśm. [Lat. **Hypochondriacis'mus**; from *hypochon'drium*.] Hypochondriac disease.

Hŷp-o-ehon-dri'ą-sis.* [From the Lat. *hypochon'drium*, the supposed seat of the disease.] (Fr. *Hypocondrie*, ẽ'po'kõN'drẽ'.) Vapors; low spirits. A genus of the order *Adynamiæ*, class *Neuroses*, of Cullen's nosology. Hypochondriasis is almost invariably connected with dyspepsia, and is doubtless often produced by it; though some physiologists consider the seat of the disease to be in the brain. According to others, it is a disease of the nervous system, a form of mental unsoundness closely allied to melancholia, of which it often forms the initiatory stage. It is characterized by a morbid anxiety relative to the state of physical health. The patient imagines that he suffers from various diseases of which he is not really a subject.

Hŷp-o-ehon'drĭ-um,* plural **Hŷp-o-ehon'drĭ-ą.** [From the Gr. *ὑπό*, "under," and *χονδρός*, a "cartilage."] The *regio hypochondriaca*, or space beneath the cartilages of the false ribs on either side.

Hypocondrie. See HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

Hy-po-cra'nĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *ὑπό*, "under," and *κρανίον*, the "skull."] A collection of pus between the skull and the *dura mater*.

Hŷp-o-cra-tĕr'ĭ-form. The same as HYPOCRATERIMORPHOUS.

Hŷp-o-cra-tĕr-ĭ-mor'phous. [From the Gr. *ὑποκρατήριον*, the "support of a bowl or cup," a "salver," and *μορφή*, "form."] Salver-shaped:—applied to flowers.

Hypodermatic. See HYPODERMIC.

Hŷp-o-der'mic. [Lat. **Hypoder'micus**; from the Gr. *ὑπό*, "under," and *δέρμα*, the "skin."] A term for the application of medicines under the skin.

Hypoder'mic In-jec'tion. The introduction of remedial agents into the system by subcutaneous injection. This is one of the most active and reliable of our therapeutic resources. The remedy is thrown into the subcutaneous cellular tissue by means of a sharp-pointed hollow needle attached to a carefully-graduated glass syringe. The little puncture must be made as rapidly as possible, and care must be taken to avoid the neighborhood of important structures. The solution employed must be small in quantity and bland in quality, and must be slowly introduced. The drugs most commonly used in the hypodermic method are morphia, atropia, ergotin, and quinine.

Hŷp-og'ą-lą.* [From the Gr. *ὑπό*, "under," "in," or "within," and *γάλα*, "milk."] The effusion of a milk-like fluid into the chambers of the eye.

Hŷp-o-gas-trăl'ġĭ-ą.* [From the Lat. *hypogas'trium*, and the Gr. *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the hypogastrium.

Hŷp-o-gas'tric. [Lat. **Hypogas'tricus.**] Belonging to the hypogastrium.

Hypogas'tric Plex'us. A plexus on the sides and back part of the rectum and lower and back part of the bladder, formed by the inferior mesenteric plexus and the sacral.

Hŷp-o-gas-trĭ-o-to'mĭ-ą.* [From the Lat. *hypogas'trium*, and the Gr. *τέμνω*, to "cut."] Dissection of the hypogastric region.

Hŷp-o-gas-tri'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *ὑπό*, "under," "in a slight degree," and the Lat. *gastri'tis*, "inflammation of the stomach."] Slight inflammation of the stomach.

Hŷp-o-gas'trĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *ὑπό*, "under," and *γαστήρ*, the "stomach."] The abdominal space above the pubes and below the line of the anterior superior spinous processes of the iliac bones.

Hŷp-o-gas'tro-çēle.* [From the Gr. *ὑπό*, "under," *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] Hernia in the hypogastric region.

Hŷp-o-gas-tror-rha'ġĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *ὑπό*, "under," "in a slight degree," and the Lat. *gastrorrha'gia*.] Literally, a "slight discharge [of any kind] from the stomach," but usually applied to a slight hemorrhage from the stomach.

Hŷp-o-gas-tror-rhex'is.* [From the Lat. *hypogas'trium*, and the Gr. *ῥῆξις*, a "rupture."] Rupture of the abdomen, with laceration of the peritoneum.

Hŷp-o-gas-tror-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. *ὑπό*, "under," "in a slight degree," and the Lat. *gastrorrhœ'a*, a "discharge from the stomach."] A slight flow of mucus from the stomach.

Hŷp-o-ġe'an, or Hŷp-o-ġæ'ous. [Lat. **Hypoge'us**; from the Gr. *ὑπό*, "under," and *γῆ*, or *γέα*, the "earth."] Produced under ground, as the fruit of the *Ar'achis hypogæ'a*. Situated, growing, or remaining under ground.

Hŷp-o-ġe-o-car'pus.* [From the Gr. *ὑπό*, "under," *γῆ*, or *γέα*, the "earth," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] Having fruit under the surface of the earth.

Hŷp-o-glos'sal. [Lat. **Hypoglos'sus**; see next article.] Situated on the under part of the tongue.

Hŷp-o-glos'sĭ-um,* or **Hŷp-o-glos'sis, i*dis.*** [From the Gr. *ὑπό*, "under," and *γλῶσσα*, the "tongue."] The under surface of the tongue. See PAR NONUM.

Hŷp-o-glot'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *ὑπό*, "under," and *γλῶττα*, the "tongue."] The inferior part of the tongue adhering to the lower jaw.

Hŷp-o-ġŷn'ĭ-cus.* [From the Gr. *ὑπό*, "under," and *γυνή*, a "woman," or "female."] A term applied to the insertion of stamens, petals, etc., when the point of attachment is under the ovary; hypogynic:—essentially the same as HYPOGYNOUS.

Hŷp-oġ'ŷ-nous. [Lat. **Hypoġ'ynus**; from the same.] Growing or inserted under the pistil, and free, as the stamens, calyx, and corolla of some plants.

Hŷp-o-hæ'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὑπό*, "under," and *αἷμα*, "blood."] Deficiency or loss of blood.

Hŷp-o-hæm'ic. [Lat. **Hypohæm'icus.**] Belonging to hypohæmia.

Hŷ-pom'en-ous. In Botany, free; not adherent; arising from below an organ without adhering to it.

Hy-po-me-tro'pĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὑπό*, "under," *μέτρον*, a "measure," and *ὤψ*, the "eye."] Myopia. The reverse of HYPERMETROPIA, which see.

Hŷp-o-ner'vĭ-a,* or **Hŷp-o-neū'rĭ-a.*** [From the Gr. *ὑπό*, "under," and *νεῦρον*, a "nerve."] Morbidly slight, or diminished, nervous power.

Hŷ-po-nī'trīte. [Lat. **Hyponi'tris, i'*tis.*] A combination of hyponitrous acid with a base.

Hŷp-o-pe-ta'le-us,* or **Hŷp-o-pet'a-lus.*** [From the Gr. *ὑπό*, "under," and *πέταλον*, a "petal."] A term applied in the plural feminine (*Hypopeta'leæ*) to dicotyledonous, polypetalous plants in which the stamens or petals are hypogynous.

Hŷ-po-phos'phīte. [Lat. **Hypophos'phis, i'*tis.*] A combination of hypophosphorous acid with a base. The hypophosphites of iron, lime, potash, and soda are used medicinally, and are officinal. See FERRI HYPOPHOSPHIS, CALCII HYPOPHOSPHIS.

Hŷp-o-phyl'lous. [Lat. **Hypophyl'lus**; from the Gr. *ὑπό*, "under," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] Growing on the lower side of a leaf.

Hŷ-po'pў-um.* [From the Gr. *ὑπό*, "under," and *πύον*, "pus."] An accumulation of a puriform fluid under the cornea, or in either chamber of the eye.

Hŷp-o-spa'dĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὑπό*, "under," and *σπάω*, to "draw," to "tap" or "open."] An unnatural perforation of the penis, the extremity of the urethra terminating on the under part of it.

Hŷp-o-spa-di'a-sis.* [From the Lat. *hypospa'dia.*] The state of hypospadia.

Hŷp-o-sta-min'e-us.* [From the Lat. *hy'po-*, "under," and *sta'men.*] A term applied in the plural feminine (*Hypostamin'eæ*) to dicotyledonous, apetalous plants in which the stamens are hypogynous.

Hŷp-os'ta-sis.* [From the Gr. *ὑφίστημι*, to "lay down," to "deposit."] The subsidence of sediment in liquids, or of blood in the body after death, by gravitation of the fluids, but, more particularly, of the urine in health and disease. In Botany, the suspensor of an embryo.

Hȳ-po-stat'ic. [Lat. **Hypostat'icus**; from the Gr. *ὑπό*, "under," and *στάσις*, "standing," "stagnation."] Relating to, or caused by, standing or stagnation.

Hŷp-os-the'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὑπό*, "under," and *σθένος*, "strength."] A state of weakness, or a reduction of strength.

Hŷp-os-then'ic. [Lat. **Hyposthen'icus.**] Belonging to hyposthenia.

Hȳ-po-sul'phāte. [Lat. **Hyposul'phas, a'*tis.*] A combination of hyposulphuric acid with a base.

Hȳ-po-sul'phīte. A combination of hyposulphurous acid with a base.

Hȳ-pot'e-nuse, or Hȳ-poth'e-nuse. [Gr. *ὑποτείνουσα*, the present participle feminine of *ὑποτείνω*, to "subtend."] That side of a right-angled triangle which subtends the right angle.

Hȳ-poth'e-sis,* plural **Hy-poth'e-sēs.** [Gr. *ὑπόθεσις*; Fr. *Hypothèse*, ĕ'po'tĕz'.] A supposition not demonstrated experimentally, and a consequence drawn from this supposition. A doctrine founded on theory. Hypotheses afford us motives for searching into analogies, and have often an eminent use. "A facility in framing them, if attended with an equal facility in laying them aside when they have served their turn, is one of the most valuable qualities a philosopher can possess."—(SIR J. HERSCHEL.)

Hŷp-o-tўm'pa-nic. [Lat. **Hypotympan'icus**; from the Gr. *ὑπό*, "under," and the Lat. *tympan'icus*, "tympanic."] A term applied by Owen to the inferior subdivision of the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes.

Hypoxidaceæ,* hi-pox-e-da'she-ē. [From *Hypox'is*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of endogenous plants (herbs), natives of India, Australia, South Africa, and America.

Hy-po-zo'ĭ-cus.* [From the Gr. *ὑπό*, "under," and *ζῶον*, an "animal."] A term applied to an order of rock formations inferior to all those in which are found the traces of organic bodies.

Hŷp-sĭ-lo-i'dēs.* [From Υ, "upsilon," a

Greek letter, and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] The same as HYOIDES.

Hȳp-so-met'rĭ-cal. [Lat. **Hypsomet'ricus.**] Belonging to hypsometry.

Hȳp-som'e-trȳ. [Lat. **Hypsome'tria**; from the Gr. *ὕψος*, "height," and *μετρέω*, to "measure."] The art of measuring the relative height of a place, or of a portion of terrestrial ground. The branch of Geodesy which relates to the measurement of the absolute or relative heights of places on the surface of the earth.

Hȳs'so-pin. [Lat. **Hyssopi'na**; from *hyssop'us*, the "hyssop-plant."] A salifiable base, said to have been discovered in the hyssop.

Hȳs-so'pus Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'lis.* The common Hyssop, a plant of the order *Labiatæ*, a native of Europe. It is an aromatic stimulant.

Hȳs'te-ra.* [From the Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the "womb" or "uterus."] The uterus, or womb; also the vulva.

Hȳs-te-răl'ġic. [Lat. **Hysteral'gicus.**] Belonging to hysteralgia.

Hȳs-te-răl'ġȳ. [Lat. **Hysteral'gia**; from the Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the "womb," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the womb, from whatever cause.

Hȳs-ter-an'drĭ-us.* [From the Gr. *ὕστερον*, "beyond," "more than," and *ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός*, a "man," or "male."] A term applied in the plural neuter (*Hysteran'dria*) to a class of plants having more than twenty stamens.—(E. LITTRÉ.)

Hȳs-ter-a-tre'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the "womb," and the Lat. *atre'sia*, "occlusion."] Occlusion of the womb, or an impervious condition of its opening.

Hȳs-ter-el-co'sis.* [From the Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the "womb," and *ἕλκος*, an "ulcer."] Ulceration of the womb.

Hȳs-ter-em-phȳ-se'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the "womb," and the Lat. *emphyse'ma*, a "windy swelling."] The same as *Physometra*, or the presence of air in the womb.

Hȳs-te'rĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the "womb."] (Fr. *Hystérie*, ès'tà'rĕ'.) Termed also **Pas'sĭ-o Hȳs-tĕr'ĭ-ca*** (Fr. *Passion hystérique*, pȧ'se-ôN' ès'tà'rèk'). Hysterics, an affection attacking in paroxysms or fits, usually preceded by dejection, anxiety, tears, difficult breathing, sickness, and palpitation of the heart. A genus of the order *Spasmi*, class *Neuroses*, of Cullen's nosology.

Hȳs-tĕr'ĭ-cal, Hȳs-tĕr'ic. [Lat. **Hyster'icus.**] Belonging to hysteria.

Hystérie. See HYSTERIA.

Hȳs-te-rī'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the "womb."] Inflammation of the womb. A genus of the order *Phlegmasiæ*, class *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology. See METRITIS, and UTERITIS.

Hȳs'te-ro-car'çĭ-no'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the "womb," and the Lat. *carcino'ma*, "cancer."] Cancer of the womb. See METROCARCINOMA.

Hȳs'te-ro-cat'a-lep'sis.* [From the Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the "womb," and the Lat. *catalep'sis*, "catalepsy."] Cataleptic hysteria.

Hȳs'te-ro-çēle.* [From the Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the "womb," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] Hernia in which the uterus, or womb, is protruded.

Hȳs'te-ro-col'ĭ-ca.* [From the Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the "womb," and the Lat. *col'ica*, "colic."] Pains in the womb, like those of colic; uterine colic.

Hys'te-ro-çy-e'sis.* [From the Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the "womb," and *κυέω*, to "conceive."] Pregnancy.

Hȳs'te-ro-dȳn'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the "womb," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Pain of the womb. The same as HYSTERALGIA.

Hȳs'ter-œ-de'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the "womb," and the Lat. *œde'ma*, a "swelling."] Enlargement of the substance of the womb.

Hȳs'ter-oid. [From the Lat. *hyste'ria*, and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling hysteria.

Hȳs'te-ro-lĭ-thi'a-sis.* [From the Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the "womb," and the Lat. *lithi'asis*, the "generation of calculus."] The formation of calculus in the womb.

Hȳs-te-rol'ĭ-thus.* [From the Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the "womb," and *λίθος*, a "stone."] Stone, or calculus, in the womb; a hysterolith.

Hȳs-te-rol'o-ġȳ. [Lat. **Hysterolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the "womb," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on the womb, its functions, etc.

Hȳs-ter-o'ma.* [From the Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the "womb," and the termination *-oma*.] A fibrous tumor of the womb, similar in structure to the normal uterine tissue.

Hȳs'te-ro-mal-a-co'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the "womb," and *μαλακός*, "soft."] Softening of the womb.

Hȳs'te-ro-mal-a-co'sis.* The formation or progress of hysteromalacoma, or softening of the womb.

Hȳs'te-ro-ma'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the "womb," and *μανία*, "madness."] Another term for *Furor uterinus*, or NYMPHOMANIA, which see.

Hȳs-te-rom'e-ter. [Lat. **Hysterom'etrum**; from the Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the "womb," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument or means of ascertaining the size of the uterus, or womb.

Hȳs-te-roph'ȳ-tal. [From the Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the "womb" or "matrix," and *φυτόν*, a "plant."] Living on a matrix either of dead or of living organic matter:—applied to *Fungi*.

Hȳs'te-ro-phȳte. [From the same.] A name for a fungus.

Hȳs'te-ror-rha'ġĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the "womb," and *ῥήγνυμι*, to "burst forth."] The same as METRORRHAGIA.

Hȳs'te-ror-rhex'is.* [From the Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the "womb," and *ῥῆξις*, a "rupture."] Rupture of the uterus, or womb.

Hȳs'te-ror-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the "womb," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] The same as METRORRHŒA.

Hȳs'te-ro-seĭr'rhus.* [From the Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the "womb," and *σκιῤῥός*, a "hard tumor."] Scirrhus, or incipient cancer, of the womb.

Hŷs'te-ro-spas'mus.* [From the Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the "womb," and *σπασμός*, a "convulsion."] Spasm of the uterus, or womb; also hysterical spasm.

Hŷs'te-ro-tome. [Lat. **Hysterot'omus**; from the Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the "womb," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] An instrument for dividing the neck of the womb.

Hŷs-te-rot'o-mў. [Lat. **Hysteroto'mia**; from the same.] The *Cæsarean operation*, or cutting into the womb to extract the child, in cases where, from malformation or other cause, natural delivery is impracticable. See CÆSAREAN OPERATION.

Hŷs'te-ro-tris'mus.* [From the Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the "womb," and *τρίζω*, to "squeak," to "creak," to "jar."] A term applied to violent spasmodic contractions of the womb.

Hystriasis.* See HYSTRICIASIS.

Hŷs-trĭ-çi'ą-sis.* [From the Gr. *ὕστριξ*, a "hedgehog."] A rare disease of the hairs, in which they stand erect like the spines or prickles of the hedgehog.

I.

I-am-ą-tol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Iamatolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ἴαμα*, a "remedy," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] That branch of therapeutics which treats of remedies.

I-an'thĭ-nus.* [From the Gr. *ἴον*, a "violet," and *ἄνθος*, a "flower."] Pure blue stained with red so as to be intermediate between the two colors.

I-at-rą-lip'tic Meth'od. [From *iatro-*, and the Gr. *ἀλείφω*, to "anoint."] The application of medicines to the skin, aided by friction.

I-ą-treū-so-lo'ġĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *ἰατρεύω*, to "cure," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A term applied to general therapeutics.

I-ą-trī'ą.* [Gr. *ἰάτρεια*; from *ἰατρός*, a "physician."] The art of healing or curing; also a cure.

Iatro-. A prefix signifying connection with the healing art.

I-ą-trol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Iatrolo'gia**; from the prefix *iatro-*, and the Gr. *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on medicine or on physicians; also the science of medicine, or the healing art.

Iatropha. See JATROPHA.

Iatrophate. The same as JATROPHATE.

I-be'ris A-ma'ra.* Bitter Candytuft, an herbaceous plant, a native of Europe, belonging to the order *Cruciferæ*. Its seeds are used as remedies for dropsy, hypertrophy, etc.

I-bo'ga. A name given by the people of Gaboon to a species of *Strychnos*, which is poisonous in large doses and is a nervous stimulant in small doses.

-Ic. A terminal syllable, generally denoting the acid compounds which have most oxygen,—as nitr*ic*, sulphur*ic*, etc.,—which are thus distinguished from those ending in *-ous*, sulphur*ous*, etc., implying a smaller proportion of oxygen.

Ice. See GLACIES. Ice or iced water is used as a refrigerant in fever.

Ice-Plant. See MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.

Ice Pōul'tice. A bladder containing pounded ice, to be applied to hernial tumors.

Ice'land Moss. The *Li'chen Islan'dicus*, or *Cetra'ria Islan'dica*.

Ice'land Spar. One of the purest varieties of calcareous spar, or crystallized carbonate of lime. It is transparent, and shows well the phenomena of double refraction.

I'ċhor, o'ris.* [From the Gr. *ἰχώρ*, "serum," or "pus."] A thin aqueous and acrid discharge from a wound, sore, or diseased surface.

Iċh-or-æ'mĭ-ą,* or **Iċh-or-hæ'mĭ-ą.*** [From the Gr. *ἰχώρ*, "pus, or sanious fluid," and *αἷμα*, "blood."] A term denoting the poisoning of the blood from the absorption of sanious matter.

Iċh-o-ro-i'dēs.* [From the Gr. *ἰχώρ*, "serum," or "pus," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling ichor, or pus.

Iċh'or-ous. [Lat. **Ichoro'sus**; from *i'chor*, "serum," or "pus."] Having ichor; of the nature of ichor.

Iċh-thў-i'tēs.* [From the Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a "fish," and *λίθος*, a "stone."] The same as ICHTHYOLITE, which see.

Iċh-thy'ĭ-us.* [From the Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a "fish," and *ἰός*, "poison."] The same as ICHTHYOTOXICUM.

Iċh-thў-o-col'ą.* [From the Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a "fish," and *κόλλα*, "glue."] Isinglass; fish-glue. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the swimming-bladder of the *Acipenser Huso* and other species of sturgeon. It is chiefly composed of gelatin, and has no peculiar medical properties. It is employed for clarifying liquors.

Iċh-thў-og'rą-phў. [Lat. **Ichthyogra'phia**; from the Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a "fish," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of fishes.

Iċh-thў-o-i'dēs.* [From the Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a "fish," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a fish; ichthyoid:—applied to certain Batrachians.

Iċh'thў-o-līte. [From the Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a "fish," and *λίθος*, a "stone."] A term applied to petrified fish, or the fossil remains of fish.

Iċh-thў-o-log'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Ichthyolog'icus.**] Belonging to ichthyology.

Iċh-thў-ol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Ichthyolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a "fish," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on the nature and habits of fishes; also

the science which treats of fishes, their classification, structure, etc.

Ieh-thy-oph'a-gous. [Lat. **Ichthyoph'agus**; from the Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a "fish," and *φάγω*, to "eat."] Fish-eating; piscivorous.

Ieh-thy-o-sau'rus.* [From the Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a "fish," and *σαῦρος*, a "lizard."] A genus of extinct marine animals, which combined the characters of saurian reptiles and of fishes with some of the peculiarities of Cetaceous Mammalia.

Ieh-thy-o'sis.* [From the Gr. *ἰχθύα*, the "scale, or scaly skin, of a fish."] A disease in which the skin becomes thickened, hard, and rough, with a tendency to scaliness; the fish-skin disease.

Ieh-thy-ot'o-my. [Lat. **Ichthyoto'mia**; from the Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a "fish," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] Dissection of fishes.

Ieh'thy-o-tox'i-cum.* [From the Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a "fish," and *τοξικόν*, a "poison."] A morbid and poisonous product sometimes found in fish.

I-çi'ca.* A genus of trees of the natural order *Amyridaceæ*, comprising numerous species, mostly natives of tropical parts of South America. They abound in balsamic or resinous juice. The balsam obtained from the *Icica heptaphylla*, a native of Guiana, is used as a medicine. The Brazilian elemi is supposed to be derived from *Icica icicariba*, called also *Amyris ambrosiaca*.

Ici'ca Ar-a-cou-chi'ni.* A tree found in the tropical part of South America. A resin called *alouchi* is obtained from it.

Ici'ca Ca-ran'na.* A tree of Colombia, yielding a resinous substance called *Gum Caranna*, which has a balsamic odor.

Ici'ca Het-er-o-phyl'la.* A tree, a native of tropical South America, affording the *Balsam of Acouchi*, which is employed as a vulnerary.

I-co'nēs.* Pictorial representations of plants.

I-con-o-graph'ic. [Lat. **Iconograph'icus.**] Belonging to iconography.

I-co-nog'ra-phy. [Lat. **Iconogra'phia**; from the Gr. *εἰκών*, an "image," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description by images, or figures; a description of pictures, statues, etc.

I-co-san'dri-a.* [From the Gr. *εἴκοσι*, "twenty," and *ἀνήρ*, a "man," or "male."] The twelfth Linnæan class of plants, including those which have twenty or more unconnected stamens inserted on the calyx.

I-co-san'dri-ous, or **I-co-san'drous.** [Lat. **Icosan'drius**; from the same.] Having twenty stamens or more. According to Gray, this term signifies having twelve or more stamens inserted on the calyx.

I'co-si-go'nus.* [From the Gr. *εἴκοσι*, "twenty," and *γωνία*, an "angle."] Having twenty angles.

I'co-si-he'dral. [Lat. **Icosihe'drus.**] Belonging to an icosihedron.

I'co-si-he'dron, or **I'co-sa-he'dron.** [Lat. **Icosihe'drum**; from the Gr. *εἴκοσι*, "twenty," and *ἕδρα*, a "base."] A solid figure bounded by twenty equilateral and equal triangles. It is one of the five regular solids.

I'co-si-tet-ra-he'dral. [Lat. **Icositetrahe'drus.**] Belonging to an icositetrahedron; twenty-four-sided.

I'co-si-tet-ra-he'dron. [Lat. **Icositetrahe'drum**; from the Gr. *εἴκοσι*, "twenty," *τέτρα*, "four," and *ἕδρα*, a "base."] A solid figure of twenty-four equal sides or faces.

Ictère. See ICTERUS.

Ic-ter-ep-a-ti'tis, i*dis.* [From the Lat. *ic'terus*, "jaundice," and *hepatī'tis*, "inflammation of the liver."] Hepatitis and jaundice, or icteric hepatitis.

Ic-tĕr'ic. [Lat. **Icter'icus.**] Belonging to icterus.

Ic-ter-o'dēs.* [From the Lat. *ic'terus*, "jaundice."] Like jaundice, or having a yellow color resembling jaundice:—sometimes applied to the yellow fever.

Ic'ter-oid. [Lat. **Icteroi'des**; from *ic'terus*, "jaundice," and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling icterus.

Ic-ter-oph'thi-sis.* [From the Lat. *ic'terus*, "jaundice," and *phthi'sis*, "consumption."] *Tabes icterica*, or phthisis with jaundice.

Ic'ter-us.* [Gr. *ἴκτερος*.] (Fr. *Ictère*, ĕk'tair', or *Jaunisse*, zhō'nĕss', *i.e.*, "yellowness."] Jaundice,—characterized by yellowness of the skin, eyes, tissues, and secretions generally, from impregnation with bile-pigment. A genus of the order *Impetigines*, class *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology. All cases of icterus may be referred to one of two classes: 1, cases in which there is a mechanical impediment to the flow of bile into the duodenum, and where the bile is in consequence retained in the biliary passages and thence absorbed into the blood; 2, cases in which there is no impediment to the flow of bile from the liver into the bowel. Jaundice, properly speaking, is not a disease, but a symptom of many different diseases.

Ic'tus So'lis.* "Stroke of the Sun." The same as COUP DE SOLEIL, which see.

-Idæ. A terminal employed (in imitation of the classical patronymic) to denote a family or group exhibiting some points of likeness to the type: as, *Leporidæ*, the family of the *Lepus*, or hare, etc.

-Idæus, or **Ideus.** A terminal applied to objects belonging to, or connected with, others, which are designated by terms ending in *-oid* or *-ides*: as, *Arytænoidæus*, the muscle between or belonging to the *Arytenoid* (*Arytenoides*) cartilage, etc. The terminations *-ideus* and *-idæus* are sometimes equivalent to *-ides* or *-oid*: thus, *Ligamentum coracoideum* is the same as *Ligamentum coracoides* (the "coracoid ligament").

-Ide. A terminal affixed to oxygen, chlorine, fluorine, and iodine when combined with each other, or with simple combustibles, or metals, in proportions not forming an acid.

I-de'al-ism. [Lat. **Idealis'mus**; from the Gr. *ἰδέα*, an "idea," a "thought."] A system of metaphysics in which no real existence is attributed to anything except to thought or mind.

I-de-ā'tion. A distinct mental representation of an object. Some forms of insanity, in which

the mental disease shows itself in unfounded or morbid fancies, are termed *ideational.*

I-den'tĭ-cạl. [From the Lat. *i'dem,* the same.] The very same; exactly similar.

I-den'tĭ-tў. [Lat. **Iden'titas, a'tis;** from *i'dem,* the "same."] Absolute or essential sameness of two apparently different things, as, for example, that of the electric spark and lightning. The term is used to denote unity with persistence and continuity, and is especially predicable of substance, essence, and personality. "Man's identity is personal identity, and is essentially different from the identity of the plant, etc."—(W. T. HARRIS.)

Iden'tity, Per'son-ạl. In Legal Medicine it is sometimes important to determine whether one is actually the individual that he represents himself to be. This question is chiefly to be decided by physical marks.

I-de-og'rạ-phў. [Lat. **Ideogra'phia;** from the Gr. *ἰδέα,* an "idea," and *γράφω,* to "write."] A description or definition of ideas.

I-de-ol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Ideolo'gia;** from the Gr. *ἰδέα,* an "idea," and *λόγος,* a "discourse."] The doctrine or science of thought or of the mind; the philosophy of the origin and development of ideas.

I-de'o-Mo'tor.* A term applied by some physiologists to unconscious muscular movements resulting from the mind being wholly absorbed in some dominant idea.

-Ides. An affix of many words. See -OID.

Id'ĭ-o-cў. [For etymology see IDIOT.] (Fr. *Démence innée,* dā'mŏNss' ĕ'nā', *Idiotisme,* ē'dē'o'tēsm'; Ger. *Blödsinn,* blöt'sin.) A term usually applied to an extreme form of dementia occurring in children, and due, for the most part, to a congenital defect. Although idiocy in its popular use denotes almost complete imbecility, it properly includes various degrees of this infirmity. In some instances it would seem to be merely an arrested development of the mental faculties, which by proper treatment and training may sometimes be improved to an astonishing extent. See IDIOTISM, and AMENTIA.

Id'ĭ-o-e-lec'tric. [From the Gr. *ἴδιος,* "one's own," "peculiar," and the Eng. *elec'tric.*] Literally, "having electricity of its [or their] own." A term applied to bodies, such as amber, resin, or glass, which, when rubbed, acquire electricity without any communication with another electrified body.

Id-ĭ-o-path'ic. [Lat. **Idiopath'icus.**] Relating to idiopathy; opposed to *sympathetic,* or *symptomatic,* or *traumatic:*—applied to a morbid condition which arises primarily, and not in consequence of some other disease or an injury.

Id-ĭ-op'ạ-thў. [Lat. **Idiopathi'a;** from the Gr. *ἴδιος,* "one's own," "peculiar," or "private," and *πάθος,* "affection," or "disease."] A disease arising spontaneously, not from another; an affection the opposite of *sympathy.*

Id-ĭ-o-sўn-cra-sў. [Lat. **Idiosyncra'sia;** from the Gr. *ἴδιος,* "one's own," "peculiar," or "private," and *σύγκρασις,* a "mixing or tempering together," and, hence, "temperament," or "constitution."] The disposition or habit of body peculiar to an individual. Also any peculiar and not obviously correlated reactions against external influences exhibited by any individual. It should not be confounded with "constitution" or "temperament." Commonly, any single peculiarity of a person is spoken of as "an idiosyncrasy," so that one person may manifest several idiosyncrasies, and these may be mental or physical, permanent or temporary.

Id-ĭ-o-sўn-crat'ic. [Lat. **Idiosyncrat'icus.**] Belonging to idiosyncrasy.

Id'ĭ-ot. [Lat. **Idio'ta;** from the Gr. *ἰδιώτης,* "private," because unfit for intercourse with the world.] One who is silly, or without understanding; a fool.

Id-ĭ-o-ti'ạ.* [Gr. *ἰδιωτεία.*] Literally, "a state of privacy or obscurity." A state of idiotism. See IDIOT.

Id-ĭ-ot'ic. [Lat. **Idiot'icus.**] Like an idiot.

Id'ĭ-ot-iśm. [Lat. **Idiotis'mus;** from the Gr. *ἰδιώτης,* "private."] The state or condition of an idiot; idiocy.

Id'rĭ-ạ-lin. [Lat. **Idriali'na;** from *Id'ria,* the seat of the famous quicksilver-mines of Illyria.] A fossil fatty substance found in mercury-mines.

Idrosis.* See HIDROSIS.

If, ĕf. The French term for the "yew." See TAXUS.

Ig-ạ-su'rĭ-ạ,* or **Ig-ạ-su'rĭne.** [See next article.] An alkaloid found in the different species of *Strychnos.* It is poisonous, and more soluble than brucine.

Ig-ạ-su'ric. [Lat. **Igasu'ricus;** said to be derived from *Igasur,* the Malay name for St. Ignatius's bean.] Of or belonging to the *Faba Sancti Ignatii* (the seed of the *Strychnos Ignatii*).

Igasu'ric Aç'id. [Lat. **Igasu'ricum Aç'idum.**] An acid, somewhat resembling the malic, existing in the *Strychnos Ignatii* and *Strychnos Nux-vomica.*

Ignatia,* ig-na'she-ạ. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the seed of *Strychnos Ignatii,* often called the Bean of St. Ignatius. It is poisonous, and has essentially the same medical properties as nux vomica.

Igna'tia A-ma'rạ,* or **Stryċh'nos Igna'tii*** (ig-na'she-i). The systematic name of a plant which produces the bean of St. Ignatius. It is a native of the Philippine Islands.

Ignes Fatui.* See IGNIS FATUUS.

Ig'ne-us.* [From the Lat. *ig'nis,* "fire."] Fiery red or very lively scarlet.

Ig'nis.* Fire; the evolution of light and heat which attends combustion.

Ig'nis Ac-tu-a'lis.* "Actual Fire." See ACTUAL CAUTERY.

Ig'nis Fat'u-us,* plural **Ig'nēs Fat'u-i.** "Vain or Foolish Fire:" so called, probably, because it makes fools of those who pursue it. The luminous appearance of flame frequently seen in the night in marshy places, and popularly called *Jack with the lantern,* or *Will o' the Wisp.*

It is produced by phosphorus evolved from decaying vegetable matter.

Ig'nis Potentia'lis* (po-ten-she-a'lis). "Potential Fire." A name for the potential cautery.

Ig'nis Sa'cer.* "Sacred Fire." The same as ERYSIPELAS, which see.

Ig'nis Sanc'ti An-to'nĭ-i.* "St. Anthony's Fire." A name for *erysipelas.*

Ig'nis Vo-lat'ĭ-cus.* Literally, "flying fire." A term for *erysipelas*:—so called on account of the transitory character of some of its forms.

Ig-nĭ'tion. [From the Lat. *ig'nis*, "fire."] The state of being heated so as to resemble fire,—in other words, so as to emit heat and light like a burning body.

Ileac Passion. See ILIAC PASSION.

Il-e-i'tis, i*dis*.* [From the Lat. *il'eum.*] Inflammation of the ileum or ilium.

Ileo-. A prefix denoting connection with, or relation to, the ileum or ilium.

Il'eo-Cæ'cal Valve. The inferior semilunar fold of mucous membrane which secures against any matter re-entering the ileum from the cæcum.

Il'eo-Col'ic Valve. The superior semilunar fold of mucous membrane which secures the ileum against regurgitation from the colon.

Il'e-um,* or **Il'ĭ-um.*** [From the Gr. *εἰλέω*, to "turn about," from the numerous turns or convolutions which it makes.] The third or last portion of the small intestine, ending at the valve of the cæcum.

Il'e-us.* [Gr. *εἰλεός.*] The same as ILIAC PASSION, which see.

I'lex,* gen. **Il'ĭ-cis.** A genus of trees or shrubs of the natural order *Aquifoliaceæ*, comprising numerous species, natives of the United States, Europe, etc. Some of them are ornamental evergreens, bearing beautiful berries.

I'lex Aq-uĭ-fo'lĭ-um.* (Fr. *Houx*, hoo.) The systematic name of the common European Holly, the leaves of which have been reputed as tonic, astringent, and antiseptic.

I'lex Cas-si'nē,* or **I'lex Vom-ĭ-to'rĭ-a.*** An evergreen shrub, a native of the Southern United States. Its leaves are emetic.

I'lex O-pa'ca.* The systematic name of the American Holly, a small evergreen tree, a native of the Atlantic section of the United States. It bears bright red berries. Its medical properties are similar to those of the European Holly.

Ilex Paraguaiensis.* See PARAGUAY TEA.

Il'ĭ-a.* [The nominative plural of *il'e*; from the Gr. *εἰλέω*, to "turn" or "twist," to "roll up."] The flanks, which enclose the small intestines; also the small intestines themselves. See ILEUM.

Il'ĭ-ac. [Lat. **Ili'acus**; Fr. *Iliaque*, ē'lē'āk'.] Belonging to the flanks.

Il'iac Ar'te-ries. [Lat. **Arte'riæ Ili'acæ.**] These are termed the *common iliac* arteries immediately after they are given off by the aorta. They afterwards divide into the *external iliac* and the *internal iliac*, or *hypogastric*, arteries.

Il'iac Fos'sa. [Lat. **Fos'sa Ili'aca.**] A broad and shallow cavity at the upper part of the inner surface of the *os iliacum.* It is also called the *internal iliac fossa.*

Il'iac Fos'sa, Ex-ter'nal. A fossa or depression on the external surface of the *os iliacum.*

Il'iac Pas'sion. [Lat. **Pas'sio Ili'aca**; from *il'ia.*] A disease characterized by severe griping pain, vomiting of fecal matter, and costiveness, with retraction and spasm of the abdominal muscles. See OCCLUSION, INTESTINAL.

Il'iac Re'gion. The side of the abdomen, between the ribs and the hips.

Iliacum Os.* See OS ILIACUM.

Il-ĭ-a-del'phus.* [From the Lat. *il'e*, the "flank," and the Gr. *ἀδελφός*, a "brother."] A term applied to monsters which are double above and united at and below the pelvis.

Iliaque. See ILIAC.

Il'ĭ-cin, or **Il'ĭ-cine.** [Lat. **Ilici'na.**] An active principle obtained from the ilex, and recommended as a febrifuge.

Il'ĭ-um,* plural **Il'ĭ-a.** The haunch-bone; the upper portion of the *os innominatum*: in the fœtus it is distinct from the other parts:—also written *Ilion.* See ILIA.

Illacrymatio (il-lak-re-ma'she-o), **o'nis.*** [From the Lat. *illac'rymo*, *illacryma'tum*, to "weep greatly or involuntarily."] Excessive involuntary weeping:—sometimes synonymous with EPIPHORA.

Illecebraceæ,* il-le-se-bra'she-ē. [From *Illece'brum*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of exogenous plants (herbs or shrubs), found in Europe and Africa.

Il-le-git'ĭ-mate. [From the Lat. *in*, negative, and *legit'imus*, "lawful."] Contrary to law:—usually applied to children born out of lawful wedlock.

Il-liç'ĭ-um.* A genus of evergreen shrubs and low trees of the order *Magnoliaceæ*, natives of China, Japan, and the United States. The leaves exhale, when bruised, an odor of aniseseed. The fruit resembles a star, consisting of a number of monospermous cells or carpels arranged around a central axis. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the fruit of *Illicium anisatum.* It is used principally as a source of the oil of anise.

Illiç'ium An-ĭ-sa'tum.* A small evergreen tree of the order *Magnoliaceæ*, a native of China and Japan. It produces seeds or pods called *Star Anise*, which are employed for flavoring liquors.

Illiç'ium Flor-ĭ-da'num.* Florida Anise-Tree, an evergreen shrub growing in Florida. Its bark, leaves, etc., have a spicy odor and taste like anise. It bears purple flowers.

Illiç'ium Re-lig'-ĭ-o'sum.* A small tree, a native of Japan, held sacred by the Japanese, who burn its fragrant bark as incense. Its leaves and fruit are poisonous.

Il-lu'mĭ-nism. [Fr. *Illuminisme*, ē'lü'mē'nēsm'; from the Lat. *lu'men*, "light."] A cerebral excitation, with ecstasy or loquacity, during which the subject imagines that he sees or converses with supernatural beings.

Il-lu'sion. [Lat. **Illu'sio, o'*nis*;** from *illu'do, illu'sum*, to "mock" or "deceive."] A deception, false appearance, or mockery; an hallucination.

Il-me'nĭ-um.* A metal, announced in 1846 by Hermann in the ores of the Ilmen Mountains. Its existence is contested.

Im. A Latin particle. See IN.

Im'ăġe. [From the Lat. *ima'go*, a "resemblance," "picture," or "image."] An idea; a picture of the imagination. In Optics, the spectrum or picture of an object, formed by the reflection or refraction of the rays of light from its various points. Optical images form an essential part of the process or function of vision.

Im'age of Purkinje (pooR-keen'yå). A term applied to images produced in the eye, not *upon* the retina by external objects, but *within* the retina itself by the blood-vessels of that membrane.

Im-ăġ-ĭ-nā'tion. [From the Lat. *ima'go, imag'inis*, an "image."] The creative and inventive faculty of the mind; the faculty which produces original thoughts, or new combinations of ideas.

I-ma'go,* gen. **I-maġ'ĭ-nis.** [From the Lat. *im'itor*, to "imitate," to "copy."] Literally, an "image," "picture," or "portrait:"—applied to the perfect insect, which has undergone all its metamorphoses. The origin of this appellation would seem to be that, as a portrait is not merely the first rude outline of the artist, but the perfect elaboration of his idea, so, after the several preparatory stages of the egg, the *larva*, and the *pupa* (or *chrysalis*), the *imago* is the full and final elaboration of nature's idea respecting the insect.

Im'be-cĭle. [Lat. **Imbecil'lis.**] Feeble; weak:—generally applied to a weakness of the mental faculties.

Im-be-çil'ĭ-tў. [From the same.] Feebleness of mind; debility.

Im-ber'bis.* Having no beard or hair:—applied to certain plants.

Im-bībe'. [From the Lat. *in*, "in," and *bi'bo, bib'itum*, to "drink."] To drink in; to absorb.

Im-bĭ-bĭ'tion. [Lat. **Imbibi'tio, o'*nis*;** from the same.] The act of drinking in or sucking up moisture; the penetration of a liquid among the molecules of a solid body.

Im'brĭ-cate, or **Im'brĭ-cāt-ed.** [Lat. **Imbrica'tus;** from *im'brico, imbrica'tum*, to "cover with tiles" (from *im'brex*, a "roof-tile").] Having an appearance of tiles successively overlapping one another; placed over one another like tiles or shingles on a roof:—applied to parts of plants.

Im'brĭ-cāt-ing. [Lat. **Im'bricans;** from the same.] A term applied to the folioles of a compound leaf when, during the *sleep* of the plant, they apply themselves along the petiole, which they entirely conceal, covering one another like tiles on a house-top, directed from the base to the summit.

Im'brĭ-ca-tĭve. [Lat. **Imbricati'vus;** from the same.] See IMBRICATING.

Im-mar'ġĭ-nate. [Lat. **Immargina'tus;** from *in*, priv., and *mar'go*, a "border."] Having no marked border; destitute of a rim or border:—applied to parts of plants.

Im-me'dĭ-ate, Im-me-dĭ-a'tus.* [From the Lat. *in*, negative, and *me'dium*, "something between, or intervening."] (Fr. *Immédiat*, ĕ'mā'-de-ā'.) Literally, "with nothing intervening." In Botany, proceeding directly from a part without the intervention of another part.

Im-mersed'. [Lat. **Immer'sus;** from *immer'go, immer'sum*, to "plunge under, or into, water."] Beneath the surface of water; growing wholly under water:—applied to plants.

Im-mer'sion. [Lat. **Immer'sio;** from the same.] The act of plunging a body in a liquid.

Im-mob'ĭ-lis.* [From the Lat. *in*, priv., and *mo'veo*, to "move."] Immobile; immovable; not having a free motion on the part which bears it:—applied to anthers wholly attached to the filament.

Im-mo-bĭ-lĭ-zā'tion. [From the same.] The act of rendering a part immovable, of preventing all possibility of movement in this part. It is especially fractured bones and morbid articulations that are immobilized.

Im-mor'tal Flŏw'er. (Fr. *Immortelle*, ĕ'moR'-tĕl'.) A name given to several species of *Antennaria, Helichrysum*, and *Gnaphalium*, in which the scales of the involucre are colored, dry, and scarious.

Im-mu'nĭ-tў. [Lat. **Immu'nitas;** from *immu'nis*, "exempt," "free from duty."] Exemption; a condition which causes that certain persons escape from a prevailing disease.

Im-pact'ed. [Lat. **Impac'tus;** from *impin'go, impac'tum*, to "drive or dash against," to "drive in."] A term used in reference to the head of the child when fixed in the pelvic cavity.

Im-pac'tion. [From the same.] A fracture of the skull into several pieces, of which some project outward and some are directed inward.

Im-pal'pa-ble. [From the Lat. *in*, "not," and *pal'po*, to "feel," to "stroke."] Incapable of being felt; so fine as not to be perceived by the touch: as, *impalpable* powder. The structure of a mineral is termed *impalpable* if no grains can be detected with the eye, as chalcedony.

Im'par, ar*is.* [From the Lat. *in*, negative, and *par*, "equal."] Odd; not even; unequal. See GANGLION IMPAR.

Im-par-ĭ-ner-va'tus.* [From the Lat. *im'par*, "unequal," and *ner'vus*, a "nerve."] Having unequal nervures; impariner'vate:—applied to leaves.

Im-par-ĭ-pen'nate. [Lat. **Imparipenna'tus;** from *pen'na*, a "feather" or "quill."] The same as IMPARIPINNATE.

Im-par-ĭ-pin'nate. [Lat. **Imparipinna'tus;** from *im'par*, "unequal," and *pin'na*, a "feather," a "wing."] Unequally pinnate; having an unequal number of leaflets; pinnate with a single leaflet at the apex, as the Ash and the Rose.

Im-pa'tĭ-ens.* A genus of herbaceous plants of the natural order *Geraniaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of the United States. Their popular names are *Balsam, Touch-me-not*, and *Jewel-Weed.*

Impa'tiens No'li-Me-Tan'ge-re.* The systematic name of the Touch-me-not, a native of Europe. It is emetic, cathartic, and diuretic.

Im-pen-e-tra-bil'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Impenetrabil'itas, a'tis;** from *in*, negative, and *pen'etro*, to "pierce," to "penetrate," to "enter into."] A property of matter, by which no portion of it can occupy the same place at the same time with another portion. It is one of the essential properties of matter.

Im-per-a-to'rĭ-a Os-tru'thĭ-um,* or **Peūced'a-num Ostru'thium.*** Masterwort, a plant of the order *Umbelliferæ*, a native of Europe. Its root is bitter, tonic, and stimulant.

Im-per'fect. [Lat. **Imperfec'tus;** from *in*, negative, and *perfi'cio, perfec'tum*, to "finish."] Incomplete:—applied to flowers which want either anthers or pistils.

Im-per-fo-lĭ-a'tus.* [From the Lat. *in*, negative, and *perfolia'tus*, "pierced through the leaves."] Having leaves that are not perfoliate.

Im-per'fo-rate. [Lat. **Imperfora'tus;** from *in*, negative, and *per'foro, perfora'tum*, to "bore through."] Abnormally occluded:—applied to the anus, vagina, etc.

Im-per-fo-ra'tion. [From the same.] Permanent and abnormal occlusion of canals or apertures which naturally ought to be open. It is always a congenital malformation.

Im-pe'rĭ-al. A cooling beverage prepared by mixing half an ounce each of cream of tartar and fresh lemon-peel, bruised, with four ounces of white sugar and three pints of boiling water.

Im-pe-tĭg'ĭ-nous. [Lat. **Impetigino'des, Impetigino'sus;** from *impeti'go.*] Having impetigo.

Im-pe-ti'go,* gen. **Im-pe-tĭg'ĭ-nis.** [From the Lat. *im'peto*, to "invade."] (Fr. *Dartre*, dȧrtr.) A skin-disease marked by small, irregularly circumscribed pustules, chiefly on the extremities, slightly elevated, and terminating in a laminated scab, unaccompanied by fever, and not contagious; humid or running tetter.

Im-pe-tĭ-o-la'ris.* [From the Lat. *in*, priv., and *peti'olus*, a "petiole."] Having no petiole.

Im-plan-ta'tus.* [From the Lat. *in*, "in," and *plan'to, planta'tum*, to "set," to "plant."] Implanted:—applied to certain diseases. (See ENTHETIC.) The term is also applied to crystals attached by one of their ends to a rock.

Im-plex'ous. In Botany, entangled; interlaced.

Im-plĭ-ca'tus.* [From the Lat. *in*, "in," or "into," and *pli'co, plica'tum*, to "fold," or "wrap."] The same as COMPLICATED, which see.

Im-plu'vĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *in*, "upon," and *plu'via*, "rain."] A shower-bath.

Im-pon-der-a-bil'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Imponderabil'itas, a'tis.**] The quality of being imponderable.

Im-pon'der-a-ble. [Lat. **Imponderab'ilis;** from *in*, negative, and *pon'dero*, to "weigh."] Incapable of being weighed:—applied to light, heat, electricity, magnetism, etc.

Im-pos'thume. [Probably a corruption of the Lat. *aposte'ma.*] Another term for an abscess. See ABSCESS.

Im'po-tence, Im'po-ten-cў. [Lat. **Impoten'tia;** from *in*, negative, and *pos'sum*, to "be able."] (Fr. *Impuissance*, ȧm'pwè'sȯnss'.) Weakness; want of power, especially of virile power; inability to perform the act of coition. See ADYNAMIA, ANAPHRODISIA, and STERILITY.

Im'po-tent. [Lat. **Im'potens;** from the same.] Incapable of procreating or impregnating.

Im-preg-nā'tion. [Lat. **Impregna'tio, o'nis;** from the Low Latin *impreg'no, impregna'tum*, to "make fruitful," to "make pregnant."] The act of making, or state of being, pregnant; fecundation. In Botany, the fertilization of the ovary by the pollen.

Impregnation, Diseases affecting the. See CARPOTICUS.

Im-pres-sĭ-bil'ĭ-tў. [For etymology see next article.] Susceptibility; the property which organized substance possesses of being modified molecularly by certain agents, such as miasma, poisons, etc.

Im-pres'sion. [Lat. **Impres'sio;** from *im'primo, impres'sum*, to "print," to "imprint."] The act of imprinting; a mark made by pressure; an indentation; an effect on the nervous system arising from a communication between an external object and an organ of sense.

Im-pu'ber, er*is.** [From the Lat. *in*, negative, and *pu'ber*, "of ripe age."] Without hair on the pubes; not arrived at adult age.

Impuissance. See IMPOTENCE.

Im'pulse. [From the Lat. *impel'lo, impul'sum*, to "impel."] Motion produced by suddenly communicated force; incentive; influence of appetite or passion on a person; an inclination which impels a person to do something.

Im-pul'sion. [From the same.] The act of impelling; a motion suddenly communicated from one body to another; impulse.

Im-pus-tu-la'tus.* [From the Lat. *in*, negative, and *pustula'tus*, "having pustules."] Having no red spots; impus'tulate.

I'mus Ven'ter.* "Lowest Belly." The lowest part of the abdomen, between the umbilicus and the pudenda.

In. A Latin particle signifying "in," "within," "into," "on," "against." It is often negative, and sometimes intensive. Before *b, m*, and *p* the *n* is changed to *m*,—*e.g.*, *imbibe* for *inbibe*, *immobilis* for *inmobilis*, *impotent* for *inpotent*, etc.

In-æ-qual-ĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *inæqua'lis*, "unequal," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having unequal leaves.

In-æ-quĭ-lat'er-al. Unequal-sided, as the leaf of a Begonia. See INEQUILATERAL.

In-al-bu-mĭ-na'tus.* [From the Lat. *in*, priv., and *albu'men.*] A term applied to the embryo of plants not having albumen.

In-an-a-ġen'e-sis.* [From the Gr. *ἰς, ἰνός*, a "fibre," and the Lat. *anagen'esis*, "regenera-

tion."] Muscular regeneration, or reproduction of muscular fibre.

In-a-naph'ŷ-sis.* [From the Gr. *ἰς, ἰνός*, a "fibre," and the Lat. *anaph'ysis*, "renewed growth."] Similar to INANAGENESIS.

In-an'ĭ-mate. [From the Lat. *in*, negative, and *an'ima*, "life."] Lifeless:—applied to bodies that were never endowed with life or have lost it.

In-a'nis.* Empty; not containing anything.

In-a-nĭ'tion. [Lat. **Inani'tio, o'nis;** from *ina'nio, inani'tum*, to "empty" (from *ina'nis*, "empty").] Exhaustion or emptiness of the body, its viscera, or its vessels, from want of food; starvation. The result of total abstinence from food is a gradual diminution of the weight of the body, as the person or animal lives at the expense and by the combustion of its own tissues.

In-an-the-ra'tus.* [From the Lat. *in*, priv., and *anthe'ra*, an "anther."] A term applied to the filaments of stamens when they do not bear anthers.

In-an-ther-if'er-us.* [From the Lat. *in*, priv., *anthe'ra*, an "anther," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] The same as INANTHERATUS, which see.

In-ap-pen-dic-u-la'tus.* [From the Lat. *in*, priv., and *appen'dix*, an "addition."] Having no appendices:—applied mostly to plants.

In-ap'pe-ten-cy. [Lat. **Inappeten'tia**; from *in*, negative, and *ap'peto*, to "desire."] A want or loss of appetite. The same as ANOREXIA.

In-ar-tic'u-late. [Lat. **Inarticula'tus**; from *in*, priv., and *articula'tus*, "articulated."] Having no articulation; inarticulated. Also not having distinct utterance.

In-cal-ŷ-ca'tus.* [From the Lat. *in*, priv., and *ca'lyx*.] Without a calyx.

In-can-dĕs'çence. [Lat. **Incandescen'tia**; from *incandes'co*, to "grow very hot."] The bright appearance presented by solids and liquids when heated to a sufficient degree; white heat; the glowing whiteness of intensely heated bodies.

In-can-dĕs'çent. [Lat. **Incandes'cens**; from the same.] A term applied to a body heated till its surface becomes white and brilliant.

In-cą-nĕs'çent. [From the Lat. *incanes'co*, to "grow hoary or gray."] Having a hoary or gray aspect, caused by the presence of hairs:—applied to leaves, etc.

In-cā'nous. [Lat. **Inca'nus**; from *in*, intensive, and *ca'nus*, "hoary."] Hoary; covered with a white down:—applied to the stems, leaves, etc., of plants.

In-can-tā'tion. [From the Lat. *incan'to, incanta'tum*, to "charm."] A mode of curing disease by charms, etc.

In-car'cer-āt-ed. [Lat. **Incarcera'tus**; from *in*, "in," and *car'cer*, a "prison."] A term applied to the portion of bowel or other substance confined by the stricture in strangulated hernia.

Incarceration. See STRANGULATION.

In-car-nā'tion. [From the Lat. *in*, "in" or "upon," and *ca'ro, car'nis*, "flesh."] Growth of flesh or granulations; production of flesh.

In-car-na'tus.* [From the same.] Flesh-colored; carnation-tinted.

In'cense. [From the Lat. *incen'do, incen'sum*, to "burn."] Perfume exhaled by fire in worship. Also frankincense,—*i.e.*, olibanum.

In-cer-nic'u-lum.* [From the Lat. *incer'no*, to "sift" or "strain."] The pelvis of the kidney into which the urine is strained from the *papillæ renis*.

In'cĭ-dence. [Lat. **Inciden'tia**; from *in'cido*, to "fall upon."] A term for the direction in which one body strikes upon another.

In'cidence, An'gle of. The angle formed by the line in which a body or ray of light moves, and the straight line perpendicular to the plane against which the body or ray strikes.

Incidentia,* in-se-den'she-ą. [From the Lat. *inci'do*, to "cut in."] A name formerly given to medicines which were supposed to consist of sharp particles, as acids and salts.

In-cin-er-ā'tion. [Lat. **Incinera'tio, o'nis;** from *incin'ero, incinera'tum*, to "burn to ashes."] The act of reducing animal or vegetable matter to ashes.

In-cīsed'. [Lat. **Inci'sus.**] Cut irregularly and sharply; cut or gashed; cut rather deeply.

Incised'-Sĕr'rate. [Lat. **Inci'so-Serra'tus.**] Having deeply-slashed serratures:—applied to leaves.

In-cis'ion. [Lat. **Inci'sio, o'nis;** from *inci'do, inci'sum*, to "cut into," to "cut."] The cutting into the integuments or flesh with an instrument; a methodical division of soft parts with a cutting instrument.

In-cĭ-si'vus.* [From the same.] Belonging to the incisor teeth.

In-ci'sor,* plural **In-cĭ-so'rēs.** [From the same.] The four front teeth of both jaws, which have sharp, cutting edges.

In-ci'to-Mo'tor. A term which may be defined as the reverse of EXCITO-MOTOR, which see. In the latter case the excitement originating in the extremities of the nerves is carried to the spinal marrow and *reflected* to the part excited or moved. In the former the excitement originates in the nervous centres and is conveyed thence directly to the muscles.

In-cli'nate, or **In-clined'.** [For etymology see next article.] Bent towards each other, or towards something different:—applied to parts of plants.

In-clĭ-nā'tion. [Lat. **Inclina'tio, o'nis;** from *incli'no, inclina'tum*, to "bend towards" an object, to "incline."] The state of a body or vessel placed obliquely. The angle made by two planes or two lines, or by a plane and a line; or the angle which they would make if they were extended until they met. Also a tendency of the mind; a propensity.

In-clined' Plane. A plane surface inclined at an angle of less than 90° to the horizontal line. The *inclined plane* is one of the mechanical powers or simple machines.

In-clīn'ing. [See INCLINATION.] Falling back considerably from the horizontal line:—applied to parts of plants.

In-clūd'ed. [From the Lat. *in*, "in," and *clau'do*, to "close" or "shut."] Enclosed:—ap-

plied to a part of a flower which does not project beyond another, but is wholly contained in a cavity.

In-co-he'rence. [From the Lat. *in*, negative, and *cohæ're*o, to "stick together," to "cohere."] Want of connection; want of dependence of one part on another.

In-com-bus'tĭ-ble. [From the Lat. *in*, negative, and *combu'ro*, *combus'tum*, to "burn."] Not subject to combustion; that cannot be consumed by fire.

In-com-pat-ĭ-bil'ĭ-tў. [See next article.] The quality of being incompatible. The exclusion of certain diseases by the prevalence of other diseases. Thus, it has been asserted that phthisis and intermittent fevers are exclusive of each other, so that the former does not prevail where the latter prevails.

In-com-pat'ĭ-ble. [From the Lat. *in*, negative, and *compa'tior*, to "suffer together."] Literally, "that cannot be suffered [or allowed] together:"—applied to substances which act chemically on each other and therefore cannot with propriety be prescribed together.

In-com-plete'. [From the Lat. *in*, negative, and *com'pleo*, *comple'tum*, to "fulfil," to "finish."] A term applied to a flower which wants a calyx or corolla.

In-com-pres-sĭ-bil'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Incompressibil'itas, a'tis**; from *in*, negative, and *com'primo*, *compres'sum*, to "press together."] Incapability of being compressed.

In-com-pres'sĭ-ble. [From the same.] A term applied to a body whose volume cannot be diminished by pressure. No body is absolutely incompressible. Liquids are less compressible than solids or gases.

In-con-spic'u-ous. [From the Lat. *in*, negative, and *conspic'uus*, "easy to be seen."] Small in size; not readily observed.

In-con'tĭ-nence. [Lat. **Incontinen'tia**; from *in*, negative, and *conti'neo*, to "contain."] Inability to retain the natural evacuations.

In-cor-po-rā'tion. [Lat. **Incorpora'tio, o'nis**; from *in*, "into," and *cor'pus*, a "body."] The mixing of particles of different bodies together so that they appear to be formed into one body or into a uniform substance.

Incrassantia,* in-kras-san'she-ạ. [The neuter plural of the Lat. *incras'sans*, the present participle of *incras'so*, *incrassa'tum*, to "make thick."] A term applied to medicines supposed to have the power of thickening the humors or the blood when too thin.

In-cras'sāt-ed, or **In-cras'sate.** [From the same.] In Botany, thickened; thickened towards the summit.

In'cre-ment. [Lat. **Incremen'tum**; from *incres'co*, to "increase."] Augmentation; increase; growth.

In-crus-tā'tion. [Lat. **Incrusta'tio, o'nis**, from *incrus'to*, *incrusta'tum*, to "rough-cast," to "incrust."] The act or process of forming a crust. Also a coating of mineral matter; a crust or deposit of stony molecules on bodies plunged or bathed in water charged with calcareous salts.

In-crust'ed, or **In-crus'tate.** A term applied to seeds which grow so firmly to their pericarp as to appear to have but one integument.

In-cu-bā'tion. [Lat. **Incuba'tio, o'nis**; from *in'cubo*, *incuba'tum*, to "lie upon," to "sit on," as eggs.] The act or process by which most birds hatch their eggs. Also the period between the implanting of a disease, or subjection to its causes, and its development.

Incubator. See COUVEUSE.

In'cu-bus.* [From the Lat. *in'cubo*, to "lie or sit upon."] (Fr. *Cauchemar*, kōsh'mȧR'.) The nightmare. See EPHIALTES.

In'cubus Vigilan'tium* (vij-e-lan'she-ŭm). See DAY-MARE.

In-cum'bent. [From the Lat. *incum'bo*, to "lie or lean upon."] Leaning or lying upon or against:—applied to anthers which lie on the inner side of the filaments, etc. The cotyledons are *incumbent* when the back of one of them lies against the radicle.

In-cu'ra-ble. Not susceptible of cure:—applied to patients, and also to diseases.

In-cur'vate. [Lat. **Incurva'tus, Incur'vus**; from *incur'vo*, *incurva'tum*, to "bend," to "curve."] Bent, or curved, inwards; incurved.

In-cur-vā'tion. [Lat. **Incurva'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] A bowing or bending:—applied to the back, etc.

In-curved'. [From the same.] In Botany, gradually curving inwards. The same as INCURVATE.

In'cus,* gen. **In-cu'dis.** (Fr. *Enclume*, ôN'klüm'.) Literally, an "anvil." The largest of the ossicles of the internal ear:—so named from its fancied resemblance to a smith's anvil.

Ind. = *In di'es.** "From day to day," or "daily."

In-def'ĭ-nĭte. [From the Lat. *in*, negative, and *defi'nio*, *defini'tum*, to "limit," to "define."] Either not uniform in number or too many to be readily counted:—applied to petals, stamens, etc.

In-de-his'çent. [Lat. **Indehis'cens**; from *in*, negative, and *dehis'co*, to "gape open."] A term applied to a pericarp that does not open spontaneously when ripe; not opening naturally.

In'dex,* gen. **In'dĭ-cis.** [From the Lat. *in'dico*, to "point out," to "show."] A term applied to the forefinger, because it is used for pointing.

In'dĭ-ạn Ar'row-Root. The root of the *Maranta arundinacea*.

In'dian Corn. The *Zea Mays*, or maize-plant. Many varieties of this cereal are cultivated in the United States. It is a very nutritious and wholesome food, but is deficient in gluten. The quantity of maize raised in the United States is greater than that of any other grain.

Indian Cucumber. See MEDEOLA.

In'dian Hemp. The *Cannabis Indica*.

Indian Mallow. See ABUTILON.

In'dian Pink. The *Spigelia Marilandica*.

Indian Pipe. See MONOTROPA UNIFLORA.

In'dian Rub'ber. A name for caoutchouc.

Indian Sarsaparilla. See HEMIDESMUS INDICUS.

In'dian To-bac'co. The *Lobelia inflata.*

In-dĭ-a'na Ra'dix.* A name for ipecacuanha.

In'dĭ-can. A yellow amorphous substance or principle obtained from *Isatis tinctoria* and other plants which furnish indigo. It contains nitrogen, and is soluble in alcohol, ether, and water. It sometimes exists in normal urine and in sweat.

In-dĭ-cā'tion. [Lat. **Indica'tio, o'nis;** from *in'dico, indica'tum,* to "point out."] That which indicates or points out what ought to be done by the practitioner.

In-dĭ-ca'tor, o'ris.* [From the same.] A muscle of the forefinger. Also termed *Extensor Indicis.* See INDEX.

In'dĭ-cus Mor'bus.* "Indian Disease." A name for the venereal disease:—so called because it was believed to have been first brought to Europe from the West Indies (or the neighboring coast of America) by the Spaniards.

In-dĭg'en-ous. [Lat. **Indĭg'enus;** from *in'du,* for *in,* "in," and *ge'no,* an ancient form of *gig'no,* to "beget," "to "produce."] Native to a country; originally produced in a country or place; aboriginal.

In-dĭ-gest'ĭ-ble. [For etymology see next article.] Difficult to digest, or that cannot be digested.

In-dĭ-ges'tion. [Lat. **Indiges'tio, o'nis;** from *in,* negative, and *dig'ero, diges'tum,* to "set in order," to "digest."] The disease *dyspepsia.*

In-dĭg-ĭ-tā'tion. [Lat. **Indigita'tio, o'nis;** from *in,* "into," and *dĭg'itus,* a "finger."] The passing or thrusting of one part of the intestines into another,—the part which enters being compared to a finger. See INTUSSUSCEPTION.

In-dig-na-bun'dus.* [From the Lat. *indig'nor,* to "be indignant."] Literally, "angry:"—a name given to the *rectus externus* (a muscle of the eye), from the expression of anger or scorn which the action of this muscle imparts.

In'dĭ-go. [A corruption of *In'dico,* the Portuguese and Spanish for "Indian" (Lat. *In'dicum*): so called because it was originally procured exclusively from India.] A blue coloring-matter extracted from the *Indigofera tinctoria,* the anil or indigo-plant, the *Isatis tinctoria,* the *Galega tinctoria,* and other species of plants.

In-dĭ-gof'er-a A'nil.* Another name for the *Indigofera tinctoria.*

Indigof'era Tinc-to'rĭ-a.* The principal plant which yields indigo. It belongs to the natural order *Leguminosæ.* It is cultivated in the East and West Indies.

In-dĭ-gof'er-us.* [From the Eng. *in'digo,* and *fe'ro,* to "bear."] Bearing or producing indigo:—applied to plants.

In'dĭ-go-tāte. [Lat. **Indig'otas, a'tis.**] A combination of indigotic acid with a base.

In-di-got'ĭ-cus.* A very deep blue.

In-dig'o-tin. [Lat. **Indigoti'na.**] The coloring-principle of indigo. It is a blue, volatile, crystallized substance, insoluble in water or alcohol.

In-dis-po-si'tion. The state of being ill or slightly diseased.

In'dĭ-um.* [Named from the indigo-blue line it presents in the spectrum.] A rare metal discovered in blende. It is soft and ductile, and of a bluish silvery color. Specific gravity, about 7.4.

In-dĭ-vid'u-al. [See INDIVIDUALITY.] (Fr. *Individu,* ăN'dĕ'vĕ'dü'.) A single person, organism, or being; a being that cannot be divided without the destruction of one or both parts.

In-dĭ-vid-u-al'ĭ-ty. [From the Lat. *in,* negative, and *divid'uus,* "divisible or divided."] Separate existence; the totality of properties or qualities which distinguish one individual from another of the same species.

In'do-lent. [Lat. **In'dolens;** from *in,* negative, and *do'leo,* to "be in pain," to "suffer."] Nearly free from pain; giving little or no pain:—applied to tumors.

In'do-lēs.* The natural disposition or character.

In-duced' or **In-duc'tive E-lec-triç'ĭ-tў.** Electricity generated by induction, whether magnetic or voltaic. Also called FARADISM. See next article.

In-duc'tion. [Lat. **Induc'tio, o'nis;** from *in-du'co, induc'tum,* to "lead into or on."] The act or process of inferring or establishing a general proppsition from several particular ones; also the proposition thus established. In Electricity, *Induction* is a general term used to denote the mutual or reciprocal action of the electric fluids in adjacent but electrically separated bodies, and is sometimes described as "action at a distance." It is the influence which an electrified body, without the transfer of any part of its charge, exerts through a non-conducting medium upon an adjacent body, whereby the latter, if insulated, is rendered electro-polar. The effects thus produced are called *inductive* or *induced* electricity, or *faradism.* Induction performs an important part in almost all electric phenomena. It is by induction that a piece of steel becomes a temporary magnet when a current of electricity passes near or round it.

In-duc'tive. [From the same.] Capable of leading to; inferring, or persuading by induction.

In-du-men'tum.* [From the Lat. *in'duo,* to "put on," to "cover."] Any hairiness or downy covering of plants.

In-du'plĭ-cate. [From the Lat. *in,* "in" or "inwards," and *du'plico, duplica'tum,* to "double."] A term applied to valvate æstivation, in which the margins of the leaves are inflexed or turned inwards.

In'du-rate, or In'du-rāt-ed. [Lat. **Indura'tus;** from *indu'ro, indura'tum,* to "harden."] Made hard; hardened.

In-du-rā'tion. [Lat. **Indura'tio, o'nis;** from the same.] (Fr. *Endurcissement,* ðN'dür'sès'mðN'.) The state or process of hardening of the tissues from any cause; the hardening of any part from the effect of disease.

In-du-sĭ-a'tus.* Having an indusium.

In-du'sĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *in'duo, indu'tum,* to "put on," to "cover."] The proper

covering of the fruit-dots of ferns; any peculiar membranous covering:—applied to the *amnion*, because it covers the fœtus.

In-du'vĭ-al. [Lat. **Induvia'lis**; from the same.] A term applied to a calyx when it is persistent and covers the fruit, as that of the *Physalis alkekengi*.

In-du'vĭ-ate. [Lat. **Induvia'tus**; from the same.] Covered by *induvia*:—applied to fruits.

In-du'vĭ-um,* plural **In-du'vĭ-ą.** [From the Lat. *in'duo*, to "cover."] A term applied to the whole perianth, or every accessory part of the flower which persists and covers the fruit after maturity of the ovary.

In-e'brĭ-ant. [From the Lat. *in*, intensive, and *e'brius*, "drunk."] Intoxicating.

Inée. See STROPHANTHUS HISPIDUS.

In-em'brў-o-nate. [Lat. **Inembryona'tus**; from *in*, negative, and *em'bryo*.] Having no embryo, germ, or *corculum*.

In-e-quĭ-lat'er-al. [Lat. **Inæquilat'erus**; from *in*, negative or priv., *æ'quus*, "equal," and *la'tus*, a "side."] Having unequal sides, as the leaves of certain plants.

In-er'mis.* [From the Lat. *in*, priv., and *ar'ma*, "arms."] Without spines or prickles; unarmed:—applied to certain plants.

In-ert'. [Lat. **In'ers.**] Inactive; slothful; indolent; sluggish; destitute of motility.

Inertia,* in-er'she-ą. [From the Lat. *in'ers*, "slothful."] A term used to denote the principle or law of the material world that all bodies are absolutely indifferent to a state of rest or motion, and would continue forever at rest, or persevere in the same uniform and rectilinear motion, unless disturbed by the action of some extrinsic force. —(BRANDE.)

Inf. = *Infu'sum*,* an "infusion;" also *Infun'de*,* "pour in."

In'fąn-cў. [Lat. **Infan'tia**; see INFANT.] (Fr. *Enfance*, ɴ'fɔ̃ɴss'.) Early childhood,—usually reckoned from birth to the seventh year. See ÆTAS.

In'fant. [Lat. **In'fans**; from *in*, negative, and *fans*, "speaking."] (Fr. *Enfant*, ɔ̃ɴ'fɔ̃ɴ'.) Originally, a child so young as to be unable to speak; now applied somewhat indefinitely to any young child. See INFANCY.

In-fan'tĭ-cīde. [Lat. **Infantici'da**; from *in'fans*, a "child," or "infant," and *cæ'do*, to "kill."] One who kills, murders, or destroys an infant.

Infan'ticide. [Lat. **Infanticid'ium**; from the same.] Child-murder, distinguished into that which is perpetrated by omission, and that by commission.

In-farc'tion. [Lat. **Infarc'tio, o'*nis*;** from *infar'cio*, *infarc'tum*, to "fill in," or "stuff in."] An obstruction caused by overloaded vessels:—also applied to a sense of oppression, fulness, or stuffing of the chest.

In-farc'tus.* [From the same.] Obstruction of the vessels from excessive fulness.

Infarc'tus, Hem-or-rhag'ic. A morbid condition caused by hyperæmia, or by capillary embolism, resulting in local extravasation.

In-fec'tion. [Lat. **Infec'tio, o'*nis*;** from *infi'cio*, *infec'tum*, to "infect."] The communication of a disease by personal contact with the sick, or by means of effluvia arising from the body of the sick; contagion. The transmission of disease from one individual to another of the same species, or from one animal to another of a different class. The term is sometimes used as synonymous with the *contagium* or agent by which a communicable disease is conveyed.

In-fec'tious. [From the same.] Contagious; corrupting; that may be easily communicated; capable of transmitting disease:—applied to diseases that are capable of transmission from one person to another by contact, or of being conveyed through the atmosphere.

Infecundity. See STERILITY.

In-fe'rĭ-or. Growing below some other organ. A term applied in Botany to the calyx when it is free, and to the ovary when it is adnate to the tube of the calyx. The *inferior planets* are those whose orbits are inside the orbit of the earth,—*i.e.*, Venus and Mercury.

Infe'rior Lon-gĭ-tu'dĭ-nal Si'nus. A vein of the *dura mater*, running along the lower margin of the *falx cerebri*.

In'fe-ro-bran-chĭ-a'tus.* [From the Lat. *in'ferus*, "beneath," and *bran'chiæ*, "gills."] Applied in the plural neuter (*Inferobranchia'ta*) to an order of *Mollusca Gasteropoda* having the branchiæ on both sides of the body under the border of the mantle.

In-fil'trāt-ed. [Lat. **Infiltra'tus**; from *in*, "into," and *fil'trum*, a "strainer."] Strained through; filtered:—applied to an organ or part in the state of filtration.

In-fil-trā'tion. [Lat. **Infiltra'tio, o'*nis*;** from the same.] A straining of fluid substances into the *areolæ* or cellular tissue of a structure:—also applied to the diffusion of any solid or fluid morbid product in the midst of tissue-elements, such as is seen in calcareous, albuminoid, fatty, and tubercular infiltration.

In-fin-ĭ-tes'ĭ-mal. [Lat. **Infinites'imus**; from *in*, negative, and *fini'tus*, "limited."] Infinitely small.

Infirmary. See HOSPITAL.

In-firm'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Infirm'itas**; from *in*, negative, and *fir'mus*, "firm," "strong."] Debility; any disease which has become habitual or chronic; an unsound state of body.

In-flamed'. [Lat. **Inflamma'tus**; from *inflam'mo*, *inflamma'tum*, to "set on fire," to "inflame."] (Fr. *Enflammé*, ɔ̃ɴ'flă'mā'.) In a state of inflammation.

In-flam'ma-ble. [Lat. **Inflammab'ilis**; from the same.] Burning with flame and rapid combustion when touched with fire:—applied to gases or substances that are easily set on fire.

Inflammable Air. See HYDROGEN.

In-flam-mā'tion. [Lat. **Inflamma'tio, o'*nis*;** from the same.] A state of disease characterized by redness, pain, heat, and swelling, attended or not with fever:—termed also *Phlogosis*. Inflammation is a series of changes in a part identical with those which are produced in the same part

by injury caused by a chemical or physical irritant. It is often expressed by the terminal *-itis* added to the name of the organ or part affected: as, *bronchitis*, inflammation of the bronchia; *tonsillitis*, inflammation of the tonsils. See PHLEGMASIA, and PHLOGOSIS.

In-flam'ma-to-ry. [Lat. **Inflammato'rius**; from the same.] Belonging to inflammation; phlogistic; tending to inflame:—applied to fevers.

Inflam'matory Crust. The *buffy coat* of the blood.

Inflam'matory Fe'ver. The state of fever called *synocha*.

In-flāt'ed. [Lat. **Infla'tus**; from *in*, "in," and *flo*, *fla'tum*, to "blow."] Turgid and bladdery; thin, membranous, and swelled:—applied to pods and other parts of plants.

Inflatio.* See EMPHYSEMA.

In-flexed', or **In-flect'ed.** [Lat. **Inflex'us**; from *in*, "in," or "inwards," and *flec'to*, *flex'um*, to "bend"]. Abruptly bent inwards:—applied to parts of plants.

In-flo-rĕs'cence. [Lat. **Inflorescen'tia**; from *inflores'co*, to "blossom."] A mode of flowering; the arrangement of flowers on the stem or branch; the particular manner of flowering. The principal modes or forms of inflorescence are the *spike*, *raceme*, *corymb*, *umbel*, *cyme*, and *panicle*. When the primary axis is terminated by a flower, the inflorescence is *definite* or *determinate*, as in a cyme. The inflorescence is *indefinite* or *indeterminate* when the flowers all arise from axillary buds, as in the raceme and corymb.

In'flu-ence. [From the Lat. *in*, "on," and *flu'o*, to "flow," as any fluid, or as a spiritual essence.] A moral or spiritual power exerted upon some object; a power not directly perceptible to the senses, but perceived only in its effects; the action which a person or body exercises on another person or body.

In-flu-en'za. An Italian word signifying "influence;" because the disease seems to reside in, or be dependent upon, some atmospheric influence. (Fr. *Grippe*, grĕp or grip.) An epidemic disease characterized by the suddenness of its attack, general depression, great heaviness over the eyes, and by a peculiarly distressing fever.

In-fra-ax'il-la-ry. [From the Lat. *in'fra*, "beneath," and *axil'la*, "axil."] Situated beneath the axil.

In-fra-max-il-la'ris.* [From the Lat. *in'fra*, "beneath," and *maxil'la*, the "jaw."] Situated under the jaw; infra-maxillary.

In-fra-or'bĭ-tar, or **In-fra-or'bĭ-ta-ry.** [Lat. **Infraorbita'rius**, or **Infraorbita'ris**; from *in'fra*, "beneath," "below," and *or'bita*, the "orbit."] Situated beneath the orbit of the eye.

In-fra-scap'u-lar. [Lat. **Infrascapula'ris**; from *in'fra*, "beneath," "below," and *scap'ula*, the "shoulder-blade."] Below the shoulder-blade.

In-fra-spī'nate. [Lat. **Infraspina'tus**; from *in'fra*, "beneath," "below," and *spi'na*, a "spine."] Below a spinous process:—applied to a muscle.

In-fun-dib'u-lar, or **In-fun-dib'u-lĭ-form.** [Lat. **Infundibulifor'mis**; from *infundib'ulum*, a "funnel."] Shaped like a funnel:—applied to certain flowers, as the morning-glory.

In-fun-dib'u-lum,* plural **In-fun-dib'u-la.** [From the Lat. *infun'do*, *infu'sum*, to "pour in."] (Fr. *Entonnoir*, ŏN'ton'wȧR'.) A funnel:—applied to the canal leading from the third ventricle of the brain to the pituitary gland; also, in the plural, to three small tubes in the kidney, of a funnel-like shape.

In-fu'sa,* the plural of INFUSUM, which see.

In-fu'sĭ-ble. [From the Lat. *in*, "not," and *fun'do*, *fu'sum*, to "pour," to "pour out," to "melt."] Incapable of being fused. In Mineralogy, not fusible by means of the simple blowpipe. Infusible minerals are called *refractory*.

In-fu'sion. [Lat. **Infu'sio**, *o'nis*, or **Infu'sum**; from *in*, "in" or "upon," and *fun'do*, *fu'sum*, to "pour."] Literally, a "pouring in or upon." The act of steeping some substance in cold or hot water, for the purpose of obtaining a solution of its soluble principle; also the name of such solution. See INFUSUM.

Infusoria.* See next article.

In-fu-so'rĭ-us.* [See INFUSION.] Belonging to infusions; infu'sory. The term is applied in the plural neuter (*Infuso'ria*) to a class of *Radiata*, or *Protozoa*, so extremely minute as to be invisible to the naked eye, found in infusions of various substances, and in stagnant water. They are developed more quickly and abundantly in water which holds organic substances in suspension or solution. The term is also applied to microscopic plants, called *Bacteria* and *Diatoms*. See ANIMALCULE.

In-fu'sum,* plural **In-fu'sa.** [From the Lat. *in*, "upon," and *fun'do*, *fu'sum*, to "pour."] "Infusion." An aqueous pharmaceutical preparation made by treating a drug with water, either cold or hot, but without boiling.

Infu'sum An-gus-tu'ræ.* "Infusion of Angustura." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a preparation made as follows: Take of Angustura, in moderately coarse powder, half a troyounce; water, a sufficient quantity. Moisten the powder with two fluidrachms of water, pack it firmly in a conical percolator, and gradually pour water upon it, until the filtered liquid measures a pint. This infusion may also be prepared by macerating the Angustura in a pint of boiling water, for two hours, in a covered vessel, and straining.

Infu'sum An-them'ĭ-dis.* "Infusion of Chamomile." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for an infusion made as follows: Take of chamomile, half a troyounce; boiling water, a pint. Macerate for ten minutes in a covered vessel, and strain. As a tonic, it is given cold. To assist the operation of emetic medicines it should be administered in the tepid state.

Infu'sum Bray-e'ræ.* "Infusion of Brayera." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made as follows: Take six parts of brayera, in No. 20 powder, and one hundred parts of boiling water. Pour the boiling water upon

the brayera, and let it macerate in a covered vessel until cool.

Infu'sum Ca-lum'bæ.* "Infusion of Columbo." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for an infusion prepared in the same manner as the INFUSUM ANGUSTURÆ, only substituting Columbo for Angustura.

Infu'sum Cap'sĭ-çĭ.* "Infusion of Capsicum." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for an infusion made as follows: Take of capsicum, in coarse powder, half a troyounce; boiling water, a pint. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.

Infu'sum Căr-ў-o-phўl'li.* "Infusion of Cloves." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for an infusion made as follows: Take of cloves, bruised, one hundred and twenty grains; boiling water, a pint. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.

Infu'sum Cin-cho'næ.* "Infusion of Cinchona." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made from six parts of cinchona, in No. 40 powder, one part of aromatic sulphuric acid, and water, a sufficient quantity. This is an efficient preparation, having all the virtues of cinchona itself.

Infu'sum Cincho'næ Fla'væ.* "Infusion of Yellow Cinchona." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a preparation made as follows: Take of yellow cinchona, in moderately fine powder, a troyounce; aromatic sulphuric acid, a fluidrachm; water, a sufficient quantity. Mix the acid with a pint of water; then moisten the powder with half a fluidounce of the mixture, and, having packed it firmly in a conical glass percolator, gradually pour upon it the remainder of the mixture, and afterwards water, until the filtered liquid measures a pint.

Infu'sum Cincho'næ Ru'bræ.* "Infusion of Red Cinchona." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for an infusion prepared exactly as the preceding, only substituting the red for the yellow cinchona.

Infu'sum Dĭg-ĭ-ta'lis.* "Infusion of Digitalis." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made as follows: Take of digitalis, in No. 20 powder, three parts; of cinnamon, in No. 20 powder, three parts; of boiling water, one hundred and eighty-five parts; of alcohol, fifteen parts; of water, a sufficient quantity. Pour the boiling water upon the mixed powders, and macerate for two hours in a covered vessel; then strain, and add the alcohol. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of digitalis, in coarse powder, sixty grains; tincture of cinnamon, a fluidounce; boiling water, half a pint. Macerate the digitalis with the water for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain; then add the tincture of cinnamon, and mix.

Infu'sum Eu-pa-to'rĭ-i.* "Infusion of Thoroughwort, or Boneset." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for an infusion made as follows: Take of thoroughwort, a troyounce; boiling water, a pint. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.

Infu'sum Gentia'næ (jen-she-a'nē) **Compos'ĭ-tum.*** "Compound Infusion of Gentian." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for an infusion made as follows: Take of gentian, in moderately coarse powder, half a troyounce; bitter orange-peel, in moderately coarse powder, coriander, in moderately coarse powder, each sixty grains; alcohol, two fluidounces; water, a sufficient quantity. Mix the alcohol with fourteen fluidounces of water, and, having moistened the mixed powders with three fluidrachms of the menstruum, pack them firmly in a conical percolator, and gradually pour upon them, first the remainder of the menstruum, and afterwards water, until the filtered liquid measures a pint.

Infu'sum Ju-nip'er-i.* "Infusion of Juniper." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for an infusion made as follows: Take of juniper, bruised, a troyounce; boiling water, a pint. Macerate for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain.

Infu'sum Pi'cis Liq'uĭ-dæ.* "Infusion of *Liquid Pitch*, or *Tar*." Tar-water. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for an infusion made as follows: Take of tar, a pint; water, four pints. Mix them, and shake the mixture frequently during twenty-four hours; then pour off the infusion, and filter through paper.

Infu'sum Pru'ni Vir-ġin-ĭ-a'næ.* "Infusion of Wild Cherry." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made from four parts of wild cherry, in No. 40 powder, and water a sufficient quantity to make one hundred parts. Moisten the powder with six parts of water, and macerate for one hour; then pack it firmly in a conical glass percolator, and gradually pour water upon it until the infusion weighs one hundred parts. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of wild cherry bark, in fine powder, half a troyounce; water, a sufficient quantity. Moisten the powder with six fluidrachms of water, let it stand for an hour, pack it firmly in a conical glass percolator, and gradually pour water upon it until the filtered liquid measures a pint.

Infu'sum Quas'siæ* (kwŏsh'e-ē). "Infusion of Quassia." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a preparation made as follows: Take of quassia, rasped, one hundred and twenty grains; water, a pint. Macerate for twelve hours in a covered vessel, and strain.

Infu'sum Sen'næ.* "Infusion of Senna." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a preparation made as follows: Take of senna, a troyounce; coriander, bruised, sixty grains; boiling water, a pint. Macerate for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain.

Infu'sum Sen'næ Com-pos'ĭ-tum.* "Compound Infusion of Senna." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made from six parts of senna, twelve parts of manna, twelve parts of sulphate of magnesium, two parts of fennel, bruised, one hundred parts of boiling water, and a sufficient quantity of water to make one hundred parts. Pour the boiling water on the solid ingredients, and macerate in a covered vessel until cool. Then strain, and add enough water through the strainer to make the infusion weigh one hundred parts. This infusion is the Black Draught of English Pharmacy, and is an

excellent form of administering these cathartics in a liquid state.

Infu'sum Ser-pen-ta'rĭ-æ.* "Infusion of Serpentaria, or Snake-root." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for an infusion prepared in the same manner as the INFUSUM ANGUSTURÆ, only substituting Serpentaria for Angustura.

Infu'sum Spi-ġe'lĭ-æ.* "Infusion of Spigelia." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a preparation made as follows: Take of spigelia, half a troyounce; boiling water, a pint. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.

Infu'sum Ta-rax'a-çi.* "Infusion of Dandelion." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a preparation made as follows: Take of dandelion, bruised, two troyounces; boiling water, a pint. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.

Infu'sum Va-le-rĭ-a'næ.* "Infusion of Valerian." Prepared in the same manner as the INFUSUM ANGUSTURÆ.

Infu'sum Zin-ġib'er-is.* "Infusion of Ginger." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a preparation made as follows: Take of ginger, bruised, half a troyounce; boiling water, a pint. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.

In'ga.* A genus of the order *Leguminosæ*, comprising nearly one hundred and fifty species of trees and shrubs, natives of Brazil, Guiana, Jamaica, etc. Several species furnish a tonic astringent bark called *Barbatimao*. Among these is the *Inga Barbatimao*.

In'ga Spec-tab'ĭ-lis.* The systematic name of the *Guavo Real*, a tree cultivated in Colombia and Panama for its edible pulpy pods, which are two feet or more long and three inches broad. It bears showy white flowers.

In'ga Ve'ra.* A tree of the order *Leguminosæ*, a native of Jamaica. It bears falcate pods, which possess purgative properties.

In-ġes'tus.* [From the Lat. *in'gero, inges'tum*, to "carry in."] A term applied in the plural neuter (*Inges'ta*) to the aliments taken into the body by the mouth.

In-glu'vĭ-ēs.* [Perhaps from the Lat. *in*, "in," and *gu'la*, the "throat."] The craw, or crop, of birds.

In'glu-vin. [From the Lat. *inglu'vies.*] The name of a preparation obtained from the gizzard of chickens.

In-gras'sĭ-as, Wings of. Two portions of the symmetrical halves of the sphenoid bone, termed the large and small wings.

In-grav-ĭ-dā'tion. [Lat. **Ingravida'tio, o'nis**; from *in*, intensive, and *grav'ido, gravida'tum*, to "impregnate."] Impregnation; being with young.

In-gre'dĭ-ent. [Lat. **Ingre'diens**; from *ingre'dior*, to "enter in."] Any substance which enters into the composition of a compound body, or of a medicine.

In'guen,* gen. **In'guĭ-nis.** The lower and lateral part of the abdomen, just above the thigh; the groin.

In'guĭ-nal. [Lat. **Inguina'lis**; from *in'guen.*] Belonging to the groin.

Inguinal Canal, Inguinal Ring. See SPERMATIC CANAL.

Inguinal Hernia. See BUBONOCELE.

In'guinal Lig'a-ment. The same as POUPART'S LIGAMENT, which see.

Ingulatio (in-gu-la'she-o), **o'nis.*** [From the Lat. *in*, "into," and *gu'la*, the "throat."] The introducing or putting anything into the throat; ingula'tion.

In-habĭ-tĭve-ness. [From the Lat. *inhab'ito*, to "dwell in."] A term used by phrenologists to indicate the propensity, observed to be much stronger in some men and some animals than in others, to remain in the place in which they have long resided, or to be attached to their home simply because they have become accustomed to it.

In-ha-lā'tion. [Lat. **Inhala'tio, o'nis**; from *inha'lo, inhala'tum*, to "breathe in."] Originally, a drawing of the air into the lungs:—usually applied to the inspiring of medicated or poisonous fumes with the breath.

In-hā'ler. [From the same.] A name applied to an apparatus constructed for the convenient inhalation of medicinal vapors,—sometimes resorted to in pulmonary affections.

In-hē'rent. [Lat. **Inhæ'rens**, the present participle of *inhæ'reo*, to "stick fast in."] Implanted by nature; innate; permanent; intrinsic. An inherent property of a body is one that is inseparable from it.

In-hĭb'ĭ-to-rў. [From the Lat. *inhib'eo*, to "restrain."] A term applied to certain nerves whose office seems to be to repress the action of the muscles to which they are distributed. Thus, a branch of the vagus going off near the thyroid cartilage is believed to be a depressor nerve of the heart, so that when it is excited the beatings of the heart are less frequent.

In-hu-mā'tion. [Lat. **Inhuma'tio**; from *in*, "in," and *hu'mus*, "ground."] Burial; interment; sepulture of the dead.

In'ĭ-ad. A term applied the same as INIAL used adverbially.

In'ĭ-al. [From the Gr. *ἰνίον*, the "occiput."] Belonging to the occiput; looking to the occiput:—used by Dr. Barclay in reference to the aspects of the head.

In-i'tis, i'dis.* [From the Gr. *ἰς, ἰνός*, "fibre."] Inflammation of muscular fibre or substance:—applied by Feuerstein to rheumatism.

Inj. enem. = *Injicia'tur ene'ma.** "Let a clyster be given."

Inject. = *Injec'tio.** An "injection."

In-jec'tion. [Lat. **Injec'tio, o'nis**; from *inji'cio, injec'tum*, to "throw into."] Any medicated liquor thrown into a natural or preternatural cavity by means of a syringe or an injection-bag: when intended for the rectum, it is termed an *enema*, or *clyster*. In Anatomy, the term injection is applied to the filling of the vessels of any part of the body with some bright or highly colored substance, in order to exhibit their form or

number to better advantage. Thus, a mercurial injection is often used for the minute vessels or capillaries, as, from its perfect fluidity, it readily penetrates the smallest passages, while its metallic brilliancy enables the minutest vascular ramifications to be clearly seen. But a resinous compound — colored red or blue according as the design is to represent the arteries or veins — is perhaps most generally used.

Injection, Hypodermic. See HYPODERMIC INJECTION.

Ink. [Lat. **Atramen'tum**; Fr. *Encre*, ŏNkr.] A liquid used in writing and printing. Black ink is usually composed of nutgalls, sulphate of iron, gum arabic, and water. It is an aqueous solution of the tannate of iron, to which alum is sometimes added as a mordant.

In-Knees. A vulgar name for the deformity termed *Genua valga*.

In-nāte'. [From the Lat. *in*, "in" or "on," and *nas'cor*, *na'tus*, to "be born."] Literally, "inborn," or "produced upon." Adhering to the apex of a thing:—applied to anthers which are attached by their base to the apex of the filament.

In-ner-vā'tion. [Lat. **Innerva'tio, o'nis**; from *in*, "into" or "to," and *ner'vus*, a "nerve," or "strength."] That vital process by which nervous energy is communicated to any part.

In-ner'vis.* [From the Lat. *in*, priv., and *ner'vus*, a "nerve."] A term applied to cotyledons and leaves when the nervures, enveloped by the parenchyma, are not seen externally, and seem not to exist.

Innominata Artery. See ARTERIA INNOMINATA.

In-nom-ĭ-na'tus.* [From the Lat. *in*, priv., and *no'men*, a "name."] Having no name; unnamed.

In-no-vā'tion. [Lat. **Innova'tio**; from *in'novo*, *innova'tum*, to "make new" or "innovate."] In Botany, an incomplete young shoot, especially in Mosses.

In-nu-trĭ'tion. [Lat. **Innutri'tio, o'nis**; from *in*, priv., and *nu'trio*, *nutri'tum*, to "nourish."] Want of nourishment.

In-o-car'pus.* [From the Gr. *ἰς*, *ἰνός*, a "fibre," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] Having fibrous fruit, as the *Inocar'pus edu'lis*, a tree of the order *Leguminosæ*, a native of the East Indian Archipelago.

In-o-chon-dri'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *ἰς*, *ἰνός*, a "fibre," and *χόνδρος*, a "cartilage."] Inflammation of tendons and cartilages.

In-oc-u-lā'tion. [Lat. **Inocula'tio, o'nis**; from *inoc'ulo*, *inocula'tum*, to "ingraft."] The insertion of virus into any part of the body in order to communicate a disease. Either an operative procedure or an accidental occurrence by means of which morbid materials are brought into direct contact with the minute vessels of the skin or of a mucous membrane, or with those of the subcutaneous or submucous tissue.

In-o'dor-ous. [From the Lat. *in*, negative, and *o'dor*, "smell."] Destitute of smell or odor.

In-o-gen'e-sis.* [From the Gr. *ἰς*, *ἰνός*, a "fibre," and *γένω*, to "be born."] The production of fibre.

In-o'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *ἰς*, *ἰνός*, a "fibre."] A fibrous tumor.

Inonction. A French term for INUNCTION, which see.

In-o-pol'ў-pus.* [From the Gr. *ἰς*, *ἰνός*, a "fibre," and the Lat. *pol'ypus*, a "tumor."] A fibrous polypus; a sort of fibrous tumor.

In-or-gan'ic. [Lat. **Inorgan'icus**; from *in*, priv., and *or'ganum*, an "organ."] Destitute of organs:—applied to minerals as distinguished from animals and vegetables.

In-os'cu-lāt-ing. [From the Lat. *in*, "into," and *os'culum*, a "little mouth."] Opening into each other; anastomosing, as the tubes of some plants. See INOSCULATION.

In-os-cu-lā'tion. [Lat. **Inoscula'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] The junction or interunion of different branches of arteries or veins, or of extremities of arteries with the origins of veins.

In'o-site. [From the Gr. *ἰς*, *ἰνός*, a "muscle."] The name of a kind of sugar said to be found only in muscle.

In pulm. = *In pulmen'to.** "In gruel."

Inquest. See INQUISITIO.

In'quest, Cor'o-ner's. An inquisition appointed by a coroner in a case of sudden death, by summoning a jury to make inquiry, upon examination of the body, respecting the cause of death, etc.

In-quĭ-sĭ'tion. [Lat. **Inquisi'tio, o'nis**; from *inqui'ro*, *inquisi'tum*, to "search into," to "inquire."] An inquiry or inquest of jurors, in causes civil and criminal, on proof made of the fact on either side, as in cases of the lunacy of criminals, etc.

In-sal-ĭ-fī'a-ble. [Lat. **Insalifiab'ilis**; from *in*, priv., and *salifiab'ilis*, "capable of being formed into a salt."] A term applied to oxides which are not acids, nor capable of neutralizing acids.

In-sal-ĭ-vā-tion. [Lat. **Insaliva'tio, o'nis**; from *in*, "by," and *saliva'tio*, a "filling with saliva."] The process of mixing the saliva with the food in the act of mastication.

In-sa-lu'brĭ-ous. [From the Lat. *in*, negative, and *salu'bris*, "healthy."] Unhealthy; tending to cause disease.

In-sa-lu'brĭ-tў. [From the same.] The quality of that which injures health or promotes disease.

In-sāne'. [Lat. **Insa'nus**; from *in*, negative, and *sa'nus*, "sane" or "sound."] (Fr. *Fou*, foo.) Mad; wanting intellect; deranged in mind.

In-săn'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Insa'nia, Insan'itas, a'tis**; from the same.] (Fr. *Folie*, fo'le'; Ger. *Geisteskrankheit*, gīs'tes-krănk'hīt, *i.e.*, "sickness of the mind.") Deranged intellect; madness, or lunacy. Insanity takes many forms, and may be due to a multitude of different causes. The most important predisposing cause is a tendency inherited from one's parents or ancestors. When this tendency exists, any unusual excitement or strain upon the mind may develop the disease; which, indeed, may occur when it seems impossible to trace it to any exciting cause. Sometimes the disorder may pass over one generation

and return in the third: thus, a grandparent may be afflicted with the disease, from which his children seem to be exempt, though his grandchildren may become its victims.

As a general rule, insanity is most likely to occur in those whose minds, from whatever cause, are subjected to intense or long-continued excitement: it is scarcely necessary to remark that the more susceptible the mind is to any kind of excitement, the more liable, other things being equal, it is to be affected with insanity. Hence we find that men in a rude or uncivilized state seldom suffer from this disease.

Intemperance is a prolific cause of insanity. The disease arising from this source is noticed under the head of ALCOHOLISM. Some writers classify the different forms of insanity,—1, as those caused by mental *exaltation;* 2, those arising from mental *depression;* and 3, those due to mental *weakness.* The first includes the various forms of insanity as this term is popularly understood; the second, the different forms of MELANCHOLIA; and the third, the affections known as DEMENTIA and IMBECILITY, or IDIOCY (which are noticed under their respective heads).

Insatiable Appetite. See BULIMIA.

In'sect. [See INSECTUS.] A name applied to an articulated animal having six legs and a body divided into three parts, head, thorax, and abdomen: as the common fly, the bee, the ant, the locust, etc. Insects are the highest class of the *Articulata*, or *Arthropoda*, and are the subjects of the science of Entomology.

In-sec'ta,* the plural of the Lat. **In-sec'tum,** an "insect."

In-sec-tif'er-us.* [From the Lat. *insec'tum,* an "insect," and *fe'ro,* to "bear."] A term applied to amber (*succinum*) when it contains insects embedded in its substance.

In-sec-tiv'or-ous. [Lat. **Insectiv'orus;** from *insec'ta,* "insects," and *vo'ro,* to "devour."] Insect-devouring:—applied in the plural neuter (*Insectiv'ora*) to a family of *Mammalia*, including the hedgehog, mole, and shrew; also to plants that capture and devour insects, as the *Dionæa*, *Drosera*, and *Darlingtonia.*

In-sec-tol'o-ġy. [Lat. **Insectolo'gia;** from *insec'tum,* an "insect," and the Gr. λόγος, a "discourse."] A treatise upon insects. The same as ENTOMOLOGY.

In-sec'tum.* [I.e., *An'imal* **insec'tum,** an "incised animal."] A small animal of a particular description. See INSECT.

In-sec'tus.* [From the Lat. *in'seco, insec'tum,* to "cut into."] Incised:—applied in the plural neuter (*Insec'ta*) to a class of *Articulata.* See INSECTUM.

In-sen-sĭ-bil'ĭ-tў. Loss or absence of feeling; the state of being insensible; loss of consciousness.

In-sert'ed. [From the Lat. *in'sero, inser'tum,* to "insert."] In Botany, fixed upon, or growing out of; having a point of attachment. See INSERTION.

In-ser'tion. [Lat. **Inser'tio,** o'*nis;* from *in'sero, inser'tum,* to "implant," to "insert," to "set in."] The attachment of muscle to a bone; also the entrance of a nerve into a muscle or organ. Also the place or the mode of junction of leaves with the stem, etc.; the point or mode of attachment of an organ to its support.

In-ses-so'rēs.* [From the Lat. *insi'deo, inses'sum,* to "sit upon," to "perch."] "Perchers:"—a name applied somewhat loosely to various orders or divisions of birds. C. Bonaparte includes under this term the *Pas'seres, Scanso'res,* and *Accip'itres.*

In'sĭ-dens, en'tis.* [From the Lat. *insi'deo,* to "sit upon."] Sitting upon; resting, or floating on, the surface:—applied formerly to matters supernatant on the urine.

In-sid'ĭ-ous. [From the Lat. *insid'iæ,* an "ambush," a "snare."] Treacherous; crafty:—in Pathology, applied to a disease which does not appear so dangerous or serious as it really is.

In-sĭp'id. [Lat. **Insip'idus;** from *in,* priv., and *sap'idus,* "savory."] Tasteless; vapid; destitute of flavor.

In Si'tu* (ablative of *si'tus,* "situation"). In its natural position or situation.

In-so-lā'tion. [Lat. **Insola'tio,** o'*nis;* from *inso'lo, insola'tum,* to "dry in the sun," to "expose to the sun."] Exposure to the sun to promote the action of one substance upon another; blanching; bleaching. Exposure to the sun as a cause of disease. Also a method of treatment which consists in exposing the patient to the rays of the sun.

Insoluble, or **Insolubility.** See SOLUBILITY.

In-som'nĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *in,* priv., and *som'nus,* "sleep."] Want of sleep; wakefulness; privation of sleep. See AGRYPNIA, and PERVIGILIUM.

In-spec'tion. [Lat. **Inspec'tio,** o'*nis;* from *inspi'cio, inspec'tum,* to "observe" or "examine," to "behold."] Examination by the eye. See EXPLORATION.

In-spĭ-rā'tion. [Lat. **Inspira'tio,** o'*nis;* from *in,* "in," and *spi'ro, spira'tum,* to "breathe."] The act of drawing in the breath.

In-spi'rą-to-rў. [From the same.] A term applied to muscles which by their contraction increase the dimensions of the chest and thus produce inspiration.

Inspissantia,* in-spis-san'she-a. [From the Lat. *in,* intensive, and *spis'so, spissa'tum,* to "thicken."] Agents which augment the density of the plasma, or colorless portion of the blood.

In'spis-sāt-ed. [Lat. **Inspissa'tus;** from the same.] Made thick by evaporation of the thinner parts:—applied to vegetable juices.

In-stil-lā'tion. [From the Lat. *in,* "into," and *stil'lo, stilla'tum,* to "drop."] The method of applying remedies to a part in the form of drops. It is chiefly employed in connection with the eyes. The term is also applied to infusing gradually (as it were drop by drop) some influence into the mind.

In'stinct. [Lat. **Instinc'tus;** from *instin'guo, instinc'tum,* to "move," or "excite."] That power or impulse by which animals are moved, independently of instruction or experience, to perform such acts as are necessary for the preser-

vation of the individual or the race. "Instinct," says Littré, "is a mode of cerebral activity which prompts to perform an act without having a notion of its purpose or end; and to employ means always the same, without ever seeking to get others, or to know the relation between them and its end."

In-stinc'tive. [From the same.] Prompted by instinct; relating to or caused by instinct.

In'stĭ-tūte. [From the Lat. *instit'uo*, to "establish," to "teach."] A principle. The name "Institutes of Medicine" is applied to a book designed to teach the essential principles of medical science.

In'stru-ment. [Lat. **Instrumen'tum**; from *in'struo*, to "provide with," to "furnish."] Any mechanical appliance, tool, or agent used in manipulations or operations.

In-suf-flā'tion. [Lat. **Insuffla'tio, o'nis**; from *in*, "into," and *suf'flo*, *suffla'tum*, to "blow."] The act of blowing into any cavity, or hollow part, by mechanical means, or otherwise.

In'su-la Çer'e-bri.* The "Island of the Brain." A name applied to the intermediate lobe of the brain.

In'su-lāt-ed. [Lat. **Insula'tus**; from *in'sula*, an "island."] Surrounded by non-conductors:—also, in Entomology, applied to discoid *areolæ* of the wing which are without connection with others. See INSULATION.

In-su-lā'tion. [Lat. **Insula'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] The state of being insulated, detached, or separated from surrounding bodies (as an island is detached or separated from the main land):—applied in electrical experiments to the state of a body surrounded by non-conductors.

In'su-lāt-or. [From the same.] A non-conductor; a body that does not readily transmit electricity. Among the insulators are glass, gutta-percha, amber, wax, silk, resin, sulphur, and dry air.

In'te-ġer.* Entire; having no marginal or other division:—applied to leaves of plants.

In'te-gra Va-gi'na.* A sheathing petiole (of a plant) which forms a continuous tube, not slit on one side, as in sedges.

In'te-grant. [Lat. **In'tegrans**; from *in'tegro*, to "make whole," to "complete" or "perfect;" hence, to constitute an essential part of anything.] A term applied to the atoms of simple bodies; also to the smaller particles into which a mineral may be divided without its nature undergoing alteration.

In-teg-rĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *in'teger*, "entire," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having entire leaves:—applied as the specific name of many plants.

In-teg-u-men'ta Flo-ra'lĭ-a.* The calyx and corolla, or floral envelopes.

In-teg'u-ments. [From the Lat. *in'tego*, to "cover."] (Fr. *Tĕgument*, tā'gü'mŏN'.) The cuticle, *rete mucosum*, *cutis*, and adipose tissue, together forming the covering of every part of the body except the nails,—therefore termed *common integuments*. The covering of seeds, etc. See TEGUMENT.

In'tel-lect. [Lat. **Intellec'tus**; from *intel'ligo*, *intellec'tum*, to "understand."] The mind; the understanding; the thinking principle.

Intellect, Diseases affecting the. See PHRENICA.

In-tem'per-ance. [Lat. **Intemperan'tia**; see TEMPERANCE.] Inebriety; the immoderate use of food and drink; excessive indulgence of appetite.

In-tense'. [Lat. **Inten'sus**; from *inten'do*, *inten'sum*, to "stretch" or "put to the utmost stretch," as the string of a harp or bow.] Literally, "kept on the stretch," or "put to the utmost stretch:" thus, we say "intense application." Hence the term signifies carried or raised to the highest degree. Applied to heat, cold, pain, etc.

In-ten'sĭ-tў. [From the same.] High degree of power or activity; the quality of being intense.

In-ten'tion. [From the same.] Literally, stretching, or directing, the mind to some object. Hence, the object which one proposes; a design or purpose. In Surgery, a wound is said to heal by the *first intention* when it cicatrizes without suppuration.

In-ter-ar-tic'u-lar. [Lat. **Interarticula'ris**; from *in'ter*, "between," and *artic'ulus*, a "joint."] Situated between the joints:—applied to cartilages.

In-ter-cal'a-rў. [Lat. **Intercala'ris, Intercala'rius**; from *in'ter*, "between," and *cal* (from the Sanscrit *kâlă*, "time"), an ancient root, signifying a "time" or a "portion of time"?] A term applied to a day inserted in the calendar every fourth year, called *leap-year*; also to any time between the paroxysms of periodical diseases.

In-ter-cel'lu-lar. [Lat. **Intercellula'ris**; from *in'ter*, "between," and *cel'lula*, a "little cell."] Between the cellules of animal or vegetable tissue.

In-ter-cil'ĭ-um.* [Probably a contraction of *intersupercil'ium*, "between the eyebrows."] The space between the eyebrows; the *glabella*.

In-ter-cla-vic'u-lar. [Lat. **Interclavicula'ris**; from *in'ter*, "between," and *clavic'ula*, the "collar-bone."] Between the clavicles:—applied to a ligament.

In-ter-cos'tal. [Lat. **Intercosta'lis**; from *in'ter*, "between," and *cos'ta*, a "rib."] Between the ribs:—applied to arteries and muscles.

In-ter-cur'rent. [Lat. **Intercur'rens, en'tis**; from *in'ter*, "between," and *cur'ro*, to "run."] Occurring or running between:—applied to diseases which occur sporadically during the prevalence of epidemic or endemic diseases.

In-ter'cus, u'tis.* [From the Lat. *in'ter*, "between," and *cu'tis*, the "skin."] Between the skin and the flesh:—applied to dropsy of the cellular tissue.

In-ter-cu-ta'ne-us.* [From the same.] The same as SUBCUTANEUS.

In-ter-fe'rence. [From the Lat. *in'ter*, "between," and *fe'rio*, to "strike;" hence, to "interfere" signifies, properly, to "come between" in a hostile or authoritative manner.] Intervention;

intermeddling. In Optics, applied by Young to certain phenomena produced by the reflection of light on surfaces, which result from the encounter of luminous rays or coincidence of vibrations in certain conditions. In consequence of this coincidence, the luminous effects are destroyed, or their intensity is doubled. As the vibrations of two musical sounds arriving at once at the ear affect the sense with an impression of sound or silence according as they conspire or oppose each other's effects, so two rays of light setting out from the same origin at the same instant, and arriving at the same place by different routes, strengthen or destroy each other's effects, produce intense light or darkness, according to the difference in length of the routes described by them. "This principle," says Sir John Herschel, "regarded as a physical law, has hardly its equal for beauty, simplicity, and extent of application in the whole circle of Science."

In-ter-fo-lĭ-ā'ceous. [Lat. **Interfolia'ceus**; from *in'ter*, "between," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] A term applied to flowers growing between each couple of opposite leaves.

In-ter-lob'u-lar. [Lat. **Interlobula'ris**; from *in'ter*, "between," and *lob'ulus*, a "little lobe."] Between lobes or lobules; situated in the tissue between the lobules of any organ, as *interlobular emphysema*, in which air occupies the parts between the lobules of the lungs.

In-ter-max'il-la-rў. [Lat. **Intermaxilla'ris**; from *in'ter*, "between," and *maxil'la*, a "jaw."] A term applied to a small osseous piece between the maxillary bones.

In-ter-me'dĭ-ate. [Lat. **Interme'dius.**] Half-way between one thing and another. In Botany, standing between two bodies in a different row, as petals when they are alternate with sepals.

In-ter-mis'sion. [Lat. **Intermis'sio, o'nis**; from *intermit'to*, to "leave off for a time," to "discontinue."] An interruption; intermediate pause; a temporary cessation:—applied to fevers, etc.

In-ter-mit'tence. [From the same.] Intermission. The *law of intermittence* or *intermission* is a term used to denote the fact that every organ of animal life acts only in an intermittent manner; that an alternation of activity and repose is essential to animal life. Each organ of sense, fatigued by long-continued sensation, becomes temporarily unfitted to perceive new sensations, and each muscle which has been long or violently contracted needs relaxation to prepare it for new contractions.

In-ter-mit'tent. [Lat. **Intermit'tens, en'tis**; from the same.] A term applied to a disease which disappears and returns again and again at regular or uncertain periods, or to a temporary cessation or suspension either of a function—for example, of the action of the heart, when the pulse is said to intermit—or of a disease, such as ague.

Intermit'tent Fe'ver. [Lat. **Fe'bris Intermit'tens**; Fr. *Fièvre intermittente*, fe-âvr' ăN-tĕR'mè'tôNT'.] A generic term applied to all fevers in which the paroxysm intermits and returns,—usually at nearly regular intervals. Dr. Good employs *An'etus* (from the Gr. *ανίημι*, to "send or let back," to "unstring," as a bow; hence to "relax," to "intermit") as the systematic name of this genus, which includes three principal species, viz., (1) *Quotid'ian* (*quotidia'nus*), the paroxysms of which return every day; (2) *Ter'tian* (*tertia'nus*), in which the disease returns every third day,—that is, on alternate days; (3) *Quar'tan* (*quarta'nus*), in which it returns every fourth day, thus leaving two days between the paroxysms. A more particular notice of these different forms of intermittent will be found under their alphabetical heads. To the above species may be added a fourth, termed *Erratic* (*errat'icus*), in which the fever occurs at irregular intervals.

In-ter'nal. [Lat. **Inter'nus**, "within."] Interior; inward; situated in the inside: opposite to *external*:—applied to diseases that are not superficial.

Inter'nal Cap'sule. A term applied to a narrow band of white matter situated between the lenticular nucleus and the optic thalamus of the brain.

In'ter-node. [Lat. **Interno'dium**, or **Interno'dius**; from *in'ter*, "between," and *no'dus*, a "joint."] A term applied to the phalanges of the hand, being between the joints formed by their united extremities. In Botany, the space between two joints, or nodes, of a stem.

In-ter-oc'u-lar. [Lat. **Interocula'ris**; from *in'ter*, "between," and *oc'ulus*, the "eye."] Between the eyes:—applied to the antennæ of certain insects.

In-ter-o-per'cu-lar. [Lat. **Interopercula'ris.**] Belonging to the *interoperculum*.

In-ter-o-per'cu-lum.* [From the Lat. *in'ter*, "between," and *oper'culum*, a "lid."] A bony formation which, with the *operculum* and *suboperculum*, between which it lies, composes a sort of lid for the great opening of the gills of fishes.

In-ter-os'se-ous. [Lat. **Interos'seus**; from *in'ter*, "between," and *os*, a "bone."] (Fr. *Interosseux*, ăN'tă'ro'sŭh'.) Situated between bones:—applied to arteries and ligaments.

Interosseux. See INTEROSSEOUS.

In-ter-pa-ri'e-tal. [Lat. **Interparieta'lis**; from *in'ter*, "between," and *parieta'lis*, "parietal."] A term applied to a cranial bone between the parietal, frontal, and superior occipital bones in the *Mammifera*.

In-ter-pet'ĭ-o-lar. [From the Lat. *in'ter*, "between," and *peti'olus* or *pet'iolus*, a "petiole."] A term applied to stipules at the base of a petiole, situated between two opposite leaves.

In-ter-pleū-rĭ-cos-ta'lis.* [From the Lat. *in'ter*, "between," *pleu'ra*, a "serous membrane lining the cavity of the thorax," and *cos'ta*, a "rib."] A term applied to the internal intercostal muscles.

In-ter-pos-ĭ-ti'vus.* [From the Lat. *in'ter*, "between," and *po'no, pos'itum*, to "place."] That which is situated between:—applied to stamens situated between the divisions of a simple perianth.

In-ter-rupt'ed. [Lat. **Interrup'tus**; from *in'ter*, "between," and *rum'po*, *rup'tum*, to "break."] Separated by intervals; having the continuity broken.

In-ter-rup'te-Pin-na'tus.* [From the Lat. *interrup'tus*, "interrupted," and *pinna'tus*, "pinnate."] Interruptedly-pinnate; having small pinnate leaflets, intermixed with larger ones.

In-ter-scap'u-lar. [Lat. **Interscapula'ris**; from *in'ter*, "between," and *scap'ula*, the "shoulder-blade."] Between the shoulder-blades: as, the *interscapular* region.

In-ter-sec'tion. [Lat. **Intersec'tio, o'nis**; from *in'ter*, "between" or "across," and *sec'tio*, a "cutting."] A "cutting across," or crossing, of two lines or objects, or the point at which two lines cross each other. See CHIASMA.

In-ter-spī'nal. [Lat. **Interspina'lis**; from *in'ter*, "between," and *spi'na*, a "spine."] Between spines or spinous processes.

In'ter-stĭce. [Lat. **Intersti'tium**; from *in'ter*, "between," and *sto*, to "stand."] The slight separation between organs or parts of organs; the minute interval which separates the molecules of bodies.

Interstitial, in-ter-stish'al. [Lat. **Interstitia'lis**; from the same.] Situated between; pertaining to interstices. A term applied in Physiology to the tissue which exists between the proper elements of any structure, namely, some form of connective tissue.

INTERSTI'TIAL ABSORP'TION, also termed INTER'NAL ABSORP'TION. The absorption, in cases of abscess, of textures between the cyst and the skin, by which the cyst gradually approaches the surface:—also applied to the process by which the effete materials of the various organs and tissue are removed.

In-ter-trans'verse, or **In-ter-trans-ver'sal.** [Lat. **Intertransversa'lis**; from *in'ter*, "between," and *transver'sus*, "transverse."] Between the transverse processes of the vertebræ.

In-ter-tri'go, ġ'inis.* [From the Lat. *in'ter*, "between," and *te'ro*, *tri'tum*, to "rub" or "wear."] An excoriation, or galling, of the skin about the anus, axilla, or other part of the body, with inflammation and moisture.

In'ter-val. [Lat. **Interval'lum**; from *in'ter*, "between," and *val'lum*, a "fence" or "wall."] Originally, the space between two fences or boundary-lines. The distance which separates two points of space or two points of time.

In-ter-val'var, or **In'ter-valved.** [Lat. **Intervalva'ris,** or **Interval'vis**; from *in'ter*, "between," and *val'va*, a "valve."] Between valves:—applied to a partition which separates the valves of a pericarp.

In-ter-ve'nĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *in'ter*, "between," and *ve'na*, a "vein."] The space or area of parenchyma between the veins of a leaf.

In-ter-ver'te-bral. [Lat. **Intervertebra'lis**; from *in'ter*, "between," and *ver'tebra.*] Between the vertebræ:—applied to cartilages and ganglions.

In-tes'tĭ-nal. [Lat. **Intestina'lis**; from *intesti'num*, an "intestine."] (Fr. *Entérique*, ŏN'tā'rēk'.) Belonging to the intestines:—applied to fevers, fistulas, entozoa, etc.

Intes'tinal Juice. A transparent, limpid liquid, of aromatic odor and alkaline reaction, secreted by the glands of Lieberkühn in the small and large intestines. It is heavier than water, and is coagulable by heat. Its action on aliments is not well elucidated.

In-tes'tĭne, or **In-tes'tĭnes.** [Lat. **Intesti'num**, plural **Intesti'na**; from *in'tus*, "within."] The long membranous tube continuing from the stomach to the anus, in the cavity of the abdomen; the bowels, or entrails.

In'tĭ-ma.* [From the Lat. *in'timus*, "innermost."] The inner coat of the blood-vessels. See next article.

In'tima Tu'nĭ-ca Va-so'rum.* The "innermost coat of the vessels." The name of the inner surface of the blood-vessels.

In-to-nā'tion. [Lat. **Intona'tio, o'nis**; from *in'tono*, *intona'tum*, to "thunder."] The same as BORBORYGMUS, which see.

In-tor'tion, or **In-tor'sion.** [Lat. **Intor'tio** or **Intor'sio, o'nis**; from *intor'queo*, *intor'tum* or *intor'sum*, to "twist," to "twine."] The phenomenon presented by certain plants twining their flexible stalks around others for support.

In-tor'tus.* [From the same.] Twisted upon itself:—applied to parts of plants.

In-tox-ĭ-cā'tion. [Lat. **Intoxica'tio, o'nis**; from *in*, "into," and *tox'icum*, a "poison."] Literally, the "infusing of poison into" the system:—applied to the effects of alcoholic liquors or narcotic substances used in excess; ebriety. See TEMULENCE.

Intoxication, ăN'tox'e'kā'se-ŏN'. [For etymology see preceding article.] A French term usually employed to denote malarial poisoning,—*e.g.*, *Intoxication des Marais* (dā mă'rā'), "poisoning from marshes;" *Intoxication tellurique* (tĕ'lü'rēk'), "earth-poisoning," or "poisoning from the soil."

In-tra-fo-lĭ-ā'ceous. [Lat. **Intrafolia'ceus**; from *in'tra*, "within," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Situated between the leaf or petiole and the stem, as certain stipules.

In-tra-mar'ġĭ-nal. [Lat. **Intramargina'lis**; from *in'tra*, "within," and *mar'go*, a "border."] Situated within the margin.

In-tra'rĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *in'tra*, "inward."] Turned inwards,—that is, toward the centre of a flower.

In-tra-ver'te-brāt-ed. [Lat. **Intravertebra'tus**; from *in'tra*, "within," and *vertebra'tus*, "vertebrated," or "having vertebræ."] A term applied to animals having their osseous system within the body. The same as *vertebrated* in its ordinary acceptation.

In'trĭ-cate. [Lat. **Intrica'tus**; from *intri'co*, *intrica'tum*, to "entangle."] Entangled; complicated:—applied to parts of plants, etc.

In-trĭ-ca-tu'ra.* [From the Lat. *intri'co*, *intrica'tum*, to "entangle."] An entangling or matting of the hair. (See PLICA.) Also the same as CHIASMA.

In-trin'sic. [Lat. **Intrin'secus.**] Internal; inherent; inborn; genuine; essential:—applied to the internal muscles of certain organs.

In-tro-duced′. [From the Lat. *in′tro*, "into," and *du′co, duc′tum*, to "lead."] A term applied to plants that are naturalized or cultivated, or adventive, in a country of which they are not natives.

In-tro-flexed′. [From the Lat. *in′tro*, "inwards," and *flec′to, flex′um*, to "bend."] Bent strongly inwards :—applied to parts of plants.

In-tro′ĭ-tus.* [From the Lat. *in′tro*, "inwards," and *e′o, i′tum*, to "go."] Entrance. Hence the term *introitus* (or *apertura*) *pelvis superior* is applied to the upper or abdominal strait of the pelvis.

In-trorse′. [Lat. **Intror′sus.**] Turned inwards, towards the axis or pistil, as some anthers.

Introsusception. See INTUSSUSCEPTION, and INVAGINATION.

In-tu-mĕs′çence. [Lat. **Intumescen′tia ;** from *intumes′co*, to "swell."] A swelling; an increase in volume of the tissue of any part or organ :—applied in the plural (*Intumescen′tiæ*) to an order of the class *Cachexiæ* of Cullen's nosology.

In-tus-sus-çep′tion. [Lat. **Intussuscep′tio, o′nis ;** from *in′tus*, "within," and *suscip′io, suscep′tum*, to "receive."] The taking of nourishment into the interior as a principal part of the process of nutrition of plants and animals. Also a condition in which a portion of intestine has passed, for some length, within another portion (as a small tube might slide into a larger one), thereby obstructing the passage of their contents and causing serious disease; indigitation; invagination.

In′u-la.* [A corruption of *Hele′nium.*] A Linnæan genus of the class *Syngenesiæ*, natural order *Asteraceæ* (or *Compositæ*). Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the root of *Inula Helenium* (Elecampane). It is tonic and gently stimulant.

In′ula He-le′nĭ-um.* The plant Elecampane.

In′u-lin, or **In′u-lĭne.** [Lat. **Inuli′na.**] A vegetable product discovered in the *Inula Helenium*, or Elecampane. It is a peculiar principle, isomeric with starch, and has been found in the root of chicory. It is soluble in boiling water, and is deposited unchanged from the solution when the liquor cools.

In-unc′tion. [Lat. **Inunc′tio, o′nis ;** from *in*, "into," "upon," and *un′guo, unc′tum*, to "anoint."] (Fr. *Onction*, ôNk′se-ôN′, or *Inonction*, ĕ′nôNk′se-ôN′.) The act of rubbing in ointment, or simply of anointing. This is a method of applying certain substances to the cutaneous surface, the object being to promote their absorption. Inunction implies more or less friction, the substance employed being rubbed with the hand into some part of the skin. The rubbing must be performed gently, and it may be aided by heat. The preparations which are employed for inunction include glycerin, liniments, oils, ointments, and compounds made of vaseline, etc.

In-un′dāt-ed. [Lat. **Inunda′tus ;** from *in-un′do, inunda′tum*, to "overflow."] Flooded; sometimes covered with water, sometimes dry :—applied to plants which in certain seasons live under water.

In-us′tion. [Lat. **Inus′tio, o′nis ;** from *in*, "in," and *u′ro, us′tum*, to "burn."] A term applied to the burning operation of the cautery.

In-vaġ-ĭ-nā′tion. [Lat. **Invagina′tio, o′nis ;** from *invagi′no, invagina′tum*, to "sheathe."] Another term for INTUSSUSCEPTION. Also an operation for hernia, in which, after reduction, the skin is thrust by the finger of the operator into the canal, so as to form a *cul-de-sac* open externally, retained by means of sutures, etc., till inflammation and adhesion ensue, with the view of obliterating the canal.

In′va-lid. [Lat. **Inval′idus ;** from *in*, negative, and *val′idus*, "strong."] A term applied to those suffering from sickness or debility.

In-vā′sion. [Lat. **Inva′sio, o′nis ;** from *inva′do, inva′sum*, to "invade," to "seize."] The first development of the phenomena of a disease; access :—used to express the manner in which a disease commences. The mode of onset or invasion of an illness is often an important factor in forming a diagnosis as to its nature.

In-ver-mĭ-nā′tion. [From the Lat. *in*, "within," and *ver′mino, vermina′tum*, to "have worms."] The diseased condition caused by the presence of *Entozo′a*, or worms, in the intestinal canal.

In-verse′, or **In-vert′ed.** [From the Lat. *inver′to, inver′sum*, to "turn inward."] Turned upside down; reversed. In Botany, this term is used where the apex is in the direction opposite to that of the organ with which it is compared.

In-verse′lў. [From the same.] In a contrary position; end for end; upside down.

In-ver′te-brāte. [Lat. **Invertebra′tus ;** from *in*, negative, and *vertebra′tus*, "vertebrated."] Having no vertebræ :—applied to animals, in the plural neuter (*Invertebra′ta*), in contradistinction to the *Vertebrata*.

In-vol′u-cel. [Lat. **Involucel′lum ;** diminutive of *involu′crum.*] A secondary or partial involucre.

In-vo-lu′cral. [Lat. **Involucra′lis ;** from *involu′crum*, an "involucre."] Belonging to an involucre.

In-vo-lu′crāt-ed, or **In-vo-lu′crate.** [Lat. **Involucra′tus ;** from the same.] Having an involucre.

In′vo-lu-cre. [Lat. **Involu′crum ;** from *invol′vo, involu′tum*, to "wrap up."] A membrane covering any part. A set of bracts surrounding a flower-cluster, or a whorl of bracts situated at the base of an umbel or a capitulum. Sometimes it forms a kind of outer calyx to each flower, as in the Mallow.

In-vo-lu′crĭ-form. [Lat. **Involucrifor′mis ;** from the same.] Resembling an involucre.

In-vol′un-tą-rў. [From the Lat. *in*, "against," and *volun′tas*, "will."] Compulsory; performed without volition; independent of the action of one's will.

In′vo-lūt-ed, or **In′vo-lute.** [Lat. **Involu′tus ;** from *in*, "inward," and *vol′vo, volu′tum*, to "roll."] Rolled inwards from the edges :—applied to leaves in vernation.

In-vo-lu-tĭ-fo'lĭ-ous. [Lat. **Involutifo'lius**; from *involu'tus*, "folded in," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having leaves folded inward from summit to base.

I'o-dāte. [Lat. **I'odas, a'tis.**] A combination of iodic acid with a base.

I'o-date of Cal'cĭ-um. A salt which exists in sea-water and is said to be a valuable antiseptic. It has been used medicinally in febrile diseases.

I'odate of Po-tas'sĭ-um. A salt which has been proposed as a substitute for chlorate of potassium. It produces the same curative effects more quickly, more energetically, and in smaller doses. It is said to be especially beneficial in diphtheria and gangrenous stomatitis.

I'o-dāt-ed. [Lat. **Ioda'tus**; from the Lat. *io'dium*, "iodine."] Containing iodine.

Iode. See IODINIUM.

I-o'dēs.* [From the Gr. *ἰός*, "verdigris," "poison."] Full of verdigris; also poisonous.

I-od'ic. [Lat. **Iod'icus**; from the Lat. *io'dium*, "iodine."] Belonging to iodine:—applied to an acid, also termed *oxyodic*.

I-od'ĭ-ca.* [The neuter plural of *iod'icus*; see IODIC.] A class of pharmaceutical remedies, consisting of preparations of iodine.

I'o-dīde. [Lat. **Iod'idum**; from *io'dium*, "iodine."] A combination of iodine with a simple body. The iodides of iron, lead, mercury, potassium, and sulphur are officinal.

I'odide of Ba'rĭ-um. A salt which crystallizes in small, colorless needles, very soluble in water. It has been employed as an alterative in scrofulous affections and morbid growths.

I'odide of Eth'ȳl, or **Hȳ-drĭ-od'ic E'ther.** A colorless liquid obtained by the action of hydriodic acid on alcohol. It is not inflammable, is insoluble in water, and has a pungent taste and ethereal odor. It appears to be an antispasmodic and general stimulant. It acts also as a powerful anæsthetic when sufficiently long inhaled. It is commended as a remedy for phthisis and chronic bronchitis.

Iodide of Lead. See PLUMBI IODIDUM.

Iodide of Potassium. See POTASSII IODIDUM.

Iodina.* See IODINIUM.

Iodine. See IODINIUM.

I-o-din'ĭ-um;* also written **I-o'dum,*** **I-o'dĭ-um,*** **I-od'ĭ-na,*** and **I-od'ĭ-num.*** [From the Gr. *ἰώδης*, "violet-colored."] (Fr. *Iode*, ē'od'.) "Iodine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a simple body obtained from certain sea-weeds, and from sponge. Iodine operates as a general excitant of the vital actions, especially of the absorbent and glandular systems. It is much employed as a remedy in scrofula, in nearly all the forms of this disease. In over-doses it is an irritant poison. A serious objection to its extensive employment as a medicine arises from its operating very unequally on different persons. A dose which would act very moderately in a large majority of cases will sometimes produce, in certain constitutions, the most distressing symptoms, such as extreme restlessness, nausea, palpitations, vomiting and purging, violent cramps, etc., attended with permanently injurious effects on the system. The physician should, therefore, unless he is thoroughly acquainted with the idiosyncrasy of his patient, commence the use of this remedy with great caution: after observing its effects, he may gradually increase the dose, if it should seem advisable to do so. See IODUM.

I'o-dism. [Lat. **Iodis'mus**; from *io'dium*, "iodine."] The derangement of the system produced by the continued administration of iodine and its salts. Its effects are similar to those of bromism.

Iodium.* See IODINIUM.

Iodoform. See IODOFORMUM.

I-od-o-for'mum.* [From the Lat. *io'dum*, "iodine," and *formyle*.] "Iod'oform." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a volatile compound of carbon, hydrogen, and iodine, which is in the form of small, yellow, lustrous crystals, of a peculiar, almost insuppressible odor. It is soluble in alcohol and ether. Its properties are anæsthetic and antiseptic. Externally, it is much used in the form of ointment as a stimulant anæsthetic application to painful or irritable ulcers, and to cancer. It is not much used internally.

I-o-dog-no'sis.* [From the Lat. *io'dium*, "iodine," and the Gr. *γιγνώσκω*, to "know."] A knowledge of the properties of iodine.

I-o-dom'e-the.* [From the Lat. *io'dium*, "iodine," and the Gr. *μέθη*, "drunkenness."] The nervous state induced by too free use of iodine. See IODISM.

I-o-doph'thĭ-sis.* [From the Lat. *io'dium*, "iodine," and *phthi'sis*, a "wasting."] *Tabes*, or wasting, caused by the abuse, or excessive use, of iodine. See IODISM.

I'o-dous. [Lat. **Iodo'sus**; from *io'dium*, "iodine."] Belonging to iodine:—applied to an acid.

I-o'dum.* [From the Gr. *ἰώδης*, "violet-colored."] (Fr. *Iode*, ē'od'.) The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) of iodine, a non-metallic element. Specific gravity, 4.94. It is a crystalline solid, with a color and lustre like those of graphite. It has a distinctive odor, and a sharp, acrid taste. It is a volatile substance, and evaporates even at common temperatures. In this state it is said to be the heaviest of all vapors or gases, its gravity compared with air being 8.7. It is freely soluble in alcohol and ether, and sparingly soluble in water. Iodine resembles chlorine in chemical habitudes, and is one of the monad elements. It combines with hydrogen to form hydriodic acid.

I-od'u-ret. [Lat. **Iodure'tum**; from *io'dium*, "iodine."] A combination of iodine with a simple body.

I-o-nid'ĭ-um.* A genus of plants of the order *Violaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of subtropical parts of South America. The root of *Ionidium microphyllum* is a powerful emetic and purgative. Other species of this genus have emetic properties. The root of *Ionidium Ipecacuanha* is called White Ipecacuanha.

Ionid'ium Brev-ĭ-cau'le.* A plant, indigenous in South America. Its root is emetic.

Ionid'ium Mar-cuc'ci or **Mar-cu'tĭ-i*** and **Ionid'ium Par-vĭ-flo'rum.*** The systematic names of two South American plants, supposed to be the source of *cuichunchulli*, which is highly commended as a remedy for elephantiasis. It is said to be diaphoretic and diuretic, and, in large doses, emetic.

I-on'thus.* [From the Gr. *ἰονθος*, "down."] The down, or soft hair, which precedes the beard. Also a pimple on the face, resembling, or identical with, *Acne*.

I-op'ter-us.* [From the Gr. *ἰον*, a "violet," and *πτερόν*, a "wing."] Having wings of a violet color; iop'terous:—applied to certain insects.

Ip'e-cac. The popular name of ipecacuanha.

Ip-e-cac-u-an'ha.* [This word is said to signify *vomiting-root*.] "Ipecac." A name given to several and very different species of plants. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) of the root of *Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha*, otherwise called *Ipecacuanha Radix* ("Root of Ipecacuanha"). Ipecacuanha in small doses is a diaphoretic and expectorant; in large doses it is an emetic. A moderate dose sometimes acts on the bowels.

I-po-mœ'a.* [From the Gr. *ἰψ*, a "worm," and *ὁμοιος*, "like."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Convolvulaceæ*. It comprises, besides other species, the *Ipomœ'a purpu'rea*, or Morning Glory. Many or all of the species are purgative.

Ipomœ'a Ba-ta'tas.* A systematic name of the Sweet Potato.

Ipomœ'a Bat-a-to-i'dēs.* A twining plant, a native of South America. It has a purgative root.

Ipomœ'a Çœ-ru'le-a,* or **Phar'bĭ-tis Nil.*** A plant, a native of India, the seeds of which are purgative.

Ipomœ'a Ja-la'pa,* Ipomœ'a Pur'ga.* Names for the jalap-plant.

Ipomœ'a Pan-du-ra'ta.* The Wild Potato Vine, or Man of the Earth, a trailing plant, a native of the Atlantic section of the United States. Its root is said to act like rhubarb. According to Dr. Gray, its root often weighs from ten to twenty pounds.

Ipomœ'a Tur'pe-thum.* A plant, a native of India, which produces a resin called *turpeth*, used as a purgative.

I-răl'gĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *i'ris*, and the Gr. *ἀλγος*, "pain."] Pain of the iris; iral'gy.

Ir-ĭ-an-kis'trĭ-um,* Ir-ĭ-an-kis'tron.* [From the Lat. *i'ris*, and the Gr. *ἀγκιστρον*, a "fish-hook."] An instrument, hook-shaped, used in the operation for artificial pupil by separation.

Iridaceæ,* ĭr-e-da'she-ē, or **Ir'ĭ-dēs.*** A natural order of endogenous herbaceous plants, including the *Iris*, *Crocus*, *Pardanthus*, and *Gladiolus*, which are prized for their beauty. Saffron is procured from the *Crocus sativa*.

Ir-ĭ-dæ'mĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *i'ris*, *ir'idis*, the "iris," and the Gr. *αἱμα*, "blood."] Hemorrhage from the iris.

Iridalgia.* See IRALGIA.

Ir-ĭ-da'tio, o'nis.* [From the Lat. *i'ris*, *ir'idis*, the "rainbow."] The property of producing the appearance of the colors of the rainbow; irida'tion.

Ir-ĭ-daux-e'sis.* [From the Lat. *i'ris*, the "iris" of the eye, and the Gr. *αὔξησις*, "increase."] Thickening or growth of the iris by the exudation of fibrin into its substance.

Ir-ĭ-dec'to-mus.* [From the Lat. *i'ris*, and the Gr. *ἐκτέμνω*, to "cut out."] An instrument or kind of knife used for the operation of iridectomy; an iridec'tome.

Ir-ĭ-dec'to-mў. [Lat. **Iridecto'mia**; from the same.] The operation of removing or cutting out a portion of the iris. See CORECTOMIA.

Ir-ĭ-dec-tro'pĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *i'ris*, and *ectro'pium*, "eversion."] Eversion of a portion of the iris; iridec'tropy.

Ir-ĭ-den-tro'pĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *i'ris*, and *entro'pium*, "inversion."] Inversion of a portion of the iris.

Ir-ĭ-de-re'mĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *i'ris*, and the Gr. *ἐρημία*, "destitution," "deficiency."] Defect, or imperfect condition, of the iris.

Irides,* ĭr'e-dēz, the plural of the Lat. **I'ris**, forming the Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See IRIDACEÆ.

Ir-ĭ-dĕs'çent. [From the Lat. *i'ris*, the "rainbow."] A term applied to minerals exhibiting the colors of the rainbow.

I-rid'e-sis.* [From the Gr. *ἰρις*, *ἰριδος*, the "iris" of the eye, and *δέω*, to "bind."] An operation for artificial pupil, which consists in binding with a thread a portion of the iris, so as to strangulate it.

I-rid'ĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *i'ris*, the "rainbow."] A rare metal, named in allusion to the variety of colors exhibited by its solutions. It is extremely hard, and the most infusible of all known metals. Specific gravity, about 22. It was discovered in 1803, associated with the ore of platinum. Pure iridium is not acted on by acids or by aqua regia. It is used to make nibs of gold pens. It can be fused in the flame of the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe. An alloy of iridium and platinum is the material used for the international standard of length and weight. It is almost indestructible.

Ir-ĭ-do-a-vŭl'sion. [From the Lat. *i'ris*, and *avel'lo*, *avul'sum*, to "tear away."] A term applied to the total removal of the iris and tearing it away from its periphery.

Ir'ĭ-do-çēle.* [From the Lat. *i'ris*, and the Gr. *κήλη*, a "tumor."] Hernia in which a portion of the iris is protruded.

Ir'ĭ-do-cho-roi-di'tis.* Inflammation of the iris and choroid coat of the eye.

Ir'ĭ-do-çĭ-ne'sis.* [From the Lat. *i'ris*, and the Gr. *κίνησις*, "motion."] The movement of the iris, its contraction and expansion.

Ir'ĭ-do-çў-cli'tis.* [From the Gr. *ἰρις*, the "iris," and *κύκλος*, a "circle."] Inflammation of the iris and ciliary circle of the eye.

Ir'ĭ-do-di-al'ў-sis.* [From the Lat. *i'ris*, and the Gr. *διάλυσις*, a "separation."] The oper-

ation for artificial pupil by separation. See CORECTODIALYSIS.

Ir-ĭ-do-do-ne'sis.* [From the Lat. *i'ris*, and the Gr. *δόνησις*, an "agitation."] Trembling or agitation of the iris.

Iridomalacia,* ĭr'e-do-ma-la'she-a. [From the Lat. *i'ris*, and the Gr. *μαλακία*, "softness."] Softening of the iris.

Ir-ĭ-don'cus.* [From the Lat. *i'ris*, and the Gr. *ὀγκός*, a "tumor."] Tumor or swelling of the iris; a tumid iris.

Ir-ĭ-do-pĕr-ĭ-phă-çi'tis.* [From the Gr. *ἶρις*, the "iris," *περί*, "about," and *φακός*, a "lentil," also a "lens."] Inflammation of the capsule of the lens of the eye.

Ir-ĭ-do-pla'nĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *i'ris*, and the Gr. *πλανάω*, to "wander."] The same as IRIDODONESIS, which see.

Ir-ĭ-dor'rha-gas.* [From the Gr. *ἶρις*, the "iris," and *ῥαγάς*, a "fissure."] Fissure of the iris.

Ir-ĭ-dos'mĭne. A native alloy of iridium and osmium, which occurs in small grains and scales of a steel-gray color and metallic lustre, also in hexagonal prisms. Specific gravity, from 19.5 to 21. It is as hard as quartz, and is well adapted for the nibs of gold pens.

Ir-ĭ-dot'o-mў. [Lat. **Iridoto'mia**; from *i'ris*, and the Gr. *τέμνω*, to "cut."] The operation for artificial pupil by incision. See CORECTOMIA.

Ir-ĭ-dot'ro-mus.* [From the Lat. *i'ris*, and the Gr. *τρόμος*, a "trembling."] The same as IRIDODONESIS, which see.

I'ris,* gen. **Ir-ĭ-dis.** Originally, a "rainbow." A delicate circular membrane of the eye, floating in the aqueous humor, suspended vertically behind the cornea, and perforated to form the pupil. It received its name from the variety of its colors. Also the name of a plant.

I'ris.* A genus of perennial plants of the order *Irida'ceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Europe, the United States, etc. Their roots are generally cathartic and emetic. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the rhizome and rootlets of *I'ris versic'olor*. It is cathartic and diuretic.

I'ris Flor-en-ti'na.* "Florentine Orris." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the rhizome of the *Iris Florentina*. It is cathartic, and, in large doses, emetic. It is valued chiefly for its agreeable odor. It is a native of Europe.

I'ris Fœ-tĭ-dis'sĭ-ma.* A perennial plant, a native of Europe, possessing cathartic and emetic properties. It has been recommended as a remedy for dropsy.

I'ris Ger-man'ĭ-ca.* The systematic name of the Flower de Luce, which is cultivated for its showy flowers. Its root is acrid and cathartic.

I'ris Pseū'do-A-co'rus.* Yellow Iris, a European plant, sometimes cultivated for the beauty of its flowers. Its root is purgative.

I'ris Ver-sic'o-lor.* Blue Flag. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the rhizome of the *Iris versicolor*. It is a native of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, etc. It is emetic and cathartic.

Ir-ĭ-sā'tion. [Lat. **Irisa'tio, o'nis**; from *i'ris*, the "rainbow."] The effect of the decomposition of light by the prism, observed in many bodies, shells, and insects, caused by the particular arrangement of the molecules on their surface by fissures, etc.

I'rish Moss. The *Chondrus crispus*.

I-rit'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to iritis; irit'ic.

I-ri'tis.* Inflammation of the iris.

I'ron. [Lat. **Fer'rum**; Gr. *σίδηρος*; Fr. *Fer*, faiR; Ger. *Eisen*, ī'zen.] The strongest, most common, and most useful of the metals. Some of its compounds afford medicines of great value. Combined with a small quantity of carbon, thus forming steel, it possesses great hardness. Iron has the rare property of capability of being welded. Specific gravity, about 7.7. It is one of the elements which are essential constituents of the human body. Pure iron is a very rare substance. The metal which is commonly called iron is a compound of iron and carbon.

Iron Filings. See FERRI RAMENTA.

Iron Wire. See FERRI FILUM.

Ir-rā-dĭ-ā'tion. [Lat. **Irradia'tio, o'nis**; from *irra'dio, irradia'tum*, to "shine upon."] The phenomenon of the apparent enlargement of a body strongly illuminated, as a fixed star. Also illumination.

Ir-re-du'cĭ-ble. [From the Lat. *in*, negative, and *redu'co, reduc'tum*, to "reduce."] (Fr. *Irréductible*, ĕ'rā'dük'tĕbl'.) A term applied to fractures, luxations, hernia, etc., when they cannot be reduced.

Irréductible. See IRREDUCIBLE.

Ir-reg'u-lar. [From the Lat. *in*, negative, and *reg'ula*, a "rule."] Deviating from rule; abnormal:—applied to the pulse when the beats are separated by unequal intervals, and to functions when they are disturbed with respect to time, as the bowels, and menstruation; also to flowers the petals of which are unlike in form or size.

Ir-rĭ-gā'tion. [From the Lat. *ir'rigo, irriga'tum*, to "water."] The continual application of a lotion by dropping water on an affected part.

Ir-rĭ-ta-bil'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Irritabil'itas, a'tis**; from *irri'to, irrita'tum*, to "provoke," to "excite."] A property peculiar to muscular substance, by which it contracts on the application of a stimulus. In Medicine, the term denotes undue excitability of an organ or tissue from disease or disorder.

Ir'rĭ-ta-ble. [Lat. **Irritab'ilis**; from the same.] Endued with irritability; easily irritated. In Physiology, capable of feeling a stimulus and of responding to it.

Ir'rĭ-tant. [From the same.] That which causes irritation, pain, inflammation, and tension, either by mechanical or chemical action. The terms *irritants* and *counter-irritants* are applied to remedies used in diseases. (See COUNTER-IRRITATION.) Alkalies, strong acids, caustic salts, croton oil, and other acrid vegetable substances are irritants.

Ir-rĭ-tā'tion. [From the same.] The excessive action of any stimulus, causing a morbid in-

crease in the circulation or sensibility. Also the state of a part which is irritated.

Ir'rĭ-tā-tĭve Fe'ver. That violent derangement of the system excited by great irritation, as from wounds, ulcers, etc.

Ir-vin'gĭ-a.* A genus of trees of the order *Simarubaceæ* or *Burseraceæ*, comprising several species, natives of tropical Africa. Some of them bear edible fruits.

Irvingia Barteri.* See MANGIFERA GABONENSIS.

Is-a-del'phus.* [From the Gr. *ἴσος*, "equal," and *ἀδελφός*, a "brother."] Having diadelphous stamens forming two equal packets; isadel'phous.

Is-an-the'rus.* [From the Gr. *ἴσος*, "equal," and the Lat. *anthe'ra*, an "anther."] Having anthers equal or alike; isanthe'rous.

I-san'thus.* [From the Gr. *ἴσος*, "equal," and *ἄνθος*, a "flower."] Having regular flowers; having the teguments of all their flowers alike; isan'thous.

Isan'thus.* A genus of plants of the order *Labiatæ*:—so called because, unlike the other *Labiatæ*, their corolla is almost regular.

Is'a-tis Tinc-to'rĭ-a.* Woad, an herbaceous plant of the order *Cruciferæ*, a native of Europe, from which an inferior kind of indigo is procured.

Is-ehæ'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἴσχω*, to "restrain," to "suppress," and *αἷμα*, "blood."] A term applied to a morbid suppression of a normal flow of blood, as in the case of the catamenia.

Is-ehĭ-ad'ic. The same as ISCHIATIC, which see.

Ischiadocele.* See ISCHIOCELE.

Is-ehi'a-gra.* [From the Gr. *ἰσχίον*, the "haunch," and *ἄγρα*, a "seizure."] Gout in the haunch; also sciatica.

Is-ehĭ-ăl'gĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἰσχίον*, the "hip," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Is'chialgy; pain in the ischium.

Is'ehi-as, a'dis.* [From the Gr. *ἰσχίον*, the "hip."] Gout, or a rheumatic affection, of the hip-joint.

Is-ehĭ-at'ic. [Lat. **Ischiat'icus.**] Belonging to the ischium.

Is-ehĭ-a-ti'tis.* Inflammation of the ischiatic nerve.

Ischiatocele.* See ISCHIOCELE.

Is-ehĭ-dro'sis.* [From the Gr. *ἴσχω*, to "suppress," and *ἱδρώς*, "sweat."] Deficiency, or suppression, of sweat, or of transpiration.

Is-ehĭ-drot'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to ischidrosis.

Is'ehĭ-o-. [From the Gr. *ἰσχίον*, the "hip."] A prefix denoting connection with the ischium, or with the hip-joint.

Is'ehĭ-o-çēle.* [From the Gr. *ἰσχίον*, the "hip," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] Hernia at the ischiadic foramen. It is very rare.

Ischion.* See ISCHIUM.

Is'ehĭ-o-neū-răl'gĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *is'chium*, the "hip," and *neural'gia*, "pain of a nerve."] Ischiatic neuralgy; sciatica.

Is-ehĭ-oph'thĭ-sis.* [From the Gr. *ἰσχίον*, the "hip," and *φθίσις*, a "wasting."] Literally, "consumption, or wasting, of the hip-joint." Hip-joint disease. See COXARUM MORBUS.

Is'ehĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *ἰσχίς*, the "loin."] (Fr. *Os de l'Assiette*, ō d'lă'se-ĕt'.) The posterior and inferior bone of the pelvis, distinct and separate in the fœtus or infant; or the corresponding part of the *os innomina'tum* in the adult.

Is-ehu'rĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ἴσχω*, to "suppress," and *οὖρον*, "urine."] Retention or stoppage of the urine. A genus of the order *Epischeses*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Is-ehu-rĭ-oph-thăl'mĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *ischu'ria*, and *ophthal'mia*, "inflammation of the eyes."] Ophthalmia from suppression of the urine.

I-ser'tĭ-a.* A genus of shrubs or small trees of the order *Rubiaceæ*, natives of Central America, bearing handsome scarlet flowers. The bark of *Isertia coccinea* is reputed to be febrifuge. Its leaves have been used as tonic and astringent.

I'sin-glass. [Probably a corruption of the Ger. *Hausenblase*, hŏw'zẹn-blā'zẹh, or hŏw'zẹn-blās; from *hause*, a "sturgeon," and *blase*, a "bladder."] Fish-glue, prepared chiefly from the air-bladder of the sturgeon. See ICHTHYOCOLLA.

I-soch'ro-nous, or **I-soch'ro-nal.** [Lat. **Isoch'ronus**; from the Gr. *ἴσος*, "equal," and *χρόνος*, "time."] Enduring an equal space of time, or performed in equal times, as the vibrations of a pendulum.

I-soch'ro-us.* [From the Gr. *ἴσος*, "equal," and *χρόα*, "color of the skin."] Of uniform color; isoch'röous.

I-so-cli'nal, I-so-clin'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Isoclin'icus**; from the Gr. *ἴσος*, "equal," and *κλίνω*, to "incline."] Of equal inclination.

I-sod'ro-mus.* [From the Gr. *ἴσος*, "equal," and *δρόμος*, a "course."] Similar to ISOCHRONUS, which see.

I-so-dȳ-nam'ic. [Lat. **Isodyn'amus**; from the Gr. *ἴσος*, "equal," and *δύναμις*, "power."] Having equal powers, or growing with equal force; isodyn'amous:—applied to a dicotyledonous embryo; also to a line passing through points of the earth where the magnetic influence is the same.

I-so-gon'ic. [Lat. **Isogon'icus**; from the Gr. *ἴσος*, "equal," and *γωνία*, an "angle."] Having equal angles.

Is'o-lāt-ed. [From the Italian *isola*, ē'so-lă, an "island."] The same as INSULATED, which see.

I-so-mĕr'ic. [From the Gr. *ἴσος*, "equal," and *μέρος*, a "part."] Composed of the same elements in the same proportions, but chemically and physically different, or consisting of the same elements, as the diamond and graphite, both being chemically pure carbon.

I-som'er-ism. [Lat. **Isomeris'mus**; from the same.] (Fr. *Isomérie*, ē'zo'mā'rē'.) The state of compounds that are isomeric; identity in respect to the quality and quantity of the constituents, with essential difference of chemical or physical properties.

I-som'er-ous. [From the same.] Equal in number. An isomerous flower is one in which all the parts are equal to each other in number.

Isomerus.* See ISOMERIC.

I-so-met'ric. [From the Gr. *ἴσος*, "equal," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] A term synonymous with *monometric*, and denoting a system of crystallization in which all the axes are equal and cross one another at right angles, as a cube.

I-so-mor'phism. [Lat. **Isomorphis'mus.**] The state or arrangement of bodies that are isomorphous.

I-so-mor'phous. [Lat. **Isomor'phus**; from the Gr. *ἴσος*, "equal," and *μορφή*, "form."] Of the same form:—applied to substances which resemble each other in their crystalline forms, but differ in their component parts.

I'so-morphs. [See ISOMORPHOUS.] Substances whose crystalline forms belong to the same system of crystallization. Carbon, gold, silver, copper, tin, and other elements crystallize in identical monometric forms, and are *elemental isomorphs*.

Is-o-nan'dra.* A genus of trees of the order *Sapotaceæ*, comprising eleven species, natives of India, Ceylon, Borneo, and the Malay peninsula. They are lofty forest-trees.

Isonan'dra Gut'ta.* A large tree, a native of Borneo, Sumatra, and the Malay peninsula. It attains a height of about seventy feet, and a diameter of from three to five feet. The gutta-percha of commerce is the inspissated milky juice of this tree. The average quantity yielded by each tree (when cut down) is twenty pounds.

Is-o-path'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to isopathy; isopath'ic.

I-sop'a-thy. [Lat. **Isopathi'a**; from the Gr. *ἴσος*, "equal," "exactly like," or "the same," and *πάθος*, an "affection" or "disease."] A branch of Homœopathy which recommends the administration of virus as a remedy in the same disease by which it is produced. Thus, it is said that small-pox may be cured by minute doses of variolous matter, etc. The difference between Isopathy and Homœopathy, as the latter is commonly understood, is indicated by the etymology of the terms. Homœopathy aims to cure disease by inducing a condition of the system *similar* to that produced by the disease; Isopathy would combat disease by employing *the same* (that is, the disease itself) as a weapon.

I-so-pet'a-lous. [Lat. **Isopet'alus**; from the Gr. *ἴσος*, "equal," and *πέταλον*, a "petal."] Having equal petals.

I-sop'o-dous. [Lat. **Isop'odus**; from the Gr. *ἴσος*, "equal," and *πούς*, a "foot."] Equal-footed:—applied to certain *Crustacea*.

I-sos'çe-lēs.* [From the Gr. *ἴσος*, "equal," and *σκέλος*, a "leg."] Having equal legs or sides:—applied to a triangle.

I-so-stem'o-nous. [Lat. **Isostem'onis**; from the Gr. *ἴσος*, "equal," and *στήμων*, a "stamen."] Having stamens equal to the number of petals.

I-so-ther'mal, or **I-so-ther'mous.** [Lat. **Isother'mus**; from the Gr. *ἴσος*, "equal," and *θέρμη*, "heat."] Of the same degree of heat; of the same temperature. In Physical Geography, *isothermal lines* are lines passing on the surface of the earth through those points at which the mean annual temperature is the same. *Isothermal zones* are spaces on opposite sides of the equator having the same mean temperature and bounded by corresponding isothermal lines.

Is'sue. [Lat. **Fontic'ulus**; Fr. *Fonticule*, fôn'tē'kül'.] A small ulcer or sore produced by art, and kept open by inserting a pea or other small body, with a view to relieve irritation or morbid action in a neighboring part. (See REVULSION.) Also progeny; offspring; lineal descendants.

Isth'mĭ-cus.* [From the Lat. *isth'mus*, a "neck," or "narrow passage."] Belonging to the *isthmus faucium*, or to a neck of land.

Isth-mi'tis, i'dis.* [From the Lat. *isth'mus* fau'cium.] Inflammation of the *isthmus faucium*.

Isthmodes.* See ISTHMOIDES.

Isth-mo-dŷn'ĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *isth'mus* fau'cium, and the Gr. *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Pain in the fauces.

Isth-mo-i'dēs.* [From the Lat. *isth'mus* fau'cium, and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the *isthmus faucium*; isth'moid.

Isth-mo-pa-thi'a.* [From the Lat. *isth'mus* fau'cium, and the Gr. *πάθος*, "disease."] Disease of the fauces.

Isth-mo-ple'ğĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *isth'mus* fau'cium, and the Gr. *πληγή*, a "stroke."] Paralysis of the *isthmus faucium*.

Isth-mop'ў-ra.* [From the Lat. *isth'mus* fau'cium, and the Gr. *πῦρ*, "fire."] Inflammation of the fauces.

Isth'mus.* [Gr. *ἰσθμός*, a "neck."] A term denoting a neck, or narrow passage: as, *isthmus faucium*,—literally, "the narrow passage of the fauces."

Itch. See SCABIES, PSORA, and PSORIASIS.

-Ite. A terminal denoting a salt from a combination of an acid the name of which ends in *-ous*.

I'ter.* A passage of communication between two or more parts.

I'TER AD INFUNDIB'ULUM.* "Passage to the Infundibulum." The passage of communication between the third ventricle of the brain and the infundibulum. It is also termed *fora'men commu'ne ante'rius*.

I'TER A PALA'TO AD AU'REM.* "Passage from the Palate to the Ear." The Eustachian tube.

I'TER A TER'TIO AD QUAR'TUM VENTRIC'ULUM.* "Passage from the Third to the Fourth Ventricle." See AQUEDUCT OF SYLVIUS.

Ith-ў-phўl'lus.* [From the Gr. *ἰθύς*, "straight," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] Having straight leaves.

-Itis. A terminal denoting inflammation of any organ or part indicated by the word to which it is added. Thus, *gastri'tis* [from the Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach"] signifies "inflammation of the stomach;" *spleni'tis* [from the Gr. *σπλήν*, the "spleen"], inflammation of the spleen, etc.

Iulaceous. See JULACEOUS.

I-u'lus,* or **Ju'lus.*** A synonyme for AMENTUM.

Ivoire. See IVORY.

I'vo-rў. (Fr. *Ivoire*, ē'vwȧr'.) The bone-like matter of the tusks of the elephant and some other animals.

Ivory Black. See CARBON, ANIMAL.

Ivory Palm. See PHYTELEPHAS MACROCARPA.

Ivory, Vegetable. See PHYTELEPHAS MACROCARPA.

Ivresse. See TEMULENTIA.

Ivy. See HEDERA.

I'vў-Worts. Lindley's name for the *Araliaceæ*.

Ix-o'ra.* A genus of ornamental shrubs of the order *Rubiaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of India and tropical Africa. The *Ixora coccinea*, a native of India, is used in medicine. The *Ixora Indica* is astringent, and is used as a remedy for dysentery.

Ixo'ra Band-huc'ca.* A shrub, a native of India, employed as an astringent against diarrhœa and dysentery.

J.

Jaborandi, zhȧ-bo-rȧn'dee. The popular name of the *Pilocar'pus pennatifo'lius*, a native of Brazil. It is a powerful diaphoretic and sialagogue. It may be administered in the form of an infusion of the plant, or in that of the alkaloid, pilocarpine. See PILOCARPUS.

Jac-a-ran'da Pro-ce'ra.* A tree of the order *Bignoniaceæ*, a native of tropical America. It is said to be useful in syphilitic affections.

Jacinth. See HYACINTH.

Jacobi Membrana.* See MEMBRANA JACOBI.

Jac-tĭ-tā'tion. [Lat. **Jactita'tio, o'nis;** from *jac'tito, jactita'tum*, to "toss often."] The constant tossing from one position to another, the effect of restlessness in acute diseases.

Jaf'na Moss. A species of moss found in Ceylon, yielding a semi-opaque jelly, nutritious for invalids:—also called *Ceylon moss*.

Ja-la'pa.* [From *Jala'pa*, or *Xala'pa*, its native place.] "Jalap." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the tuberous root of *Exogonium purga*, otherwise called the *Ipomœ'a Jala'pa*. Jalap is an active cathartic, producing copious watery discharges. It is usually given in connection with other medicines which assist or qualify its operation. Combined with the bitartrate of potash, it is much employed as a remedy in dropsy, in hip-disease, and in other scrofulous affections of the joints.

Jala'pa Al'ba.* "White Jalap." A name for the *Convolvulus Mechoacana*, or Mechoacan.

Jal'a-pin, or **Jal'a-pĭne.** [Lat. **Jalapi'na.**] The active principle of jalap.

Jamaica Bark. See BARK, CARIBEAN.

Ja-mai'ca Pep'per. The dried berries of the *Myrtus pimenta*.

Jamai'ca Spir'it. [Lat. **Spir'itus Jamaicen'sis.**] A name for rum.

Jam-bo'sa Vul-ga'ris,* or **Eu-ge'nĭ-a Jam'bos.*** A tree of the order *Myrtaceæ*, a native of India. It bears an edible fruit called Rose-Apple.

James's Pŏw'der. [Lat. **Pul'vis Jaco'bi;** from Dr. *James*, its inventor.] A febrifuge preparation for which the *Pulvis Antimonialis* is substituted.

Jan'ĭ-pha.* A synonyme for a genus of plants otherwise called *Manihot*.

Jan'ipha Man'ĭ-hot,* or **Jat'ro-pha Man'ihot.*** A plant from which tapioca and cassava bread are obtained.

Ja-pan' Earth. The substance termed *catechu*.

Jarret, zhȧ'rā'. The French term for POPLES, which see.

Jasmin. See JASMINUM.

Jasminaceæ,* jas-mĭ-na'she-ē. A natural order of exogenous shrubs, growing abundantly in tropical India. It includes the Jasmine (*Jas'minum*), which yields a fragrant oil. Many botanists include the *Jasminum* under the order *Oleaceæ*.

Jasmine, Yellow. See GELSEMIUM.

Jas-min'e-æ.* The Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See JASMINACEÆ.

Jas'mĭ-num.* A genus of shrubs or climbing plants of the order *Oleaceæ*, comprising numerous species, natives of China, India, Madeira, and other tropical or warm regions. Many of the species are cultivated for the beauty and fragrance of their flowers, and some are used medicinally. The bitter leaves of *Jas'minum floribun'dum* are employed in Abyssinia against the tape-worm.

Jas'minum Gran-dĭ-flo'rum.* A shrub, a native of India, cultivated for ornament. A fragrant essential oil is obtained from it.

Jas'minum Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'le.* (Fr. *Jasmin*, zhȧs'mȧN'.) Jessamine, a plant of the Linnæan class *Diandria*, natural order *Jasminaceæ* or *Oleaceæ*. The flowers, which are fragrant and white, yield an essential oil used as an external application in paralysis and rheumatism. It is cultivated in European and American gardens.

Jas'minum Sam'bac.* A plant, a native of India, cultivated in the United States for the beauty and fragrance of its white flowers. An essential oil is obtained from it.

Jas'per. [Lat. **Jas'pis.**] A silicious mineral, prized for its variegated colors. It is an opaque variety of quartz. It is used in jewelry.

Ja-te-o-rhi'za Pal-ma'ta,* or **Coc'cu-lus Pal-ma'tus.*** A plant of the order *Menispermaceæ*, a native of Mozambique. Its root is a valuable tonic. See COLUMBO.

Jat'ro-pha,* or **Jat'ro-pa.*** A Linnæan genus of the class *Monœcia*, natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

Jat'ropha Cur'cas.* A plant which grows in South America, the West Indies, and Western Africa. The oil obtained from the seeds is similar in its medicinal properties to croton oil, but is less powerful.

Jat'ropha Glau'ca.* A woody plant, a native of India. An oil obtained from its seeds is used as an external application for rheumatism.

Jatropha Manihot.* See JANIPHA MANIHOT, and MANIHOT.

Jat'ropha Mul-tif'i-da.* A shrub found in South America, bearing purgative fruits, which are dangerous on account of the energy of their action.

Jat'ro-phāte. [Lat. **Jat'rophas, a'tis.**] A combination of jatrophic acid with a base.

Jaun'dice. [From the French *jaunisse*, zhō'nēss', "yellowness," or the "yellows;" so named from its color.] See ICTERUS.

Jaunisse, zhō'nēss'. A French term for "jaundice." See ICTERUS.

Jaw. See MAXILLA.

Jecur.* See LIVER.

Jef-fer-so'nī-a Di-phyl'la.* Twin Leaf, an herbaceous plant of the order *Berberidaceæ*, a native of the Northern United States. The root is said to be emetic in large doses, and tonic and expectorant in small doses.

Je-ju'num.* [From the Lat. *jeju'nus*, "fasting," "jejune," "empty."] The second portion of the small intestine:—so named because it is usually found empty, or nearly so, in the dead body.

Jel'ly. The common name for gelatin.

Jequirity, zhā-kē-rē-tee', or je-kir'e-tee'. [This name appears to be of Brazilian (Portuguese) spelling.] A popular name for the seeds (or beans) of the *Abrus precatorius*, a plant or shrub of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, a native of India, but naturalized in other tropical countries. The infusion is much used, being applied externally as a remedy against chronic granular ophthalmia. It is strongly irritant to the eyes. It appears to act in nearly the same manner as burnt alum on proud flesh.

Je-ru'sa-lem Ar'ti-choke. The *Helianthus tuberosus*, a species of sunflower, the root of which resembles the artichoke in taste. The term *Jerusalem* as applied to artichoke is a curious corruption of the Italian term *gira-sole* (jee'rā so'lā), that is, *turn-sun* in English and *heliotrope* (ἡλιοτρόπιον) in Greek.—(HOBLYN.)

Jes'sa-mine. A popular name of several species of *Jasminum* which bear beautiful and fragrant flowers. Cape Jessamine is a synonyme of the *Gardenia*.

Jesu-it's Bark. A name for cinchona, because introduced into Europe by a Jesuit.

Jet. A black, bituminous substance, used for ornaments, vessels, etc.

Jeunesse, zhuh'nēss'. The French term for "youth," or ADOLESCENCE, which see.

Jewel-Weed. See IMPATIENS.

Joint. See ARTICULUS, and NODE.

Joint, Contraction of; Joint, Stiffened. See ANKYLOSIS.

Joint'ed, or **Ar-tic'u-lāt-ed.** In Botany, separate or separable at one or more places into pieces; also furnished with a distinct joint:—sometimes applied to bodies that appear as if they were jointed.

Joue, zhoo. The French word for "cheek." See GENA.

Ju'ba.* A loose panicle, such as is often found in grasses.

Ju'ga,* the plural of JUGUM, which see.

Jugale Os.* See OS MALÆ.

Ju-ga'lēs,* plural of the Lat. **Juga'lis.** A name of the superficial temporal, or zygomatic, nerves, given off from the facial.

Ju-ga'lis.* Belonging to the *os jugale*, or cheek-bone.

Juglandaceæ,* jug-lan-da'she-ē. A small natural order of exogenous trees, natives of the temperate parts of North America and Asia. It includes the Walnut (*Juglans*) and the Hickory (*Carya*). A valuable oil is obtained from some species of *Juglans*. The bark is purgative.

Jug'lans.* [From the Lat. **Jo'vis** *glans*,—*i.e.*, the "nut of Jove."] A genus of trees of the order *Juglandaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of Asia and the United States. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the inner bark of the root of *Juglans cinerea*, collected in autumn. It is a mild cathartic, resembling rhubarb in its operation.

Jug'lans Ni'gra.* The systematic name of the Black Walnut, a native of the United States. It is a large tree, the wood of which is an excellent material for furniture and cabinet-work. It bears an edible fruit.

Jug'lans Re'gī-a.* The systematic name of a tree commonly called English Walnut. It is a native of Asia. It produces an edible nut and valuable timber. The leaves and the hull of the nut have been used in medicine.

Ju'gu-lar. [Lat. **Jugula'ris**; from *ju'gulum*, the "throat."] Belonging to the throat.

Ju'gular Veins. The large veins which run from the head down the sides of the neck, and are termed, according to their situation, *internal* or *external*.

Ju'gu-lum.* [From the Lat. *ju'gum*, a "yoke."] The throat, or fore-part of the neck.

Ju'gum,* plural **Ju'ga.** A Latin word, signifying originally a "yoke;" also a "ridge," or "hill." A term applied in Botany to the ridges, or ribs, on the fruit of umbelliferous plants.

Ju'jube. [Lat. **Juju'ba.**] The fruit of the *Rham'nus Zi'zyphus*, a native of the south of

Europe, from which a pectoral lozenge is prepared.

Jul. = *Jule'pus.** A "julep."

Ju-lā'ceous. [From the Lat. *ju'lus*, a "catkin."] Resembling a catkin.

Ju'lep. [Lat. **Jula'pium**, or **Jule'pus**; Arab. *Juleb*, a "sweet potion."] A liquid medicine of an agreeable taste. It is composed of distilled water and syrups.

Ju'lus.* A Latin term signifying "catkin."

Ju-men-to'sus.* [From the Lat. *jumen'tum*, a "beast of burden."] A term applied to the urine when of a strong rank odor.

Juncaceæ,* jung-ka'she-ē. A natural order of endogenous glumaceous plants, found chiefly in the colder parts of the world. It includes the common Rush (*Juncus*).

Jun-cā'ceous. [Lat. **Junca'ceus**; from *jun'cus*, a "rush."] Resembling the *Juncus*, or rush.

Juncaginaceæ,* jun-kaj-e-na'she-ē. [From *Junca'go*, one of the genera.] A natural order of endogenous aquatic plants, found in most parts of the world.

Jun'ce-us.* The same as JUNCACEOUS.

Jun'ci,* the plural of the Lat. *jun'cus*, a "rush," forming the Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See JUNCACEÆ.

Jun-çī-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *jun'cus*, a "rush."] Formed like a rush:—applied to certain plants.

Junc'ture. [Lat. **Junctu'ra**; from *jun'go*, *junc'tum*, to "join."] A junction; a crisis. In Botany, a joint or articulation.

Jungermanniaceæ,* jung-ẹr-man-ne-a'she-ē. [From *Jungerman'nia*, one of the genera.] A natural order of cryptogamic moss-like plants, found in damp, shady places.

Jun'gle. An East Indian name for a thicket, or a place covered with shrubs, reeds, and high grass, where a fever called *jungle fever* is often developed.

Ju'nĭ-per. The *Juniperus communis*.

Ju-nip'e-ri Cạ-cu'mĭ-nạ.* "Tops of Juniper." A Pharmacopœial name for the tops of the *Juniperus communis*.

Ju-nip'e-rus.* A Linnæan genus of the class *Diœcia*, natural order *Coniferæ*. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the fruit of *Juniperus communis*. It is gently stimulant and diuretic.

Junip'erus Com-mu'nis.* (Fr. *Genèvrier*, zheh-nȧ'vʀe-ȧ'.) The juniper-tree, a native of Europe and the United States.

Junip'erus Sạ-bi'nạ.* (Fr. *Sabine*, sȧ'bĕn'.) The common savin-tree.

Junip'erus Vir-ġin-ĭ-a'nạ.* The systematic name of the Red Cedar, an evergreen tree, a native of the United States. Its wood is reddish, odorous, light, fine-grained, and durable. It is a good material for fence-posts, furniture, lead-pencils, etc.

Ju'pĭ-ter.* An ancient name for tin.

Ju-ras'sic. [Lat. **Juras'sicus**; from *Ju'ra.*] A term applied to the middle portion of the Mesozoic Age, and to the rocks formed during that period, including a group of oölitic rocks found in Mount Jura.

Jurisprudence, Medical. See MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Jus,* gen. **Ju'ris.** Broth or soup.

Jusquiame, zhüs'ke-ăm'. The French term for HYOSCYAMUS, which see.

Jussieuan, jŭs-sū'ạn. Belonging to Jussieu:—applied to a system of arranging plants according to their resemblance to each other, or what is termed the Natural Method.

Jus-tiç'ĭ-ạ.* A genus of plants (herbs or shrubs) of the order *Acanthaceæ*, natives of the tropical and subtropical parts of India and Africa. The *Justicia Ecbolium* is diuretic. Several other species are also used in medicine.

Justic'ia Ad-hạ-to'dạ.* The systematic name of an exotic plant used in medicine. Its root and leaves are said to be antispasmodic. The *Justicia echioides* is diuretic, and the *Justicia pectoralis* is commended as a remedy for a cough.

Justic'ia Pe-dun-cu-lo'sạ.* A synonyme of the *Dianthera Americana*, a native of the United States.

Juvantia,* ju-van'she-ạ. [Plural neuter of the Lat. *ju'vans*, present participle of *ju'vo*, to "help."] Helping, or aiding:—applied to medicines or applications which assuage pain, nervous distress, etc.

Ju-ven'tus,* gen. **Ju-ven-tu'tis.** [From the Lat. *ju'venis*, "young."] (Fr. *Jeunesse*, zhuh'nĕss'.) Youth. (See ADOLESCENCE.) A term applied by some writers to the third stage of life, between about the twenty-fifth and thirty-fifth years.

Jux-tạ-po-sĭ'tion. [From the Lat. *jux'ta*, "near to," and *po'no*, *pos'itum*, to "place."] The manner in which organs are placed with respect to each other.

K.

Kæmp-fe'rĭ-a Ro-tun'da.* A plant of the order *Zingiberaceæ*, a native of India or Ceylon. Its root is a stimulant aromatic, called *Zedoary*.

Kajeput. See CAJUPUTI OLEUM.

Ka'li.* [From the Arabic.] The vegetable alkali; potash.

Ka'li Pu'rum.* "Pure Potash." The *Potassa fusa*.

Ka-lig'en-ous. [Lat. **Kalig'enus**; from *ka'li*, an "alkali," "potash," and the Gr. *γεννάω*, to "generate."] A term applied to metals which form alkalies with oxygen.

Ka'lĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *ka'li*, "potash."] A synonymous term for potassium, the base of potash.

Kal'mĭ-a.* [Named in honor of *Kalm*, a Swedish botanist.] A genus of evergreen shrubs of the natural order *Ericaceæ*, comprising numerous species, five of which are natives of the United States.

Kal'mia An-gus-tĭ-fo'lĭ-a.* "Narrow-leaved Kalmia." Also called **Sheep Lau'rel.** A beautiful shrub, a native of New Jersey, etc. The leaves are said to be poisonous.

Kal'mia Glau'ca.* Pale Laurel, a shrub which grows in bogs in the Northern United States and bears lilac-purple flowers. Its medicinal properties are similar to those of *Kalmia latifolia*.

Kal'mia Lat-ĭ-fo'lĭ-a.* An ornamental evergreen shrub, a native of nearly all the United States (except the Pacific States). Its popular names are *Calico-Bush*, *Laurel*, *Mountain Laurel*, *Lambkill*, etc. Its leaves are poisonous, and are used in medicine.

Ka-ma'la.* "Kamala." (Formerly called *Rottlera*.) The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the glands and hairs from the capsules of the *Mallotus Philippinensis*. In full doses it is actively, and even violently, purgative. It is said to be very efficacious in the treatment of tænia.

Kā'o-lin, or **Kā'o-lĭne.** [Chinese, *Kao-ling*, kā'o-ling'.] China clay; a fine, pure clay, procured by levigation from the felspar of moulder-ing granite, and employed in the manufacture of porcelain. It is a hydrated silicate of alumina.

Kas'su'. A black astringent extract prepared from the seeds of the *Areca Catechu*.

Kat-a-to'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *κατάτονος* (literally, "stretching down"), "depressed."] A peculiar disease, often attended by great mental depression, with cataleptic symptoms.

Keel. See CARINA.

Keeled. Furnished with a keel, or sharp longitudinal ridge:—applied to parts of plants.

Kéloïde, kā'lo'ĕd'. [From the Gr. *κήλη*, a "tumor," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] The French name for a disease resembling cancer, or scirrhus:—also termed *Cancroïde*, and *Scirrhoïde*.

Kelotomia.* See CELOTOMY.

Kelp. The crude soda obtained from the ashes of sea-weed in Holland and on the northern coast of France. It is used in the manufacture of glass and of soap.

Ken-o-pho'bĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *κενός*, "empty," and *φόβος*, "fear."] A morbid fear of empty spaces. The same as AGORAPHOBIA, which see.

Kĕr-a-ti'a-sis.* [From the Gr. *κέρας*, a "horn."] A horn-like excrescence on the temple or forehead.

Kĕr-a-ti'tis.* [From the Gr. *κέρας*, a "horn," also the "cornea."] Inflammation of the cornea.

Kĕr'a-to-de-i'tis.* [From the Gr. *κερατώδης*, the "cornea."] The same as CORNEITIS.

Kĕr'a-tome. [Lat. **Kerato'ma**, *atis*; from the Gr. *κέρας*, a "horn."] A horn-like tumor or swelling.

Ke-rat'o-nyx'is,* or **Çe-rat'o-nyx'is.*** [From the Gr. *κέρας*, gen. *κέρατος*, a "horn," or the "cornea," and *νύσσω*, to "puncture."] An operation for cataract, in which the crystalline lens is depressed by a needle passed through the cornea.

Ke-rat'o-plas'tic. [Lat. **Keratoplas'ticus.**] Belonging to keratoplasty.

Ker-at'o-plas'ty. [Lat. **Keratoplas'tia**; from the Gr. *κέρας*, a "horn," or the "cornea," and *πλάσσω*, to "form."] An operation by which the cornea of an animal has been excised and reapplied, or a new one from another animal put in its place:—also written *Ceratoplasty*, or *Ceratoplastica*.

Keratotome. See CERATOTOME.

Ke-rec'to-my. [Lat. **Kerecto'mia**; from the Gr. *κέρας*, a "horn," or the "cornea," and *ἐκτέμνω*, to "cut off."] The operation of excising the outward layers of the cornea, by which a clear aperture in the middle of a generally opaque cornea may be obtained.

Ker'mēs An'ĭ-mal, or **Ker'mes Ber'ry.** [Lat. **Coc'cus Il'icis.**] A name applied to insects found upon the *Quercus coccifera*, which grows in Southern Europe and in the Levant. They are in the form of round, reddish grains, about the size of peas, found adhering to the branches. They were formerly used for dyeing scarlet. *Kermes* is a Latin form of a word found in several Asiatic languages and signifying a little worm or insect.

Ker'mes Min'er-al. The precipitated sulphuret of antimony:—so named from its resemblance in color to the kermes insect.

Ker-me-si'nus.* Carmine-colored.

Ker'nel. The nucleus or seed of a nut; the edible substance contained in the shell of a nut; also the nucleus of an ovule or a seed. In some cases the kernel consists of the embryo and albumen; but in many seeds the kernel is all embryo.

Kĕr'o-sene. A name of refined petroleum or coal oil which is burned in lamps.

Ketchup. See CATSUP.

Kibe. See CHILBLAIN.

Kid'ney. [Lat. **Ren**, gen. **Re'nis.**] The kidneys are two glandular bodies situated in the lumbar region, consisting of an external or cortical, and an internal or tubular, substance. Their office is to secrete the urine, and thus to carry off the superfluous fluid matter from the system.

Kid'ney-Shaped. [Lat. **Renifor'mis.**] A term applied to a roundish or broadly cordate leaf, concave at the base.

Kiestein, or **Kiestin.** See KYESTEIN.

Ki-ġe'lĭ-a Pin-na'ta.* A tree of the order *Crescentiaceæ*, a native of Abyssinia, Nubia, Guinea, and Senegal. It is held sacred by the people of Nubia, and its fruits, which are two feet long, are used in medicine externally.

Kil'o-gram, or **Kil'o-gramme.** [From the Gr. *χίλιοι*, a "thousand," and the Fr. *gramme.*] A French weight of a thousand grammes, equal to 2.68 (or about $2\frac{2}{3}$) lbs. troy, or $2\frac{1}{5}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

Kilolitre, kĕ'lo-lĕtR', or kil'o-le'tẹr. [From the Gr. *χίλιοι*, a "thousand," and the Fr. *litre.*] A French measure of a thousand litres, equal to 35.3171 English cubic feet.

Kilometre, kil'o-me'tẹr. [From the Gr. *χίλιοι*, a "thousand," and the Fr. *mètre.*] (Fr. *Kilomètre*, kĕ'lo'mĕtR'.) A French measure of a thousand metres, or 4 furlongs, 213 yards, 1 foot, and 10.2 inches.

Ki'nạ-Ki'nạ.* A name for cinchona.

Ki'nāte. [Lat. **Ki'nas, a'tis.**] A combination of kinic acid with a base.

Kin-e-sip'ạ-thў. [Lat. **Kinesipathi'a**; from the Gr. *κινέω*, to "move," and *πάθος*, an "affection" or "disease."] A system of athletic exercises and feats of muscular strength, adopted as a means of curing disease. See MOVEMENT CURE.

Kin-e-sod'ic. [From the Gr. *κίνησις*, "motion," and *ὁδός*, a "way" or "road."] A term applied to the nervous substance believed to form the road (or means of conveyance) to motorial influences.

Kĭ-net'ic. [From the Gr. *κινέω*, to "move."] Motory.

King's E'vil. A name given to the scrofula, from the belief that it might be cured by the touch of royalty.

Kĭn'ic. [Lat. **Kin'icus.**] Called, also, **Cinchon'ic** and **Quin'ic.** A term applied to an acid obtained from cinchona.

Kinkina.* See KINA-KINA.

Ki'no.* "Kino." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the inspissated juice of *Pterocarpus marsupium.* It is a powerful astringent. Kino is a name of various astringent gums. African Kino is the gum of *Pterocarpus erinaceus.* Botany Bay Kino is obtained from *Eucalyptus resinifera.* Butea Kino is the gum of *Butea frondosa.*

Kirsch-Wasser, kĕĕRsh-vȧs'sẹr. "Cherry Water." The German name of a liquor distilled from cherries, stones and all. It is sometimes called "the brandy of Switzerland."

Klep-to-ma'nĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *κλέπτω*, to "steal," and *μανία*, "madness."] A supposed species of moral insanity, actuating the subjects of it to pilfer and steal.

Knee. See GENU.

Knee-Jointed. See GENICULATE.

Knee-Pan. The patella.

Knee'-Pan-Shaped'. In Botany, broad, round, thick, convex on the lower surface, concave on the upper; patelliform.

Knit'ted. [Lat. **Connex'us.**] That stage in the union of fractured bones in which a certain degree of firmness is attained.

Knock-Knees. See GENUA VALGA.

Knot. [Lat. **No'dus**, a "knot."] A solid, inseparable joint; a node of a plant.

Knotted. See ARTICULATUS.

Ko'la Nuts. The seeds of the *Sterculia acuminata.* They are extensively used in Africa, and are chewed for their agreeable effects on the system.

Korectomia.* See CORECTOMIA.

Koumiss, or **Kumiss,** koo'mis. A nutritious drink in common use among the people of Tartary. It seems to be nothing more than mare's milk kept till it becomes sour. It is used for all complaints arising from weak digestion.

Kousso,* Koosso,* or Cusso,* koos'so. The flowers of the *Brayе'ra anthelmin'tica*, long used in Abyssinia, and more recently in Europe, as a remedy against *Tænia*, or tape-worm.

Krạ-me'rĭ-ạ.* An anomalous genus of undershrubs of the order *Polygalaceæ*, or *Leguminosæ*, natives of South America. Its station in the natural system is considered as doubtful. All or nearly all of the species are intensely astringent.

Krame'ria.* "Krameria," or Rhatany. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the root of *Krameria triandra* and of *Krameria tomentosa.* It is generally tonic and powerfully astringent. It is useful in chronic diarrhœa, menorrhagia, and intermittent and putrid fevers. It is also styptic.

Krame'ria Ix-i'nạ.* False Rhatany, a plant, a native of Colombia and Guiana. It is a strong astringent, containing tannin. *Krameria tomentosa* is said to be a variety of *K. Ixina*, and has similar properties. It is a native of Brazil and Colombia.

Krame'ria Tri-an'drạ.* The systematic name of a plant used as an astringent, diuretic, and detergent. It belongs to the natural order *Polygalaceæ.* It is a native of Peru.

Kreasote. See CREASOTE.

Kreatin. See CREATIN.

Kreatinin. See CREATININ.

Kumiss. See KOUMISS.

Kyanite. See CYANITE.

Kȳ-ĕs'te-in, or **Kȳ-ĕs'te-ĭne** (frequently pronounced kī'ĕs-tīn), written also **Cyestein** and **Kiestein.** [From the Gr. *κύω* or *κνέω*, to "be pregnant," and *ἐσθής*, a "garment" or "covering," and, hence, used for "pellicle."] An albuminoid substance discovered floating as a pellicle on the urine of pregnant women,—not confined, however, to utero-gestation, but connected with the lacteal secretion. Taken in connection with other symptoms, it is considered a valuable aid in the diagnosis of pregnancy.

Kȳm-o-gra'phĭ-on.* [From the Gr. *κῦμα*, a "wave," and *γράφω*, to "write" or "describe."] A self-registering instrument for representing and recording the relation between the waves of the pulse and the undulations caused by respiration.

Kystotome. See CYSTOTOME.

L.

Labdanum,* or **Ladanum.*** See CISTUS CRETICUS.

La-bel'lum.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *la'bium*, a "lip."] The lip or lower petal of ringent, personate, or orchideous flowers.

La'bĭ-a,* gen. **La-bĭ-o'rum.** The plural of LABIUM, which see.

La'bia Pu-den'di.* The thick orifice of the vulva, or parts external to the *nymphæ*.

Lā'bĭ-al. [Lat. **Labia'lis.**] Belonging to the *labia*, or lips.

Labialis* (muscle). See ORBICULARIS ORIS.

La-bĭ-a'tæ,* or **Lamiaceæ,*** la-me-a'she-ē. A large natural order of monopetalous exogenous plants, mostly herbaceous, which abound in temperate regions. Their distinctive characters are square stems, opposite aromatic leaves, bilabiate corolla, didynamous or diandrous stamens, and a deeply four-lobed ovary. It includes Peppermint (*Mentha*), Lavender (*Lavandula*), and Sage (*Salvia*). Their aromatic qualities render many species valuable as carminative medicines.

Lā'bĭ-ate. [Lat. **Labia'tus**; from *la'bium*, a "lip."] Having two lips, as the snapdragon flower. The same as BILABIATE.

La-bĭ-at-ĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *la'bium*, a "lip," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having labiate flowers:—applied to *Compositæ* whose corolla is labiate.

Lab-ĭ-dom'e-ter. [Lat. **Labidom'etrum**; from the Gr. *λαβίς*, a "forceps," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for ascertaining the dimensions of the child's head in the pelvis, etc.

Labile, lā'bĕl'. [From the Lat. *la'bor*, to "glide," to "move gently along a smooth surface."] A French term used in electrotherapy to denote the character of the application to a diseased surface. When the poles are moved over the surface, the application is said to be *labile*; when they are kept in a fixed position, they are called *stabile*. See STABILE.

Lā'bĭ-ose. [From the Lat. *la'bium*, a "lip."] A term applied to a polypetalous corolla having the appearance of being labiate.

La'bĭ-um,* plural **La'bĭ-a.** [From the Gr. *λάπτω*, to "lap with the tongue," to "suck" or "sip."] (Fr. *Lèvre*, lĕvR.) The lip; but often applied to other parts from their resemblance to a lip. The lower lip of a labiate corolla. See LIP.

La'bium Lep-o-ri'num.* The malformation called *hare-lip*.

Lā'bor. [From the Lat. *labo'ro*, *labora'tum*, to "work," to "labor," to "be in distress."] The process of parturition, or childbirth. See PARTURITION.

La'bor, Com'plĭ-cāt-ed. That which is attended with some dangerous or troublesome accident or disease. See preceding article.

Labor, Morbid. See PARODYNIA.

Lab'o-ra-to-rȳ. [Lat. **Laborato'rium**; from *labo'ro*, *labora'tum*, to "work," to "labor."] (Fr. *Laboratoire*, lă'bo'ră'twăR'.) The place in which chemical operations are performed or pharmaceutical products are prepared. A place or building constructed for and devoted to analytical and experimental researches in chemistry, physical science, or metallurgy, and furnished with appliances and apparatus suitable for the same.

Lab'ra-dor-īte. A variety of felspar which is composed chiefly of silica, alumina, and lime. Many specimens have beautiful internal reflections, and display a change of colors when turned or viewed in different lights.

La'brum.* The lip, especially the upper lip, of insects. Also the brim of a vessel.

La-bur'num,* or **Gold'en Chain.** A popular name of the *Cyt'isus Labur'num*, or *Labur'num vulga're*, a low tree of the order *Leguminosæ*, a native of France, and cultivated for ornament. It bears long racemes of golden-yellow flowers. Its seeds are emetic and poisonous.

Lab'ȳ-rinth. [Lat. **Labyrin'thus**; from the Gr. *λαβύρινθος*, a "place having many windings."] That portion of the internal ear comprising the *cochlea*, *vestibulum*, and semicircular canals.

Lab-ȳ-rin'thĭ-form. [Lat. **Labyrinthifor'mis**; from *labyrin'thus*, a "labyrinth," and *for'ma*, "form."] Formed like a labyrinth; marked by sinuous, intricate lines:—applied to parts of plants.

Lab-ȳ-rin'tho-don.* [From the Gr. *λαβύρινθος*, a "labyrinth," and *ὀδούς*, a "tooth."] A genus of extinct, gigantic reptiles, characterized by remarkable complexity in the structure of the teeth.

Lac,* gen. **Lac'tis.** [From the Gr. *γάλα*, *γάλακτος*, "milk;" also the "sap" or "juice" of a plant.] (Fr. *Lait*, lā.) The Latin word for

"milk." Also the common name for a substance deposited by an insect on the branches of several kinds of trees in the East Indies,—namely, *Ficus religiosa*, *Croton lacciferum*, and *Ficus Indica*.

Lac'ca,* or **Gum Lac.** A resinous substance formed by an insect on several species of East Indian trees. It is supposed by some to be an exudation from the tree, caused by the puncture of an insect of the genus *Coccus*. It yields a fine red dye, and is used to make sealing-wax. When melted, it is called *Shell-lac*.

La'cer,* feminine **Laç'er-a,** neuter **Laç'er-um.** [From the Gr. λακίς, a "rent" or "cleft."] Torn; rent; lacerated:—applied as the specific name of certain plants, as *Habenaria lacera*.

Laç'er-ate. [Lat. **Lacera'tus**; for etymology see next article.] Divided into irregular segments, as if torn:—applied to parts of plants.

Laç-er-ā'tion. [Lat. **Lacera'tio, o'nis**; from *laç'ero*, *lacera'tum*, to "tear."] The act of tearing or rending.

La-cer'tĭ-dæ.* [From the Lat. *lacer'ta*, a "lizard."] A group of Saurians forming the second family in the Cuvierian system.

La-cer'tĭ-form. [Lat. **Lacertifor'mis**; from *lacer'ta*, a "lizard," and *for'ma*, "form."] Formed like a lizard.

Laç-er-tin'ĭ-dæ.* [From the Lat. *lacer'ta*, a "lizard."] A family of saurian reptiles.

La-cer-to-i'dēs.* [From the Lat. *lacer'ta*, a "lizard."] Resembling the lizard; lacer'toid:—applied to certain reptiles.

Laç'er-um Fo-ra'men,* plural **Laç'er-a Fo-ram'ĭ-na.** "Torn Opening." The name applied to two irregular openings, appearing as if they were torn, between the occipital and temporal bones.

Laeh-nan'thēs Tinc-to'rĭ-a.* The systematic name of Red Root, an indigenous plant of the order *Hæmodoraceæ*. Its root is astringent and tonic.

Laeh'rў-ma,* or **Lac'rў-ma.*** [Gr. δάκρυμα; from δάκρυω, to "weep."] (Fr. *Larme*, lȧrm.) The limpid secretion of the lachrymal gland. See TEAR.

Laeh'rў-mal. [Lat. **Lachryma'lis**, or **Lacryma'lis**; from *lach'ryma*, a "tear."] Belonging to the tears.

Lachrymal Bone. [Lat. **Os Lachryma'le.**] See UNGUIS OS.

Lachrymal Caruncle. See CARUNCULA LACHRYMALIS.

Lachrymal Duct. See DUCTUS AD NASUM.

Lach'rymal Gland. [Lat. **Glan'dula Lachryma'lis.**] The glomerate gland, situated above the external angle of the orbit, which secretes the tears.

La-cin-ĭ-a.* A slash; a deep taper-pointed incision; also a narrow lobe.

La-cin'ĭ-ate. [Lat. **Lacinia'tus**; from *lacin'ia*, a "fringe," or "rag."] Cut irregularly into narrow lobes (*laciniæ*); jagged; slashed:—applied to flowers and leaves.

La-cin-ĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *lacin'ia*, a "fringe," or "rag," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having fringed petals; laciniflo'rous.

La-cin-ĭ-fo-lĭ-a'tus.* [From the Lat. *lacin'ia*, a "fringe," or "rag," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having laciniated or fringed leaves.

La-cin'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Lacinifor'mis**; from *lacin'ia*, a "fringe," or "rag," and *for'ma*, "form."] Formed like a fringe:—applied to parts of plants.

La-cin-u-la'tus.* [From the Lat. *lacin'ula*, a "little fringe."] Fringed; having small, irregular divisions:—applied to plants.

La-cin-u-lo'sus.* [From the Lat. *lacin'ula*, a "little fringe."] Having, or full of, little fringes.

Lacis, lȧ'sē'. The French term for PLEXUS, which see.

Lacistemaceæ,* la-sis-te-ma'she-ē. [From *Lacistema*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of exogenous shrubs, natives of tropical America. The flowers of this order have each only one stamen.

Lac'mus.* Synonymous with LITMUS.

La-con'ĭ-cum.* [From the Lat. *Lacon'icus*, "belonging to Laconia," or Lacedæmon.] A name applied to a vapor-bath, from its having been much used by the ancient Lacedæmonians.

Lacryma.* See LACHRYMA.

Lact-ăl-bu'men.* [From the Lat. *lac*, "milk," and *albu'men*.] Literally, the "albumen of milk." Another name for CASEIN.

Lac'tāte. [Lat. **Lac'tas, a'tis.**] A combination of lactic acid with a base. The lactates are all soluble in water, and generally crystallize easily. Several of them are used in medicine. See FERRI LACTAS.

Lac'tate of Zinc. [Lat. **Zin'ci Lac'tas.**] A salt which is in the form of white crystalline plates, soluble in water and insoluble in alcohol. Its taste is highly saccharine, followed by a styptic after-taste. It is sometimes employed in epilepsy.

Lac-tā'tion. [Lat. **Lacta'tio, o'nis**; from *lac'to*, *lacta'tum*, to "suckle."] The act or the period of giving suck.

Lac'te-al. [Lat. **Lac'teus**; from *lac*, *lac'tis*, "milk."] (Fr. *Lacté*, lȧk'tȧ'.) Belonging to milk:—applied to certain vessels, because they absorb and convey a fluid (chyle) of a milky appearance.

Lac'te-als. [Lat. **Va'sa Chylif'era**, or **Va'sa Lac'tea.**] The chyliferous vessels. See LACTEAL.

Lac'te-in. [Lat. **Lactei'na**; from the same.] A substance obtained by the evaporation of milk, concentrating its essential qualities; solidified milk.

Lac'te-ous. [Lat. **Lac'teus**; from *lac*, *lac'tis*, "milk."] Milk-white; dull white, verging to blue.

Lac-tĕs'çence. [Lat. **Lactescen'tia**; from *lactes'co*, to "become like milk," to "have milk."] The quality of any liquid that is thick, white, and resembles milk.

Lac-tĕs'çent. [Lat. **Lactes'cens**; from the same.] Milky; resembling milk, or yielding a milky juice, as some plants.

Lac'tic. [Lat. **Lac'ticus**; from *lac*, *lac'tis*, "milk."] (Fr. *Lactique*, lăk'tĕk', or *Laiteux*, lą'tuh'.) A term applied to an acid obtained from milk,—also termed *Galactic Acid*.

Lac'tic Aç'id. [Lat. **Aç'idum Lac'ticum**.] A syrupy, nearly transparent liquid, of a pale wine color, having a slight, bland odor, and a very sour taste. Its specific gravity is 1.212. It is found in a number of animal secretions, and exists abundantly in the juice of flesh. It is usually obtained by decomposing the lactate of iron by alcohol. Lactic acid has been assigned a place in the U.S. Pharmacopœia of 1880. It has been used with advantage in some forms of dyspepsia. It is a constituent of gastric juice.

Lac-tif'er-ous. [Lat. **Lactif'erus**; from *lac*, *lac'tis*, "milk," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Producing or conveying milk:—applied to plants and to ducts in animals.

Lactif'erous Ducts. The milk-conveying ducts of the mammillary glands.

Lac-tĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *lac*, "milk," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having flowers white like milk; lactiflo'rous.

Lac-tif'u-gus.* [From the Lat. *lac*, "milk," and *fu'go*, to "drive away."] Lactifuge; preventing, or checking, the secretion of milk:—applied to medicines.

Lac'tin, or **Lac'tĭne.** [From the Lat. *lac*, "milk."] Sugar of milk.

Lac'tis,* the genitive of LAC, which see.

Lac-tiv'or-ous. [Lat. **Lactiv'orus**; from *lac*, "milk," and *vo'ro*, to "devour."] Milk-devouring, or living on milk.

Lac'to-çēle.* [From the Lat. *lac*, "milk," and the Gr. κήλη, a "tumor."] A collection of a milk-like fluid:—also termed *Galactocele*.

Lactometrum.* See GALACTOMETER.

Lac'to-scope. [Lat. **Lactos'copus**; from *lac*, "milk," and the Gr. σκοπέω, to "examine."] An instrument for ascertaining the quality and value of milk.

Lac'tose. [From the Lat. *lac*, *lac'tis*, "milk."] Sugar of milk.

Lac-tu'cą.* [From the Lat. *lac*, "milk;" named on account of its milky juice.] (Fr. *Laitue*, lą'tü'.) A Linnæan genus of the class *Syngenesia*, natural order *Compositæ*. It comprises many species of herbs, natives of Central Asia, Europe, and the United States.

Lactu'ca Są-ti'vą.* Garden Lettuce. It is sedative, and is used as a salad.

Lactu'ca Vĭ-ro'są.* ["Poisonous lettuce;" so called in allusion to its narcotic properties.] The strong-scented lettuce (termed also *Opium-lettuce*) from which lactucarium is obtained. It is a native of Europe.

Lac-tu-ca'rĭ-um.* "Lactucarium." [From the Lat. *lactu'ca*, "lettuce."] The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the concrete milk-juice of *Lactuca virosa*. It possesses in an inferior degree the anodyne and soporific properties of opium.

Lą-cu'ną,* plural **Lą-cu'næ.** [From the Lat. *la'cus*, a "lake" or "ditch."] Literally, a "ditch," "hole," or "chasm." A term applied in Anatomy to the excretory ducts of mucous glands; in Botany, to gaps, holes, deep depressions, or excavations on stems, leaves, etc.

Lacu'na Mag'ną.* "Large Lacuna." A small opening, or hollow larger than the rest, situated near the *fossa navicularis* of the male urethra.

Lą-cu'næ,* the plural of the Lat. LACUNA.

Lą-cu'nąr. [Lat. **Lacuna'ris**; from *lacu'næ*.] Having, or resembling, lacunæ.

Lacu'nar.* A Latin noun signifying an ornamented ceiling or roof.

Lacu'nar Or'bĭ-tæ.* "Roof of the Orbit." The roof of the orbit of the eye.

Lac-u-nose'. [Lat. **Lacuno'sus**; from *lacu'na*, a "gap" or "cavity."] Having lacunæ; full of depressions, gaps, or cavities:—applied to parts of plants.

La-cu-no'so-Ru'gose. Marked by deep, broad, irregular wrinkles, as the stone of the peach and the shell of the walnut.

La-cus'trĭne. [Lat. **Lacus'tris**; from *la'cus*, a "lake."] Belonging to a lake; growing in lakes, as many plants.

Ladanum.* See CISTUS CRETICUS.

La'dy's Slip'per. A popular name of *Cypripedium acaule* and other species of *Cypripedium*.

Læsio.* See LESION.

Læ'tĭ-ą A-pet'ą-lą.* A tree of the order *Flacourtiaceæ*, a native of tropical America. It yields a balsamic resin, which becomes white in contact with the air, like sandarach.

Lævigate. See LEVIGATE.

Lævigatio.* See LEVIGATION.

Læ'vis.* Smooth; free from asperities or hairs or any sort of unevenness:—applied to parts of plants.

Lą̆g-e-na'rĭ-ą Vul-ga'ris.* The Bottle-Gourd, or Calabash, a climbing plant of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*, a native of Africa and Asia, and cultivated in the United States. The hard rind of its fruit is used for vessels, dippers, etc.

La-ġen'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Lagenifor'mis**; from *lage'na*, a "bottle."] Having the form of a Florence flask, or of a gourd.

La-ger-strö'mĭ-ą.* A genus of plants of the order *Lythraceæ*, comprising several species of trees and shrubs, natives of tropical Asia. The *L. Indica* (Crape Myrtle), a native of India, is cultivated for the beauty of its wavy crisped flowers.

Lagerströ'mia Re-ġi'næ.* A magnificent timber-tree, a native of India and Burmah. Its wood, which is of a blood-red color, is used for boat-building. Its bark and leaves are used as purgatives, and its seeds are reputed to be narcotic.

Lag-ne'sis.* [From the Gr. λάγνης, "lustful."] Lust. The name of a genus in Good's nosology.

La-goon'. [Lat. **Lagu'na**; from *la'cus*, a "lake."] A shallow lake, or creek, mostly on

the margin of the sea, and communicating with the sea or a river; also a portion of tranquil water enclosed by certain islands of coral formation, called *atolls*.

Lag-oph-thăl'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. λαγώς, a "hare," and ὀφθαλμός, the "eye."] A disease in which, from a defect in the upper eyelid, there is imperfect power of closing the eye:—so named, it is said, because this is the natural condition of the eye of the hare when asleep.

Lag-oph-thăl'mĭ-cus.* Belonging to lagophthalmia.

La-gop'o-dous. [Lat. **Lagop'odus**; from the Gr. λαγώς, a "hare," and πούς, a "foot."] A term applied to certain birds having the feet covered with soft hair or down.

La-go'pus, p'odis.* [From the same.] Hare-footed:—applied to the Grouse genus; also to the fox, and other animals; also, in Botany, to parts of plants closely covered with long hairs, as the rhizome of some ferns.

La-gos'to-ma.* [From the Gr. λαγώς, a "hare," and στόμα, a "mouth."] Another name for hare-lip.

Laine. The French for WOOL. See LANA.

Lait, lā. The French for MILK, which see.

Laiteux. See LACTIC.

Lake. A term applied to certain insoluble compounds,—pigments composed of aluminous earth and vegetable or animal coloring-matter, as carmine lake, madder lake. It appears to have been originally applied to *red* pigments only, and is perhaps a corruption of *lac*, a reddish resinous substance. See LAC.

Lal-lā'tion. [Lat. **Lalla'tio, o'nis.**] A term for the faulty pronunciation in which *l* is rendered unduly liquid or is substituted for an *r*.

Lamb-da-cis'mus.* [From *lamb'da*, the name of the Greek letter λ, or *l*.] The same as LALLATION, which see.

Lamb'doid, or **Lamb-doi'dal.** [From *lamb'da*, and the Gr. εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] The same as LAMBDOIDES:—applied to a suture of the cranium.

Lamb-do-i'dēs.* [From the Gr. letter Λ, and εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the Greek letter Λ, or *lambda*.

Lambdoi'des Os.* The *os hyoides*, so called from its resembling the Greek letter Λ.

La-mel'la,* plural **La-mel'læ.** A thin plate. In Botany, a plate or thin part, such as is found at the end of many styles.

Lam'el-lar, or **Lam'el-late.** [Lat. **Lamella'ris**; from *lamel'la*, a "thin plate."] Composed of flat plates; having lamellæ; divided or dilated into thin plates:—applied to the structure of certain minerals; also to parts of plants.

La-mel-lĭ-bran'chĭ-ate. [Lat. **Lamellibranchia'tus,** or **Lamellibran'chius**; from *lamel'la*, a "thin plate," and the Gr. βράγχια, "gills."] Having the gills disposed symmetrically in large semicircular plates.

La-mel-lĭ-cor'nis.* [From the Lat. *lamel'la*, a "thin plate," and *cor'nu*, a "horn."] A term applied to insects having lamellar horns (or antennæ); lamellicornate.

Lam-el-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Lamellif'erus**; from *lamel'la*, a "thin plate," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or having lamellæ:—applied to certain plants.

La-mel'lĭ-form. [Lat. **Lamellifor'mis**; from *lamel'la*, a "thin plate."] Formed of, or like, small plates.

Lam-el-lig'er-us.* [From the Lat. *lamel'la*, a "thin plate," and *ge'ro*, to "carry."] Lamellig'erous. The same as LAMELLIFEROUS.

La-mel'lĭ-pēs, e*dis.* [From the Lat. *lamel'la*, a "thin plate," and *pes*, a "foot."] Having flattened and lamelliform feet:—applied to a section of *Conchifera*.

Lam-el-lĭ-ros'trēs,* or **La-mel-lĭ-ros'trals.** [From the Lat. *lamel'la*, a "thin plate," and *ros'trum*, a "beak."] The name of a tribe of swimming birds, the fourth in the system of Cuvier, comprising those in which the margins of the beaks are furnished with numerous lamellæ or dental plates, arranged in a regular series, as in the swan, goose, and duck.

Lam'ĭ-na,* plural **Lam'ĭ-næ.** (Fr. *Lame*, lăm.) Any thin plate or layer of bone, membrane, or other substance. In Botany, the blade or expanded portion of a leaf or petal. In Mineralogy, the term is applied to the thin plates of minerals that have a lamellar structure.

Lam'ĭ-nāt-ed. [Lat. **Lamina'tus.**] A term applied to parts that consist of thin layers, or *laminæ*, lying closely upon each other:—in Mineralogy, applied to schistose rocks that may be easily divided into slabs or even layers.

Lam'ĭ-nāt-ing. [From the Lat. *lam'ina*, a "plate."] Separating into several plates or layers:—applied to parts of plants.

Lam'ĭ-nĭ-form. [Lat. **Laminifor'mis**; from *lam'ina*, a "thin plate," and *for'ma*, "form."] Flattened in the form of a thin plate.

La'mĭ-um Al'bum.* Dead Nettle, a plant of the order *Labiatæ*, a native of Europe. Its flowers are said to be astringent.

Lamp'black. A species of charcoal, of which the finest sort is produced by collecting the smoke from a lamp.

Lam-po-car'pus.* [From the Gr. λάμπω, to "shine," and καρπός, "fruit."] Having shining fruit; lampocarpous.

Lam-pro-pho'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. λαμπρός, "bright," "clear," and φωνή, the "voice."] A clear and sonorous state of the voice.

Lam-pro-phyl'le-us.* [From the Gr. λαμπρός, "bright," "clear," and φύλλον, a "leaf."] In Botany, having smooth and bright leaves.

Lam'pro-pus.* [From the Gr. λαμπρός, "bright," "clear," and πούς, a "foot."] Having the *stipes*, or foot, of a bright appearance:—applied to plants.

Lamp'sa-na (or **Lap'sa-na**) **Com-mu'nis.*** Nipplewort, a plant of the order *Compositæ*, a native of Europe. Its leaves have been employed in diseases of the skin.

Lam'py-ris, i*dis.* [From the Gr. λάμπω, to "shine," and πῦρ, "fire."] The glow-worm.

Lam'pyris Noc-tĭ-lu'cạ.* The systematic name of the glow-worm.

La'nạ.* (Fr. *Laine*, lạn.) Wool; long, dense, matted hairs:—applied in Botany to a kind of pubescence which covers the surfaces of plants.

La'na Phil-o-soph'ĭ-cạ.* "Philosophical Wool." Flowers of zinc, or the snowy flakes of the white oxide of zinc which arise and float in the air from the combustion of that metal.

Lā'nate. [Lat. **Lana'tus**; from *la'na*, "wool."] Woolly; having a pubescence like wool:—applied to plants.

Lance-Lin'e-ar. Linear with a little of the lanceolate form:—applied to leaves, etc.

Lance-Ob'long. Oblong inclining to lanceolate, as the leaf of *Forsythia viridissima*.

Lance-O'vate. Ovate and gradually tapering towards the apex, as the leaf of the Persian Lilac.

Lance-O'void. Egg-shaped or terete, and swelling below, with a tapering apex.

Lance'-Shaped. The same as LANCEOLATE.

Lan-ce'o-lạ.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *lan'cea*, a "lance."] A little lance; a lancet, and, so, the same as LANCET, which see.

Lan'ce-o-late. [Lat. **Lanceola'tus**; from *lance'ola*, a "little lance."] Having the form of a little lance, or spear; tapering towards the apex; tapering to each end, as the leaf of the peach.

Lan'ceolate-Has'tate. Hastate with the principal lobe lanceolate, as the leaf of *Rumex acetosella* (Field Sorrel).

Lan'cet. [Lat. **Lancet'ta**; Fr. *Lancette*, lŏN'sĕt'.] A two-edged instrument for bleeding or other purposes.

Lan-cĭ-fo'lĭ-ous. [Lat. **Lancifo'lius**; from *lan'cea*, a "lance," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having lanceolate leaves or divisions of leaves.

Lan'cĭ-form. [Lat. **Lancifor'mis**; from *lan'cea*, a "lance," and *for'ma*, a "form."] Having the form of a lance or head of a lance:—applied to teeth, etc.

Lan'cĭ-nāt-ing. [Lat. **Lan'cinans, an'tis**; from *lan'cino*, to "thrust through," to "rend."] Piercing, as with a lance; lacerating:—applied to pain.

Langue, lŏNg. The French word for TONGUE, which see.

Lan'guor, o'r*is*.* A listless unwillingness to use exertion, with faintness. Languor, in Vegetable Pathology, denotes the condition of plants which from bad drainage, lack of water, etc., fall into premature decrepitude.

Lạ-nif'er-ous. [Lat. **Lanif'erus**; from *la'na*, "wool," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or producing wool:—applied to sheep and other animals.

Lan-ĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *la'na*, "wool," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having woolly flowers; laniflo'rous.

Lạ-nig'er-ous. [Lat. **Lan'iger**, or **Lanig'erus**; from *la'na*, "wool," and *ge'ro*, to "carry."] The same as LANIFEROUS.

La'nĭ-pēs, p'e*dis*.* [From the Lat. *la'na*, "wool," and *pes*, a "foot."] Having hairy petioles or feet.

Lạ-nose'. [From the Lat. *la'na*, "wool."] The same as LANATE, which see.

Lan-ta'nạ.* A genus of shrubby plants of the order *Verbenaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of tropical America, which are cultivated for ornament. *Lantana odorata* is said to be diuretic and diaphoretic.

Lanta'na Me-lis-sæ-fo'lĭ-ạ.* A plant, a native of South America. It is reputed to be diuretic and sudorific.

Lantanium.* See LANTHANUM.

Lantanum.* See LANTHANUM.

Lan'thạ-num,* **Lan'tạ-num,*** or **Lan-ta'nĭ-um.*** [From the Gr. *λανθάνω*, to "be concealed."] A rare metallic element, so named from its properties being concealed by those of cerium, with which it is found united. It also occurs in a beautiful mineral called *lanthanite*. Lanthanum combines with oxygen to form a heavy white oxide named *lanthana*.

Lạ-nu'gĭ-nous. [Lat. **Lanugino'sus**; from *lanu'go*, "down," or "soft hair."] Having soft hairs or down, cottony or woolly, as the leaves of the mullein.

Lạ-nu'go,* gen. **Lạ-nu'gĭ-nis.** [From the Lat. *la'na*, "wool."] Soft hairs, wool, or down.

Lan-u-lo'sus.* [From the Lat. *la'na*, "wool."] Having wool; full of wool.

Lap-ạ-ge'rĭ-ạ Ro'se-ạ.* A twining shrub or undershrub of the order *Philesiaceæ*, a native of Chili. It bears large red or rose-colored flowers of exquisite beauty. Its root is said to resemble in quality that of sarsaparilla. Professor J. H. Balfour considers it one of the most beautiful plants grown in modern greenhouses.

Lap'ạ-ro-çēle. [From the Gr. *λαπάρα*, the "flank," or "loins," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] The same as LUMBAR HERNIA, which see.

Lap-ạ-rom-no-did'ў-mus.* [From the Gr. *λαπάρα*, the "flank," or "loins," *μόνος*, "single," and *δίδυμος*, "double."] A term applied in the plural (*Laparomnodid'ymi*) to twins born adhering together by the loins.

Lap-ạ-ro-sco'pĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *λαπάρα*, the "flank," or "loins," and *σκοπέω*, to "examine."] The examination of the loins, or side, by means of the stethoscope, pleximeter, etc.

Lap-ạ-rot'o-mus.* [See next article.] A name of the instrument for performing laparotomy; a lap'arotome.

Lap-ạ-rot'o-mў. [Lat. **Laparoto'mia**; from the Gr. *λαπάρα*, the "loins," and *τομή*, a "cutting."] Gastrotomy of the lumbar region.

Lap'ạ-rўs'te-ro-to'mĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *λαπάρα*, the "flank," or "loins," *ὑστέρα*, the "womb," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] Cutting into the womb through the flank or abdomen.

Lap'ạ-thum.* [From the Gr. *λαπάζω*, to "carry off," to "empty;" because it is an aperient, or purgative.] The dock. See RUMEX.

Lap-ĭ-ci'dus.* [From the Lat. *la'pis*, a "stone," and *cæ'do*, to "cut," or "dig."] Dig-

ging into stone; embedded in rocks, etc.:—applied to animals and shells so found, as if they had dug their retreat there.

Lap'ĭ-dā-rў, or **Lap'ĭ-dist.** [From the Lat. *la'pis*, gen. *lap'idis*, a "stone."] One who cuts, polishes, and engraves gems; a dealer in gems or ornamental stones.

Lā-pid'e-ous. [Lat. **Lapid'eus**; from *la'pis*, a "stone."] Stony; belonging to stone:—applied to seeds or nuts.

Lap'ĭ-dēs,* the plural of LAPIS, which see.

Lapides Cancrorum.* See CANCRORUM LAPILLI.

Lap-ĭ-dĕs'çent. [Lat. **Lapides'cens, en'tis**; from *la'pis*, a "stone," and *-esco*, a Latin termination signifying to "grow."] Resembling a stone in hardness:—applied to parts of plants.

Lā-pid-ĭ-fĭ-cā'tion. [Lat. **Lapidifica'tio, o'nis**; from *la'pis*, a "stone," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] Conversion into stone; the process of changing to stone.

Lap'ĭ-dose. [From the Lat. *la'pis*, a "stone."] Growing in stony places:—applied to plants.

Lā-pil'li,* the plural of LAPILLUS, which see.

Lā-pil'lĭ-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *lapil'lus*, a "little stone."] Having the appearance of small stones; lapilliform.

Lap-il-lo'sus.* [From the same.] Having *lapilli*.

Lā-pil'lus,* plural **Lā-pil'li.** [Diminutive of the Lat. *la'pis*, a "stone."] A little stone. See CANCRORUM LAPILLI.

La'pis,* gen. **Lap'ĭ-dis.** [Gr. λᾶας, a "stone."] A Latin word signifying a "stone." The alchemists called by this term every fixed thing which does not evaporate, and hence even human blood was termed *La'pis anima'lis*.

Lapis Calaminaris.* See CALAMINA.

La'pis Căl-ca'rĭ-us.* The native carbonate of lime, or limestone.

La'pis Dĭ-vi'nus.* A substance composed of sulphate of copper, nitrate of potash, alum, and camphor, used as a collyrium, and named "divine" on account of its supposed virtues.

Lapis Infernalis.* See POTASSA FUSA.

La'pis Laz'u-li,* or **Ul-trā-mā-rīne'.** A beautiful blue mineral, which is used as a pigment and for the manufacture of ornamental articles. It is a silicate of lime and alumina. It occurs usually massive, and sometimes in crystals of the isometric system, which have a vitreous lustre. See ULTRAMARINE.

Lapis Philosophorum.* See PHILOSOPHER'S STONE.

Lap'pā.* Burdock. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the root of *Lappa officinalis*. It is said to be diuretic and diaphoretic.

Lappaceus,* lap-pā'she-ŭs. [From the Lat. *lap'pa*, the "clitbur."] Curved at the extremity, like the *bracteæ* of the burdock; having the appearance of a *lappa* or bur,—that is, a round body covered with small hooks:—applied to parts of plants.

Lap'sā-nā (or **Lamp'sā-nā**) **Com-mu'nis.*** Nipplewort, a plant of the order *Compositæ*, a native of Europe. It is a lactescent bitter.

La'que-us Gut'tur-is.* Literally, "noose of the throat." A name applied to a malignant inflammation of the tonsils.

Larch-Tree. See LARIX.

Lardacé. See LARDACEOUS.

Lar-dā'ceous. [Lat. **Larda'ceus**; from *lar'dum*, "lard."] (Fr. *Lardacé*, lȧr'dȧ'sȧ'.) Resembling lard, or the fat of bacon.

Larda'ceous De-ġen-er-ā'tion, otherwise called **Wax'y Degenera'tion.** A term applied to certain organic alterations in the tissues, whereby these assume a translucent, wax-like appearance. One form of substance resulting from this change (found as a deposit between the proper elements of the tissues) has the remarkable property of becoming blue, like vegetable starch, by the simple action of iodine; whence Virchow applies to these altered structures the term *amyloid* (*i.e.*, "starch-like") *degeneration*. The tissues themselves participate in this peculiar change, and usually exhibit a blue or violet color, if the application of iodine be followed by a cautious addition of sulphuric acid.

Lar'de-us.* [From the Lat. *lar'dum*, the "fat of bacon," or "lard."] Belonging to lard.

Lar-diz-ā-bā-la'ce-æ.* A small natural order of exogenous twining shrubs, natives of China, Chili, etc. It comprises the *Lardizabala* and the *Akebia*. The *Lardizabala biternata*, a native of Chili, is an ornamental evergreen which bears purple flowers and an edible fruit.

Lar'dum.* The fat of bacon. See ADEPS SUILLUS.

La'rix.* The Larch. A genus of coniferous trees, having deciduous leaves, and comprising several species. The *Larix Americana*, American Larch, or Tamarack, is a native of the Northern United States and of British America.

La'rix Eū-ro-pæ'ā.* A name of the larch-tree from which Venice turpentine is procured.

Lark'spur. The popular name of several species of *Delphinium*.

Larme. See LACHRYMA.

Larmoiement, lȧr'mwȧ'mŏn'. [From the Fr. *larme*, a "tear."] A French term for EPIPHORA, which see.

Lar're-ā Mex-ĭ-ca'nā.* The systematic name of the Creasote Plant, an evergreen shrub of the order *Zygophyllaceæ*, a native of Arizona, Texas, Mexico, and New Mexico. It produces a resinous substance that has the odor of creasote and is used in medicine. Professor Stillman states that this shrub furnishes *shell-lac*.

Lar'va,* plural **Lar'væ.** A Latin word, signifying, originally, a "mask" or "spectre." A grub or larve:—applied in Entomology to the first condition of the metamorphosis of insects hatched from the egg:—so called because in this condition their real character seems to be masked.

Lar'val. [Lat. **Larva'lis**; from *lar'va*, a "mask," a "spectre."] Belonging to a mask or to larvæ:—applied to diseases in which the skin of the face is disfigured, as if covered by a mask.

Lar-vic'o-lus.* [From the Lat. *lar'va*, a "mask," and *co'lo*, to "inhabit."] A term applied to certain small insects existing in larvæ.

Lar'vĭ-form. [Lat. **Larvifor'mis.**] Formed like larvæ.

Lar-vip'ar-ous. [Lat. **Larvip'arus**; from *lar'væ*, and *pa'rio*, to "bring forth."] Producing larvæ in the place of eggs.

Laryngé. See LARYNGEAL.

Lăr-ŷn-ġe'ăl. [Lat. **Larynge'us**; from the Gr. *λάρυγξ*, the "larynx."] (Fr. *Laryngé*, lȧ'rȧN'-zhȧ', or *Laryngien*, lȧ'rȧN'zhe-ȧN'.) Belonging to the larynx.

Laryngien. See LARYNGEAL.

Lăr-ŷn-ġis'mus.* [From the Gr. *λαρυγγίζω*, to "vociferate."] Spasm of muscles closing the larynx.

Lăr-ŷn-ġi'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *λάρυγξ*, the "larynx."] Inflammation of the larynx, of which there are several forms or varieties, *acute*, *chronic*, *tubercular*, *spasmodic*, and *œdematous*.

Lą-rŷn-go-gra'phĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *λάρυγξ*, the "larynx," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of the larynx.

Lăr-ŷn-gol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Laryngolo'gia**; from the Gr. *λάρυγξ*, the "larynx," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on the larynx; the science of the larynx.

Lăr-ŷn-goph'o-nў, or **Lăr-ŷn-goph'o-nĭsm.** [Lat. **Laryngopho'nia**, or **Laryngophonis'mus**; from the Gr. *λάρυγξ*, the "larynx," and *φωνή*, the "voice."] The sound of the voice, heard by means of the stethoscope, within the larynx.

Lą-rŷn-goph-this'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to laryngophthisis.

Lăr-ŷn-goph'thĭ-sis.* [From the Gr. *λάρυγξ*, the "larynx," and *φθίσις*, a "wasting."] A disease of the larynx, connected with pulmonary consumption; laryngeal phthisis.

Lą-rŷn-gor-rhœ'ą.* [From the Gr. *λάρυγξ*, the "larynx," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] A pituitous or serous flow from the larynx.

Lą-rŷn'go-scope. [From the Gr. *λάρυγξ*, the "larynx," and *σκοπέω*, to "view."] An instrument for inspecting the larynx, constructed on the same principle as the OPHTHALMOSCOPE, which see.

Lăr-ŷn-gos'co-pў. [See preceding article.] Inspection of the larynx.

Lą-rŷn-go-spas'mus.* [From the Gr. *λάρυγξ*, the "larynx," and *σπασμός*, a "spasm."] The same as LARYNGISMUS, which see.

Lą-rŷn-go-ste-no'sis.* [From the Gr. *λάρυγξ*, the "larynx," and *στένωσις*, a "contraction."] Contraction of the larynx.

Lăr-ŷn-got'o-mus.* [From the Gr. *λάρυγξ*, the "larynx," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] An instrument for performing laryngotomy; a laryn'gotome.

Lăr-ŷn-got'o-mў. [Lat. **Laryngoto'mia**; from the same.] The operation of cutting into the larynx.

Lăr'ŷnx,* gen. **Lą-rŷn'ġis.** [Gr. *λάρυγξ*.] The upper part of the trachea, or windpipe; in a general sense, the organ of the voice.

Las-er-pit'ĭ-um.* A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ*, mostly natives of Europe. The seeds and root of *Laserpitium Siler* have been employed as diuretic and vulnerary.

La-sĭ-an'thus.* [From the Gr. *λάσιος*, "hairy," and *ἄνθος*, a "flower."] Having hairy or rough flowers.

La-sĭ-o-car'pus.* [From the Gr. *λάσιος*, "hairy," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] Having hairy fruit.

La-sĭ-o-pe-ta'le-us.* [From the Gr. *λάσιος*, "hairy," and *πέταλον*, a "petal."] Having hairy petals.

La-sĭ-op'ter-us.* [From the Gr. *λάσιος*, "rough," or "hairy," and *πτερόν*, a "wing."] Having hairy wings, as the *Vespertil'io lasiop'terus*, a species of bat.

Lą-sĭ'o-pus.* [From the Gr. *λάσιος*, "hairy," and *πούς*, a "foot."] Having the stipes hairy.

La-sĭ-o-sper'mus.* [From the Gr. *λάσιος*, "hairy," and *σπέρμα*, a "seed."] Having hairy fruit or seed:—applied to certain plants.

La-sĭ-os'tą-chўs.* [From the Gr. *λάσιος*, "hairy," and *στάχυς*, an "ear of corn."] Having flowers in rough, hairy ears.

La'sĭ-pēs, p'e*dis.* The same as LASIOPUS.

La-sĭ-u'rus.* [From the Gr. *λάσιος*, "hairy," and *οὐρά*, a "tail."] Having hairy peduncles or tails.

Las'sĭ-tude. [Lat. **Lassitu'do, d*inis***; from *las'sus*, "weary," "tired."] Literally, "weariness," or "fatigue," but usually denoting a sensation of exhaustion and weakness independent of fatigue.

Lat. dol. = *Lat'eri dolen'ti.** "To the side affected."

Lā'tent. [Lat. **La'tens**; from *la'teo*, to "lie hid."] Lurking; concealed; lying hid; undeveloped:—applied to buds that survive long without growing. They often remain in a latent state for several years; and if the other buds happen to be killed, these older latent buds grow to supply their place.

Latent Heat. See CALORIC.

La'tent Pe'rĭ-od. That space of time during which certain diseases lurk in the system before their presence is manifested by symptoms.

Lat'er-ąl. [Lat. **Latera'lis**; from *la'tus*, *lat'eris*, the "side."] Belonging to the side; on the side, as distinguished from *medial*, *central*, or *terminal*:—applied to buds that are not terminal, but appear on the side of a stem. All buds are either terminal or lateral, which latter are termed also *axillary*.

Lat'eral Op-er-ā'tion. [Lat. **Opera'tio Latera'lis.**] One of the operations of lithotomy, being performed on the left side of the perineum.

Lat'eral Si'nus-es. Two veins of the *dura mater*; the right and left lateral sinuses running along the crucial spine of the occipital bone.

Lat-er-ĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *la'tus*, the "side," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having lateral flowers, as the *Scutellaria lateriflora*.

Lat-er-ĭ-fo'lĭ-ous. [Lat. **Laterifo'lius**; from *la'tus*, the "side," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Growing at the side of a leaf.

Lat-er-ig'ra-dus.* [From the Lat. *la'tus*, the "side," and *gra'dior*, to "go," to "step."] Going or moving sideways:—applied to spiders and to certain *Crustacea*.

Lat-er-ĭ-ner'vus,* **Lat'er-ĭ-nerved.** [From the Lat. *la'tus*, the "side," and *ner'vus*, a "nerve."] A term applied to leaves in which the nervures diverge from the middle; also to straight-veined leaves, as in grasses.

Lat-e-rĭ'tious. [Lat. **Lateri'tius**; from *la'ter*, a "brick."] A term applied to a sediment like brick-dust in the urine; also to a brick-red color.

Lat-er-o-flex'ion. [Lat. **Lateroflex'io**; from *la'tus*, *lat'eris*, the "side," and *flec'to*, *flec'tum* or *flex'um*, to "bend."] A bending to one side.

Lat-er-o-ver'sion. [Lat. **Laterover'sio**; from *la'tus*, the "side," and *ver'to*, *ver'sum*, to "turn."] A turning to one side.

La'tex,* gen. **Lat'ĭ-cis.** A Latin term for "liquor" or "juice" in general:—applied to the proper juice, or vital fluid, of plants, especially milky juice, or a viscid fluid.

Lath'ў-rus.* A genus of herbs of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, comprising many species, natives of Europe, the United States, etc. Some of them are cultivated for their edible seeds. The *Lath'yrus odora'tus* (Sweet Pea) is cultivated for its showy, sweet-scented flowers.

Lathyrus Tuberosus.* See OROBUS TUBEROSA.

Lat-ĭ-cif'er-ous. [Lat. **Laticif'erus**; from *la'tex*, *lat'icis*, a "liquor" or "juice," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Producing or containing elaborated sap, or special juices of plants, as the *laticiferous tissue*.

Lat-ĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *la'tus*, "broad," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having broad flowers; latiflo'rous.

Lat-ĭ-fo'lĭ-ous. [Lat. **Latifo'lius**; from *la'tus*, "broad," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having broad leaves:—applied as the specific name of many plants.

La-tis'sĭ-mus.* [The superlative degree of *la'tus*, "broad."] The "broadest:"—applied to the *platysma myodes*, which is called the *latissimus colli* (the "broadest [muscle] of the neck"), and to the *aniscalptor* of Cowper, more frequently called the *latissimus dorsi* (the "broadest [muscle] of the back").

Lat'ĭ-tude. [Lat. **Latitu'do**; from *la'tus*, "broad."] Literally, "breadth." The distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic, or of a place from the equator.

Lat'ticed. Crossing each other obliquely like net-work; cancellate. See CANCELLATUS.

Laudable Pus. See HEALTHY PUS.

Lau'da-num. [From the Lat. *lau'do*, to "praise."] The *Tinctu'ra O'pii*. It has the medical properties of opium, and is used for all the purposes to which opium itself is applied.

Lauraceæ,* lau-ra'she-ē. A natural order of exogenous trees, found in the cooler parts of the tropics, and in some temperate countries. It comprises about fifty genera and four hundred and fifty species of aromatic and fragrant trees, among which are the *Camphora* (Camphor), the *Cinnamomum* (Cinnamon), the *Laurus nobilis* (the True Laurel), the *Nectandra* (Bebeeru), the *Persea*, and the *Sassafras*. The species are generally tonic, stimulant, and aromatic. Camphor is an abundant product of this order.

Lau-rā'ceous. [Lat. **Laura'ceus.**] Resembling the *Laurus*.

Lau'rel. The genus *Laurus*. Laurel is a name often misapplied to many species of plants. The true laurel is *Laurus nobilis*. The tree called Common Laurel in England is the *Prunus Laurocerasus*. In the United States, laurel is a popular name for several species of *Kalmia*, *Magnolia*, and *Rhododendron*.

Lau'rel, Cher'rў. The *Prunus Laurocerasus*.

Lau-re'lĭ-a Sem-per-vi'rens.* An aromatic tree of the order *Atherospermaceæ*, a native of Chili. Its seeds are used as a spice in Peru.

Laurier. See LAURUS.

Lau'ro-cĕr'a-sus.* A Pharmacopœial name for the *Prunus Laurocerasus*.

Lau'rus.* (Fr. *Laurier*, lō're-ā'.) A Linnæan genus of the class *Enneandria*, natural order *Lauraceæ*.

Laurus Benzoin.* See LINDERA BENZOIN.

Lau'rus Cam'pho-ra.* The Linnæan name of the camphor-tree. See CAMPHORA OFFICINARUM.

Lau'rus Cas'sia* (kash'e-a). The systematic name of the *Cassia lignea* (or wild cinnamon-tree), the bark of which, according to some authorities, is called *Cassia lignea*, and the leaves *Folia malabathri*.

Lau'rus Cin-na-mo'mum.* A name of the cinnamon-tree.

Lau'rus Cu-lĭ-la'wan.* The systematic name of a species of laurel, the bark of which is called *Cortex Culilawan* and closely resembles cinnamon.

Lau'rus Nob'ĭ-lis.* The Bay-Laurel, or Sweet Bay. It is an aromatic evergreen tree, a native of Southern Europe and Asia. It is remarkable for the beauty of its foliage, which was used by the ancient Greeks and Romans to decorate the brows or heads of heroes and victors. Its fruit and leaves have a fragrant odor and a bitter, aromatic taste. They afford a fixed oil and a volatile oil which are used in medicine. This tree was called Daphne by the ancient Greeks.

Lau'rus Sas'sa-fras.* The sassafras-tree.

Lava, lä'va or läv'a. [Perhaps from the Lat. *la'vo*, to "wash," and hence to "run," as water."] A generic term for all mineral substances melted by volcanic fire and cast forth in the form of burning streams.

Lav-a-men'tum.* [From the Lat. *la'vo*, to "wash."] A clyster, or injection.

Lavande. See LAVANDULA.

La-van'du-la.* [From the Lat. *la'vo*, to "wash;" because it was much used in lotions.]

(Fr. *Lavande*, lȧ'vǒNd'.) Lavender. A Linnæan genus of the class *Didynamia*, natural order *Labiatæ*.

Lavan'dula.* "Lavender." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the flowers of *Lavandula vera*. Lavender is an aromatic stimulant and tonic.

Lavan'dula Spi'ca.* The common lavender-plant. It is a native of Europe.

Lavan'dula Stoe'chas.* An aromatic plant, a native of Arabia or Europe. Its flowering tops form the base of the *sirop de stœchas*, which is reputed to be tonic and sudorific. The plant is used as an antispasmodic by the Arabs.

Lavan'dula Ve'ra.* The same as LAVANDULA SPICA.

Lav-a-te'ra.* A genus of shrubby plants of the order *Malvaceæ*, natives of the Levant and Mediterranean region. They are mucilaginous, and have been used as emollients.

Lavender. See LAVANDULA.

Lav'en-der Blue. Blue tinged with a little red and more gray.

Lav'ender Col'or. Pale blue with a slight mixture of gray.

Lavendula.* See LAVANDULA.

Lav-ĭ-pe'dĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *la'vo*, to "wash," and *pes*, *pe'dis*, a "foot."] A bath for the feet.

Law. [Gr. *νόμος*; Lat. **Lex**; Fr. *Loi*, lwȧ.] The constant and regular mode or order according to which an energy or agent acts or operates. The constant relations of similitude and sequence which connect the phenomena presented by the beings of the universe. A law of nature is a statement of what will happen in certain general contingencies,—an assurance that a certain cause will always produce the same effect. The knowledge of laws and principles is the most important part of science.

Law-so'nĭ-a.* A genus of shrubs of the order *Lythraceæ*, consisting of a single species, *Lawsonia inermis* or *alba*. See HENNA.

Lawso'nia In-er'mis.* The systematic name of the plant from which henna is obtained. It is a shrub found in India, Persia, Egypt, etc.

Lax. [Lat. **Lax'us**, "loose."] In Botany, loose in texture, or sparse; the opposite of *crowded*.

Lax-ā'tion. [Lat. **Laxa'tio**, **o'nis**; from *lax'o*, *laxa'tum*, to "loosen."] A loosening, or purgation.

Lax'a-tĭve. [Lat. **Laxati'vus**; from the same.] Slightly purgative. Laxatives are small doses of simple purgatives such as magnesia, olive oil, sulphur, cassia, honey, prunes, and tamarinds.

Lax-a'tor, o'ris.* [From the same.] A relaxer:—applied to muscles.

Laxa'tor Tym'pa-ni.* A muscle of the tympanum attached to the handle of the malleus.

Lax-ĭ-cos-ta'tus.* [From the Lat. *lax'us*, "loose," "free," and *cos'ta*, a "rib."] Furnished with solitary or distinct ribs.

Lax-ĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *lax'us*, "loose" or "free," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having loose or scattered flowers; laxiflo'rous.

Lax-ĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *lax'us*, "loose" or "free," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having leaves not crowded together; laxifo'lious.

Lax'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Lax'itas**; from *lax'us*, "loose."] Looseness; want of tenseness; the state of a tissue which is loose or relaxed and lacks tone.

Lax'us.* Literally, "loose;" hence, spread out; diffused; lax:—applied to a condition of animal fibre.

Lay'er. In Geology, a single member or bed in a stratified rock. It may be thick or thin. See STRATUM.

Laz-a-ret'to. [Italian; from *Laz'arus*, the name of the beggar in the parable of Luke xvi.] A hospital for persons afflicted with contagious diseases; a building set apart for the performance of quarantine.

Laz'u-līte. A blue mineral which is a hydrous phosphate of alumina and magnesia.

Lb., or **Lib.** = *Li'bra.** A "pound."

Lĕad. [Lat. **Plum'bum**; Gr. *μόλυβδος*; Fr. *Plomb*, plǒN.] A soft, flexible, inelastic metal, of a bluish-gray color. It is ductile and malleable, but possesses very little tenacity. It has a bright metallic lustre when freshly cut, but quickly tarnishes on exposure to air. Its specific gravity is 11.38. It fuses at about 600°. The most important ore of lead is the sulphuret,—the *galena* of the mineralogists. For the compounds of lead, see PLUMBUM, PLUMBI, etc.

Lead-Col'ored. Slate-colored, with a slight metallic lustre.

Lead, Sugar of. See PLUMBI ACETAS.

Leadwort. See PLUMBAGO.

Lēaf. [Lat. **Fo'lium**, **Frons**.] An organ performing in plants the functions of respiration and assimilation. It consists of the *lamina* and petiole, and is the type of the other organs. (See TYPE.) The leaf is an expansion of the bark placed symmetrically with regard to other leaves. (See PHYLLOTAXY.) In an incomplete or modified state, it constitutes all the forms of the appendages of the axis. "We may regard leaves as contrivances for increasing the surface of that large part of the plant which is exposed to light and air."—(GRAY.) Leaves are variously denominated, according to their position, *primordial* or *seminal*, *radical*, *rameal*, and *floral*. All leaves are either simple or compound. The petals, sepals, and all other organs arising from the ascending axis are considered as modifications or transformations of a leaf. See FOLIAGE.

Leaf'-Buds. Buds which produce leaves (but no blossom) and develop into a leafy branch. They are called *normal*, or *axillary*, when produced at the axils; *adventitious*, when they occur in places not axillary.

Leaf'-Like. Foliaceous:—applied to an expansion resembling a leaf.

Leaf-Stalk. See PETIOLE.

Leaf'let. One of the divisions of a compound leaf. See FOLIOLE.

Leaf'ȳ. Foliose; furnished with leaves, or abounding in leaves.

Leanness. See EMACIATION.

Leather-Like, or **Leathery.** See CORIACEOUS.

Leatherwood. See DIRCA PALUSTRIS.

Lĕav'en. [Fr. *Levain*, lẹh'vĀN'.] A substance which causes fermentation in that with which it is mixed, and is used for raising bread or making it light. A common sort of leaven is the sour paste of wheat flour which has undergone a degree of fermentation.

Le-ca-no'ra.* A genus of Lichens, several species of which furnish coloring-matter (blue or purple). The *L. Tartarea* affords the cudbear of commerce. The *Lecanora esculenta*, found in Armenia and Algeria, is used as food. It is stated that it contains 66 per cent. of oxalate of lime.

Leç'ĭ-thĭne. [From the Gr. λέκιθος, the "yellow of egg."] A complex, neutral, definite, fat body which is found in the brain, in venous blood, and in eggs. It results from the union of neurine with phospho-glyceric acid and a fat acid.

Lec'tus.* A bed or couch.

Lecythidaceæ,* les-ith-e-da'she-ē. [From *Leç'ythis*, one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous trees, found in South America. The well-known Brazil-nut is a product of this order. See BRAZIL-NUT.

Leç'ȳ-this.* A genus of trees of the order *Lecythidaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Brazil, Venezuela, etc. The *Lecythis Zabucajo*, a native of Brazil, bears edible nuts called *sapucaia* nuts, which are said to be superior to the Brazil-nuts.

Ledoyen's (lẹh·dwä'yŏNz') **Dis-in-fect'ing Flu'id.** A solution of nitrate of lead in water.

Le'dum.* A genus of shrubs of the natural order *Ericaceæ*, natives of Europe and North America.

Le'dum Lat-ĭ-fo'lĭ-um.* Labrador Tea, a native of the Northern United States and Canada. Its leaves, which are covered with brown, rusty wool on the under surface, are reputed to be pectoral and tonic.

Le'dum Pa-lus'tre.* The systematic name of Marsh Tea, an evergreen shrub, a native of Europe, Canada, etc. Its leaves have a balsamic odor and aromatic taste, and afford an essential oil (Oil of Ledum). They are used in medicine.

Lee'a.* A genus of shrubby plants (rarely trees) of the order *Vitaceæ*, natives of tropical Asia and Africa. The root of *Leea sambucina*, a native of India, is employed as a remedy for colic.

Leech. See HIRUDO MEDICINALIS.

Leg'ume. [Lat. **Legu'men, Legu'minis;** from *le'go*, to "gather up."] (Fr. *Légume*, lā'güm'.) A solitary, simple, two-valved pod or pericarp, opening by both sutures, and bearing seeds on one suture only, as the pea-pod. The term legume is applied to the fruit of all plants of the order *Leguminosæ*, whatever their form, and whether they open or not.

Le-gu-mĭ-na'ris.* [From the Lat. *legu'men*, a "legume."] A term applied to the dehiscence of pericarps by a marginal suture; legu'minar.

Le-gu'mĭne. [From the same.] A vegetable proteid or albuminoid which abounds in the seeds of beans, peas, and other leguminous plants. It occurs in many other seeds and nuts. It is similar in chemical properties to caseine and gluten, and is a very nutritious food, containing much nitrogen and some phosphorus.

Le-gu'mĭ-nĭ-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *legu'men*, a "legume."] Having the form of a legume; leguminiform.

Le-gu-mĭ-no'sæ,* or **Fabaceæ,*** fa-ba'-she-ē. A large and important natural order of polypetalous exogenous plants, found in all parts of the world. It includes a variety of useful and beautiful species, some of which, as clover and lucern, are cultivated for cattle; others, as peas and beans, form part of the food of man. Indigo, liquorice, gum arabic, copaiba, the tamarind, rosewood, kino, and senna are products of this order, which comprises about seven thousand species. The properties of many species are tonic, purgative, or narcotic.

Le-gu'mĭ-nous. [Lat. **Legumino'sus**; from *legu'men*, a "legume."] Having legumes, or belonging to the order *Leguminosæ*.

Leīm'ma.* [Gr. λεῖμμα; from λείπω, to "leave."] The residue, or what is left of a thing.

Leī-o-car'pus.* [From the Gr. λεῖος, "smooth," and καρπός, "fruit."] Having smooth fruit, as the *Heylandia leiocarpa*, and *Panicum leiocarpum*.

Leī-o-çeph'a-lus.* [From the Gr. λεῖος, "smooth," and κεφαλή, the "head."] Having a smooth head, or hat:—applied to a species of mushroom.

Leī-o-phȳl'lus.* [From the Gr. λεῖος, "smooth," and φύλλον, a "leaf."] Having smooth leaves; smooth-leaved.

Leī-o-pi'lus.* [From the Gr. λεῖος, "smooth," and πῖλος, a "hat."] Having a smooth or glabrous hat:—used in the same manner as LEIOCEPHALUS.

Leī'o-pus, p'odis.* [From the Gr. λεῖος, "smooth," and πούς, a "foot."] Having a smooth stipes, as the *Helotium leiopus*.

Leī-o-sper'mus.* [From the Gr. λεῖος, "smooth," and σπέρμα, a "seed."] Having smooth seed, as the *Galium leiospermum*.

Leī-o-sta'chȳ-us.* [From the Gr. λεῖος, "smooth," and σταχύς, an "ear of corn."] Having smooth ears, the glumes which compose them being smooth and glabrous, as the *Trista'chya leiosta'chya*.

Leī-phæ'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. λείπω, to "leave," also to "be wanting," and αἷμα, "blood."] Deficiency of blood, or poverty of blood.

Leī-po-thȳm'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. λείπω, to "relinquish," to "fail," and θυμός, the "mind."] The sensation of sinking, or fainting; *deliquium animi;* syncope.

Lem'ma,* gen. **Lem'ma-tis.** [Gr. λέμμα; from λέπω, to "decorticate."] The *cortex*, or bark; the coat, or covering, of plants.

Lem'ma.* [Gr. *λῆμμα*; from *λαμβάνω*, to "receive," to "take."] Something assumed or taken for granted as the basis of an argument; also the demonstration of some premise, in order to render what follows more easy.

Lemnaceæ,* lem-na'she-ē, or **Pistiaceæ,*** pis-te-a'she-ē. A natural order of endogenous plants, often found in ditches. It includes the *Lemna* (Duckweed).

Lem'on. [Lat. **Li'mon, o'nis.**] The fruit of the *Citrus Limonum*, an evergreen tree, a native of Asia, and cultivated in nearly all warm countries. It is found growing wild in Northern India. It bears fragrant white flowers, tinged with purple on the outer surface. Lemons are imported into the United States from the West Indies and the Mediterranean. Lemon-juice is an excellent remedy or specific for the prevention and cure of scurvy. Lemons rapidly deteriorate on keeping, if exposed to the air. If they are covered with a varnish of shellac dissolved in alcohol, they continue sound for many months.

Lem-on-āde'. A beverage composed of lemon-juice diluted with water and sweetened.

Lem'on Scur'vy-Grass. The *Cochlea'ria officina'lis*, regarded as a powerful antiscorbutic.

Lem'on-Yel'low. The color of a ripe lemon. It is one of the fundamental colors of Mineralogy.

Lem'ons, Aç'id of. Citric acid.

Lem'ons, Salt of. Oxalic acid, with a small portion of potash.

Le-mu'rĭ-dæ.* A family of lemuroid animals, comprising the *Lemur*, *Indris*, *Loris*, and several other genera. They are considered either as a distinct sub-order of *Primates* or as forming a separate order. Some of the species are found only in Madagascar, and others are found in Africa.

Lem'u-ris.* [From the Lat. *lem'ures*, "ghosts," or "hobgoblins."] Lemurs. A genus of quadrumanous mammals, of the order *Primates*, comprising several species, natives of Madagascar. They are arboreal, and resemble monkeys, but approach the quadrupeds in having an elongated head with a sharp projecting muzzle. *Lemur* is the common name of a group including other genera of *Lemuridæ*.

Lenientia,* le-ne-en'she-a. [From the Lat. *le'nio*, to "allay."] Medicines which allay irritation.

Len'ĭ-tive. [Lat. **Leniti'vus**; from the same.] Assuaging; gently palliating. Lenitives protect mucous membranes or raw surfaces from the action of irritants. Glycerin and bland fixed oils are lenitive.

Len'itive E-lec'tu-a-rў. The *Confectio Sennæ Composita.*

Lens,* gen. **Len'tis.** [A "lentil;" because it is usually convex like a lentil.] A piece of glass, or transparent substance, formed so as, by its refraction, to converge or scatter the rays of light. Lenses are usually made of crown glass or flint glass. See EYE.

Lens-Shaped. See LENTICULAR.

Lentibulariaceæ,* len-tib-u-la-re-a'she-ē, or **Len-tib-u-la'çe-æ.*** [From *Lentibula'ria*, one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous herbaceous plants, found in marshes and streams. They are most abundant in the tropics.

Len-tĭ-cel'la,* plural **Len-tĭ-cel'læ.** [From the Lat. *lens*, a "lentil."] A term applied to ruddy oval points upon the bark of the branches of trees. Also the same as LENTICULA, which see.

Len-tĭ-cel-la'tus.* Having *lenticellæ.*

Len-tic'u-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *lens*, a "lentil."] A smaller kind of lentil. Also an instrument for removing irregularities of bone from the edge of the perforation made in the cranium with the trephine.

Len-tic'u-lar. [Lat. **Lenticula'ris**; from *lens*, a "lentil."] Lens-shaped; double-convex: —applied to seeds, bones, and other parts of animals; also to minerals. Dana defines this term, "thin, with acute edges, something like a lens, except that the surface is not curved."

Lentic'ular Gan'glĭ-on. A small reddish body near the back part of the orbit of the eye, between the optic nerve and the external *rectus* muscle:—also termed *Ophthalmic ganglion.*

Lenticular Nucleus. See NUCLEUS LENTICULARIS.

Lentic'ular Pa-pil'læ. The papillæ situated at the posterior part of the tongue.

Len-tĭf'er-us.* [From the Lat. *lens*, a "lentil," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] A term applied to flowers having receptacles in the form of lentils.

Len'tĭ-form. [Lat. **Lentifor'mis**; from *lens*, a "lentil," and *for'ma*, "form."] Formed like a lentil or lens.

Len-tiġ'er-us.* [From the Lat. *lens*, a "lentil," and *ge'ro*, to "carry."] Lentigerous. The same as LENTIFERUS.

Len-tiġ'ĭ-nose. [See next article.] Freckled or dusty-dotted, as the parts of some plants; covered with minute dots as if dusted.

Len-ti'go, ġ'inis.* [From the Lat. *lens*, a "lentil."] A cutaneous affection, chiefly of the face, in which there are spots of the color and size of the lentil-seed.

Len'til. The genus *Ervum*; the seed of ERVUM, which see.

Len-tis'cus.* A name for the *Pistacia lentiscus.*

Len'tor, o'ris.* [From the Lat. *len'tus*, "slow," "tough," "viscid."] Viscidity, or gluey consistence, of any fluid.

Le-o-no'tis Le-o-nu'rus.* A South African plant of the order *Labiatæ*, used as a cathartic.

Le-on-ti'a-sis.* [From the Gr. *λέων*, a "lion." ?] A name applied to the disease known as *Elephantiasis Græcorum*, and to other forms of leprosy.

Le-on'tĭ-cē Tha-lic-tro-i'dēs.* Another name for *Caulophyllum thalictroides.*

Le-on'to-don, on'tis.* [From the Gr. *λέων*, a "lion," and *ὀδούς*, a "tooth;" named from the tooth-like sections of the leaves.] A Linnæan genus of the class *Syngenesia*, natural order *Compositæ*, comprising several species, natives of Europe and Asia.

Leon'todon Ta-rax'a-cum.* The plant *Dandelion;* also called *Dens Leonis.* See TARAXACUM.

Le-o-nu'rus.* [From the Gr. λέων, a "lion," and οὐρά, a "tail."] Like the tail of a lion; leonu'rous:—applied to plants.

Leonu'rus Car-di'a-ca.* The systematic name of Motherwort, an exotic plant of the order *Labiatæ,* naturalized in the United States. It has been used in hysteria, etc.

Lĕop'ard's Bane. The common name for the plant *Arnica montana.*

Lep-an'thĭ-um.* The nectary or crown-like leaflets in the flowers of the *Asclepiadaceæ.*

Lep-ĭ-dan'the-us.* [From the Gr. λεπίς, λεπίδος, a "scale" or "husk," and ἄνθος, a "flower."] Having flowers like scales; squamiflorous.

Le-pid'ĭ-um.* [From the Gr. λεπίδιον, a "little scale."] Pepper-Grass. A genus of plants of the order *Cruciferæ,* comprising many species, natives of Europe, Asia, etc. Some of them are used in medicine.

Lepid'ium I-be'ris.* A plant which has been reputed to be lithontriptic. The leaves and root of *Lepidium latifolium* are said to be antiscorbutic and rubefacient.

Lepid'ium Sa-ti'vum.* Garden Cress or Pepper-Grass, cultivated for its leaves, which have a pungent taste and are used as a salad.

Lep-ĭ-do-den'dron.* [From the Gr. λεπίς, a "scale," and δένδρον, a "tree."] A genus of fossil trees found in coal-beds. They are sometimes several feet in diameter, and are covered with regular rhomboidal projections, like scales, arranged in spiral rows, extending around the tree from base to summit.

Lep-ĭ-do'dēs.* [From the Gr. λεπίς, a "scale."] Resembling scales; scaly.

Lep'ĭ-doid. [Lat. **Lepidoi'des;** from the Gr. λεπίς, a "scale," and εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a scale:—applied to a suture of the cranium.

Lep-ĭ-do-phyl'lous. [Lat. **Lepidophyl'lus;** from the Gr. λεπίς, a "scale," and φύλλον, a "leaf."] Having leaves in the form of scales, as many plants.

Lep-ĭ-do-plas'tus.* [From the Gr. λεπίς, a "scale," and πλάσσω, to "form."] Forming scales.

Lepidoptera.* See LEPIDOPTERUS.

Lep-ĭ-dop'ter-us.* [From the Gr. λεπίς, a "scale," and πτερόν, a "wing."] Lepidop'terous; having wings sprinkled, or partially covered, with scales:—applied in the plural neuter (*Lepidop'tera*) to an order of insects having four wings so covered. It includes the butterfly and what are popularly called "millers."

Lep-ĭ-do'sis.* [From the Gr. λεπίς, a "scale."] A name for ICHTHYOSIS, which see.

Lep'ĭ-dote. [Lat. **Lepido'tus;** Gr. λεπιδωτός, "covered with scales."] Furnished with scales; scaly, or scurfy; leprous:—applied to parts of plants.

Lep-o-ri'num La'bĭ-um,* **Lepori'num Ros'trum.*** The defect called hare-lip.

Lep'ra.* [Gr. λέπρα, "leprosy;" Fr. *Lèpre,* lᾶpR.] Leprosy. A disease of the skin distinguished by circular scaly patches. A genus of the order *Impetigenes,* class *Cachexiæ,* of Cullen's nosology. In Botany, a white mealy matter which exudes from or collects on the surface of some plants.

Lep'ra Ar'a-bum.* An epithet of *Elephantiasis Græcorum,* or tubercular elephantiasis.

Lèpre. See LEPRA.

Lépreux. See LEPROUS.

Lep-ri'a-sis.* [From the Gr. λεπρός, "rough."] The specific name for leprosy, or *Lepidosis lepriasis.*

Lep'rĭ-cus.* Belonging to lepra; lep'ric.

Lep-roph-thăl'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. λέπρα, the "leprosy," and ὀφθαλμός, the "eye."] Leprous ophthalmia.

Lep-roph-thăl'mus.* [From the same.] The eye affected by leprophthalmy; also the patient laboring under that affection.

Lep-ro-sa'rĭ-um.* A hospital for the treatment of leprosy; a leper-house, or *domus leprosarius.*

Lep-ro-sa'rĭ-us.* [From the Gr. λέπρα, "leprosy."] Belonging to lepra.

Lep'rose. [From the Lat. *lep'ra,* "leprosy."] In Botany, having a scurfy appearance.

Lep-ro'sis.* [From the Gr. λέπρα, "leprosy."] The progress of leprosy.

Lep'ro-sy. According to Erasmus Wilson, *lepra* and *leprosy* are distinct from each other, and leprosy is synonymous with *elephantiasis:* "Leprosy, *elephantiasis Græcorum,* and *lepra Arabum* are synonymous terms." It is an endemic disease which prevails in Hindostan, China, the islands of the Indian Ocean, Africa, etc. Some pathologists consider it hereditary and non-contagious. See LEPRA.

Lep'rous. [Lat. **Lepro'sus;** from *lep'ra.*] (Fr. *Lépreux,* lᾶ'pRuh'.) Belonging to lepra; scaly.

Lep-ta-can'thus.* [From the Gr. λεπτός, "slender," and ἄκανθα, a "spine."] Having slender spines:—applied to certain plants.

Lep-tan'dra.* "Leptandra." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the rhizome and rootlets of *Leptandra Virginica,* or *Veronica Virginica.* It is cathartic.

Leptan'dra Vir-ġin'ĭ-ca.* A synonyme of *Veronica Virginica.*

Lep-tan'drin. [Lat. **Leptandri'na.**] The active principle of *Leptandra Virginica.* It is regarded as an excellent cholagogue cathartic, and is extensively used as a substitute for mercury.

Lep-to-cau'lis.* [From the Gr. λεπτός, "slender," and καυλός, a "stem."] Having a slender stem.

Lep-to-çeph'a-lus.* [From the Gr. λεπτός, "slender," and κεφαλή, a "head."] Having a small head:—applied to plants or flowers.

Lep-toeh'ro-ạ,* or **Lep-toeh'ros.*** [From the Gr. λεπτός, "fine," or "slender," and χρόα, the "skin."] A fine, thin, soft, or delicate membrane.

Lep'to-don, on'tis.* [From the Gr. λεπτός, "fine," or "slender," and ὀδούς, a "tooth."] Having very small teeth:—applied to certain mosses.

Lep'to-men-in-ġi'tis.* [From the Gr. λεπτός, "thin," "delicate," and μῆνιγξ, a "membrane."] Inflammation of delicate membranes, as of the arachnoid.

Lep-to-pet'ạ-lus.* [From the Gr. λεπτός, "slender," and πέταλον, a "petal."] Having slender or narrow petals.

Lep-to-phyl'lus.* [From the Gr. λεπτός, "slender," and φύλλον, a "leaf."] Having slender leaves:—applied to plants.

Lep-top'o-dus.* [From the Gr. λεπτός, "slender," and πούς, a "foot."] Having a slender stipes, or foot.

Lep-to-rhi'zus.* [From the Gr. λεπτός, "slender," and ῥίζα, a "root."] Having slender roots.

Lep-to-sep'ạ-lus.* [From the Gr. λεπτός, "slender," and the Lat. *sep'alum*, a "sepal."] Having narrow, linear sepals.

Lep-to-sper'me-us.* Leptospermous:—applied in the plural feminine (*Leptosper'meæ*) to a tribe of *Myrtaceæ* having the *Leptospermum* for their type; leptosper'mous.

Lep-to-sper'mum Flạ-vĕs'çens.* A shrub or small tree of the order *Myrtaceæ*, a native of Australia. It has aromatic leaves, an infusion of which is used as a remedy for scurvy.

Leptosper'mum Lạ-niġ'er-um.* A tree of the order *Myrtaceæ*, a native of Tasmania. Its leaves have been used as a substitute for tea.

Lep-to-sper'mus.* [From the Gr. λεπτός, "slender," and σπέρμα, a "seed."] Having very small seeds; leptosper'mous.

Lep-to-sta'ehў-us.* [From the Gr. λεπτός, "slender," and στάχυς, an "ear of corn."] Having slender ears:—applied to plants.

Lep-to-sty'lus.* [From the Gr. λεπτός, "slender," and στῦλος, a "style."] Having a filiform style.

Lep'to-thrix,* or **Lep-tot'rĭ-ehus.*** [From the Gr. λεπτός, "delicate," and θρίξ, "hair."] One who has fine hair. The *Leptothrix buccalis* ("Leptothrix of the Mouth") is the name of a minute parasitic plant sometimes found in aphthous sores of the mouth.

Lep-to-trieh'ĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. λεπτός, "slender," or "fine," and θρίξ, "hair."] Fineness or thinness of the hair.

Le'sion. [Lat. **Læ'sio, o'nis;** from *læ'do, læ'sum*, to "hurt."] Literally, an "injury." A vitiated or depressed condition of any organ or part:—applied in Surgery to a hurt, wound, or injury of a part. The use of the word has been extended to comprise all morbid organic changes affecting an organ or a tissue.

Le'sion of Nu-trĭ'tion. A term for those pathological alterations which originate in the capillary system, consisting in any excess or deficiency of the particles of blood in the process of assimilation and absorption, etc.

Le'thal. [Lat. **Letha'lis;** from *le'thum*, "death."] Belonging to death; mortal; fatal.

Le-thal'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Lethal'itas, a'tis;** from *letha'lis*, "deadly."] The quality of being deadly or fatal; mortality.

Le-thar'ġic. [Lat. **Lethar'gicus.**] Belonging to a state of lethargy.

Leth'ạr-ġў. [Lat. **Lethar'gus;** from the Gr. λήθη, "forgetfulness."] A state of marked drowsiness, stupor, or sleep, which cannot be driven off.

Letter-Wood. See BROSIMUM AUBLETII.

Lettuce. See LACTUCA.

Lettuce Opium. See LACTUCARIUM.

Lettuce, Opium- or **Strong-scented.** See LACTUCA VIROSA.

Leucæmia.* See LEUCHÆMIA.

Leū-çæ-thĭ-o'pĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. λευκός, "white," and αἰθίοψ, an "Ethiopian," or "negro."] The same as ALBINISM, which see.

Leū-çæ'thĭ-ops, op*is*.* [From the same.] See ALBINO.

Leū-can'thous. [Lat. **Leucan'thus;** from the Gr. λευκός, "white," and ἄνθος, a "flower."] White-flowered.

Leū'cē.* [Gr. λευκή, from λευκός, "white."] A term usually applied to a form of leprosy, but limited by some writers to the affection known as *Morphœa alba*. See MORPHŒA.

Leūc-hæ'mĭ-ạ,* or **Leū-kæ'mĭ-ạ.*** [From the Gr. λευκός, "white," and αἷμα, the "blood."] Literally, "white blood:"—applied by Virchow to a morbid condition of the blood in which there is a continued increase in the colorless corpuscles, so that in some cases the number of the colorless globules is almost equal to that of the red ones. See LEUCOCYTOSIS.

Leū'çin. [Lat. **Leuci'na;** from the Gr. λευκός, "white."] A white, crystalline substance obtained from beef-fibre, etc. It occurs in many living animal tissues, and is one of the products of incipient putrefaction of albuminoid or proteid substances.

Leū-çĭ-no'sis.* [Properly, the formation of LEUCIN, which see.] A term applied to a condition of the liver in which leucin is largely produced.

Leū-çi'tis, i*dis*.* [From the Gr. λευκός, "white."] The same as SCLEROTITIS, which see.

Leū-co-car'pus.* [From the Gr. λευκός, "white," and καρπός, "fruit."] Having white fruit; leucocar'pous.

Leū-co-çeph'ạ-lus.* [From the Gr. λευκός, "white," and κεφαλή, the "head."] Having white flowers joined together in capitules.

Leū'co-çўte. [From the Gr. λευκός, "white," and κύτος, a "cell."] A term used to denote the white or pale corpuscles in the blood. See BLOOD.

Leū-co-çў-thæ'mĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. λευκός, "white," κύτος, a "cell," and αἷμα,

"blood."] Sometimes applied, like *leuchæmia*, to a state of the blood in which there is a superabundance of colorless corpuscles; more properly, fatty blood, in which there is a milky, opalescent appearance. A chronic disease in which there is a considerable and permanent increase in the number of the pale blood-corpuscles.

Leū-co-çyt-o-gen'e-sis.* A term applied to the production of leucocytes, or white corpuscles of the blood.

Leū-co-çy-to'sis.* [See LEUCOCYTE.] A term applied by Virchow to a morbid condition in which there is an increase in the colorless corpuscles of the blood, dependent (as he supposes) on an affection of the lymphatic glands. He considers *leukæmia* to be a "sort of permanent progressive *leucocytosis*;" and the latter, a "transitory process connected with fluctuating conditions in certain organs."

Leū-co-den'dron,* **Leū-co-den'drum.*** [From the Gr. λευκός, "white," and δένδρον, a "tree."] The specific name of the *Melaleuca Leucodendron*.

Leū-co'ĭ-um,* or **Leū-co'jum.*** Snowflake. A genus of bulbous plants of the order *Amaryllidaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of Europe. They bear handsome white flowers. The bulbs of *Leucoi'um æsti'vum* and *L. vernum* are acrid and emetic.

Leū'col, or **Leū'co-lĭne.** [From the Gr. λευκός, "white," and the Lat. *o'leum*, "oil."] A basic substance found in the naphtha of coal-gas. It is a colorless, heavy, oily liquid, of a bitter and caustic taste, soluble in alcohol and ether, but insoluble in water. It is an alkaloid isomeric with chinoline, and combines with acids to form salts.

Leū-co-lo'mus.* [From the Gr. λευκός, "white," and λῶμα, a "hem or border of a robe."] Bordered with white.

Leū-co'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. λευκός, "white."] A milky opacity of the cornea, the effect of an ulcer or wound, with loss of substance; the *pin and web*. See ALBUGO.

Leū-com-a-to'dēs.* Having leucoma; leucom'atous.

Leū-com-a-to-i'dēs.* [From the Lat. *leuco'ma*, and the Gr. εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling leucoma; leucom'atoid.

Leū-com'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. λευκός, "white," and ὄμμα, "appearance."] A white opacity of the cornea.

Leū-co-no'tus.* [From the Gr. λευκός, "white," and νῶτος, the "back."] White on the under surface:—applied to leaves.

Leū-co-pa-thi'a.* [From the Gr. λευκός, "white," and πάθος, "disease."] A disease affecting negroes, by which they become white, and are termed *albinos*.

Leū-co-path'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to leucopathia.

Leū-co-phleg'ma-sy. [Lat. **Leucophlegma'sia**; from the Gr. λευκός, "white," and φλέγμα, "phlegm."] A dropsical tendency, denoted by a pale, tumid, and flabby condition of body.

Leū-co-phleg-mat'ic. [Lat. **Leucophlegmat'icus.**] Belonging to leucophlegmasy.

Leū-co-phleg-ma-to'dēs.* [From the Lat. *leucophlegma'sia.*] Having leucophlegmasy.

Leū-co-phleg-ma-to-i'dēs.* [From the Lat. *leucophlegma'sia*, and the Gr. εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling leucophlegmasy.

Leū-co-phyl'lus,* less correctly **Leū-co-phyl-la'tus.*** [From the Gr. λευκός, "white," and φύλλον, a "leaf."] Having white leaves.

Leū-cop'ĭ-per, er*is.* [From the Gr. λευκός, "white," and πέπερι, "pepper."] The *Piper album*, or white pepper. See PIPER.

Leū-co-po'dĭ-us,* **Leū-cop'o-dus.*** [From the Gr. λευκός, "white," and πούς, a "foot."] Having a white stipes, or white petioles:—applied to plants.

Leū-cop'ter-us.* [From the Gr. λευκός, "white," and πτερόν, a "wing."] Having white wings; leucop'terous.

Leū'co-pus, p'odis.* The same as LEUCOPODIUS, which see.

Leū-cor-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. λευκός, "white," and ῥέω, to "flow."] (Fr. *Leucorrhée*, lüh'ko'rā'.) A whitish mucous secretion of the vagina, arising from debility, or from inflammatory action; the whites:—also termed *Catarrhus vaginæ*, and *Fluor albus*.

Leū-cor-rho'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to leucorrhœa; leucorrho'ic.

Leū-co'sis.* The formation or progress of leucoma.

Leū-co-sper'mus.* [From the Gr. λευκός, "white," and σπέρμα, a "seed."] Having white fruit or seed; leucosper'mous.

Leū-cos'to-mus.* [From the Gr. λευκός, "white," and στόμα, a "mouth."] Having a white peristome, or white mouth:—applied to certain mosses.

Leū-cot'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to leucoma.

Leukæmia.* See LEUCHÆMIA.

Levain, lẹh-vân'. The French term for FERMENT, which see.

Le-va'tor, o'ris.* [From the Lat. *le'vo*, *leva'tum*, to "raise," to "lift up."] An elevator or lifter up:—applied to muscles.

Le'ver. [From the Lat. *le'vo*, to "lift up."] A mechanical power, consisting of a rod or bar resting upon a certain determinate point, termed its *fulcrum*, which, if the object be to gain *power*, should always be nearer to the resistance to be overcome than to the force applied; but when the object is to gain *time*, the fulcrum should be nearer to the force than to the resistance. See VECTIS.

Lev-ĭ-cos'tate. [Lat. **Lævicosta'tus**; from *læ'vis*, "smooth," and *cos'ta*, a "rib."] Having smooth ribs:—applied to certain leaves.

Lev-ĭ-fo'lĭ-ous. [Lat. **Lævifo'lius**; from *læ'vis*, "smooth," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having smooth leaves.

Lev'ĭ-gate. [Lat. **Læviga'tus**; from *lævigo*, *læviga'tum*, to "smooth."] Smoothly polished.

Lev-ĭ-gā'tion. [Lat. **Læviga'tio, o'nis;** from the same.] The process of rubbing down any hard substance to an impalpable powder, so that no roughness or grittiness is perceptible.

Lev'ĭ-pēde. [Lat. **Læv'ipes, p'edis;** from *læ'vis*, "smooth," and *pes*, a "foot."] Having smooth feet.

Le-vis'tĭ-cum Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'le,* or **Lĭ-gus'tĭ-cum Levis'ticum.*** The systematic name of Lovage, a plant of the order *Umbelliferæ*, a native of Europe. It has an aromatic odor and a warm pungent taste.

Lèvre, lâvr. The French term for "lip." See LABIUM, and LIP.

Lev'u-lose. [From the Lat. *læ'vum*, "left," because it has a left rotary power in reference to polarized light.] A sort of sugar isomeric with glucose, with which it occurs mixed in honey and certain fruits. It is deliquescent, syrupy, uncrystallizable, and soluble in water and alcohol. Its taste is sweeter or more saccharine than that of ordinary glucose.

Lew-is'ĭ-ạ Red-ĭ-vi'vạ.* Bitter Root Plant, a curious plant of the order *Mesembryaceæ*, a native of Oregon and Washington. It is a stemless perennial, bearing a solitary rose-colored flower. Its roots, which are composed almost entirely of starch, are bitter, but wholesome, and are eaten by Indians.

Lexipharmic. See ALEXIPHARMIC.

Ley. See LYE.

Leyden (lī'dẹn) **Bat'ter-ў.** A number of Leyden jars, connected externally by being placed on tinfoil, or other good conductor, and internally by a metallic rod or wire communicating with the internal coating of each jar.

Ley'den Jar. A glass jar or bottle, coated to within a short distance from the top with tinfoil, within and without, and having a rod with a ball at the top passing through the cork to the interior coating. It is used for accumulating electricity in larger quantity than in the prime conductor.

Lĭ-a'nạ,* or **Lĭ-ăne'.** [Fr. *Liane*, lẽ'ăn'.] A term applied to woody climbing or twining plants which abound in tropical forests and ascend to the tops of lofty trees, sometimes passing from tree to tree or hanging in the air. *Liane* is a general term, and does not specify any species or genus.

Lī-as'ic, or **Lī-as'sic.** [Lat. **Lias'sicus.**] A term applied to a group of strata of which the rock which forms the type has been named *Lias* by English geologists.

Lĭ-a'tris.* A genus of plants of the natural order *Compositæ*, comprising many species, natives of the United States.

Lia'tris O-do-rạ-tis'sĭ-mạ.* The systematic name of an herb called the Vanilla Plant, a native of the Southern United States. Its leaves when bruised exhale the odor of vanilla. It is said to contain a principle identical with *coumarin*.

Lia'tris Spĭ-ca'tạ.* The systematic name of Gay Feather, or Colic Root, a perennial plant, a native of the Middle and Southern United States. It bears showy purple flowers. Its root is reputed to be diuretic.

Li'ber.* In Botany, free: as when there is no cohesion between parts in contact with each other.

Li'ber.* The interior fibrous bark of exogenous plants. It serves to convey downwards the secretions elaborated in the leaves.

Lĭ-bid'ĭ-nis Se'dēs.* "The Seat of Venereal Desire." A term applied to the clitoris. See next article.

Lĭ-bi'do, d'inis.* [From the Lat. *li'beo*, to "please," or "like."] Venereal desire.

Li'brạ.* [From the Gr. λίτρα, a "silver coin," or a "pound."] A pound-weight.

Lĭ-ca'nĭ-ạ.* A genus of trees of the order *Chrysobalanaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Brazil and Guiana. Several of them have a silicious bark, called *pottery bark*, the ashes of which are used by the natives for mixing with the clay employed in the manufacture of pottery-ware in order to render the ware proof against fire.

Lich'en. [Lat. **Li'chen, e'nis;** Gr. λειχήν.] A Linnæan genus of the class *Cryptogamia*. Also a disease consisting in extensive eruption of *papulæ*, usually terminating in scurf. See LICHENS.

Li'chen Ce-tra'rĭ-ạ.* Iceland Moss, or Liverwort, now called *Cetraria Islandica*.

Li'chen Is-lan'dĭ-cạ.* The same as LICHEN CETRARIA.

Li'chen Roc-çel'lạ.* The herb from which *litmus*, or *lacmus*, is obtained; the *Roccella tinctoria*.

Li'chen Sax-at'ĭ-lis.* The *Mus'cus cra'nii huma'ni*, a plant sometimes growing on the human skull.

Lieh'en-āte. [Lat. **Liehe'nas, a'tis.**] A combination of lichenic acid with a salifiable base.

Li-chen'ēs,* the plural of LICHEN, which see.

Lĭ-chen'ic. [Lat. **Lichen'icus.**] Belonging to lichens:—applied to an acid discovered in the *Cetraria Islandica*.

Li-chen-nic'o-lus.* [From the Lat. *li'chen*, and *co'lo*, to "inhabit."] That which grows upon lichens.

Li-chen-ĭ-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *li'chen*, and *for'ma*, "form."] Having the appearance of lichen; licheniform.

Lieh'e-nin, or **Lich'en Starch.** [Lat. **Licheni'na.**] A substance obtained from the *Lichen Islandica*. It resembles starch in general characters. It is insoluble in alcohol and cold water, but is soluble in boiling water.

Lieh-e-no-graph'ic. [Lat. **Lichenograph'icus.**] Belonging to lichenography.

Lieh-e-nog'rạ-phў. [Lat. **Lichenogra'phia**; from *li'chen*, and the Gr. γράφω, to "write."] A description of lichens.

Li-chen-o-i'dēs.* [From the Lat. *li'chen*, and the Gr. εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a lichen; lich'enoid.

Lieh-e-nol'o-gў. [Lat. **Lichenolo'gia**; from *li'chen*, and the Gr. λόγος, a "discourse."] The part of Botany devoted to lichens.

Lich'en-ous. [Lat. **Licheno'sus**; from *li'chen.*] Pertaining to lichens; resembling a lichen.

Lich'ens. A large tribe of cryptogamous plants, of the class called *Thallogens.* They are distinguished from *Fungi* by their not deriving nutriment from the substance on which they grow, and by their slow development and long endurance. They are mostly air-plants, but a few are constantly wet with spray or totally immersed. They abound on the trunks of trees, on old walls, on fences, and on rocks.

Lid. See OPERCULUM.

Lieberküh'nii (lee-bẹr-ku'ne-i) **Glan'du-læ.*** "Glands of Lieberkühn." See LIEBERKÜHN'S GLANDS.

Lieberkühn's (lee'bẹr-künz') **Glands** or **Fol'lĭ-cles.** [Lat. **Glan'dulæ** or **Cryp'tæ Lieberkühnia'næ.**] The minute tubular glands of the small intestine, first described by Lieberkühn.

Li'en,* gen. **Li-e'nis.** The organ or viscus of the abdominal cavity called the spleen.

Lienomalacia,* le-en-o-ma-la'she-a. [From the Lat. *li'en,* the "spleen," and *μαλακία,* a "softening."] Morbid softening of the spleen.

Lī'en-ter-ў. [Lat. **Liente'ria**; from the Gr. *λεῖος,* "smooth," and *ἔντερον,* an "intestine."] A species of diarrhœa in which the food passes rapidly through the bowels undigested.

Life. [Lat. **Vi'ta**; Gr. *βίος,* and *ζωή*; Fr. *Vie,* vē.] That mysterious principle existing in organized beings whereby they are endowed with certain powers or functions peculiar to themselves and not possessed by any form of inorganic matter. As soon as life has ceased in any animal (or plant), the matter of which this is composed, being no longer protected by the vital forces, is thenceforth subject to those laws of affinity which regulate the composition of inorganic bodies, and that combination of elements which was the result of life gives place to new combinations, formed in obedience to the laws of chemistry. Bichat defined life to be the "aggregate of those functions which resist death."

Life Ev-er-last'ing. A popular name of *Gnaphalium polycephalum.* An infusion of it is a popular remedy for dysentery and other diseases.

Lig'a-ment. [Lat. **Ligamen'tum**; from *li'go, liga'tum,* to "bind."] A peculiar, elastic, membranous substance, connecting the ends of movable bones. Ligaments are dense bundles of fibrous tissue, little extensible, difficult to break, which adhere by their extremities to bones or cartilages and thus serve as means of uniting articulations or osseous parts.

Lig-a-men'ta,* the plural of the Lat. *ligamen'tum.* See LIGAMENT.

Ligamen'ta Sub-fla'va.* "Yellowish Ligaments." Otherwise called **Yel'low Lig'aments.** The ligaments occupying the intervals between the vertebræ, which thus complete the back part of the spinal canal. They are composed of dense, yellow, elastic fibres.

Lig-a-men'tous. [Lat. **Ligamento'sus**; from *ligamen'tum,* a "ligament."] Of the nature of a ligament; belonging to a ligament.

Lig'a-ments, Vag'ĭ-nal. [Lat. **Ligamen'ta Vagina'lia.**] A term for the sheath-like ligaments of the flexor tendons of the fingers.

Ligamentum Coracoideum.* See CORACOID LIGAMENT.

Lĭ-gā'tion. [Lat. **Liga'tio, o'nis**; from *li'go, liga'tum,* to "bind."] The act of tying, or of applying a ligature, as to an artery, etc.

Lig'a-tūre. [Lat. **Ligatu'ra**; from the same.] A thread of silk, flax, or other suitable material, for tying arteries, or other parts.

Light. [Lat. **Lux**; Gr. *φῶς*; Fr. *Lumière,* lü'me-aiR'.] The medium of vision. One of the great fundamental powers of nature. The phenomena of light and vision are the subjects of the science of *Optics.* Light is distinguished into two kinds,—viz., natural light, proceeding from the sun and stars, and artificial light, proceeding from terrestrial bodies which burn or which are strongly heated. The phenomena of light may be referred to the following heads:

1. *Radiation,* the emission of light, or of caloric, in all directions, in the form of *radii,* or rays. A collection of such rays, passing nearly in the same direction, is termed a *pencil.* The *radiant point* is the point from which diverging rays proceed; the *focus,* the point to which converging rays are collected.

2. *Reflection,* the rebound of a ray of light, or of caloric, from a polished surface,—the angle of incidence being equal to the angle of reflection.

3. *Refraction,* the break of the natural course of a ray of light as it passes into a transparent substance, as glass or water: this is termed *ordinary refraction.* The production of colors in the ordinary refraction of light by a prism is perhaps the most remarkable of all optical facts. If a ray fall upon the surface of Iceland spar, or certain other substances, it will be split into two portions, making an angle with each other, and each pursuing its own separate course: this is called *double refraction,*—one of these rays following the same rule as if the substance were glass or water, the other undergoing *extraordinary refraction.*

It has been computed that light traverses 186,380 miles in a second. The undulatory theory of light is generally adopted by men of science. According to this theory, light is not a substance, but it is the effect of rapid vibrations of luminous bodies and of a subtile medium called *ether.*

Light'ning. [Lat. **Ful'gur**; Fr. *Éclair,* ā'klĕR'.] An electric phenomenon often followed by thunder. It is electric fluid in a state of intense activity. The identity of lightning with electricity was discovered by Dr. Franklin.

Light'ning, Ef-fects' of. These differ only in degree from those caused by the discharge of a Leyden jar. A person may be killed by lightning and a post-mortem examination may reveal no lesion whatever. The mode of death in these cases seems to be by the shock to the brain and nervous system. In other cases of death by lightning the bones have been broken and wounds inflicted in the flesh.

Lign-Al'oës. The fragrant wood of *Aloex'ylon Agal'lochum.*

Ligne, lēñ. The French term for "line." See LINEA.

Ligne Blanche, lēñ blôNsh. The French term for LINEA ALBA, which see.

Lig'ne-ous, or **Lig'nose.** [Lat. **Lig'neus**; from *lig'num*, "wood."] (Fr. *Ligneux*, lēn'yuh'.) Of the nature of wood; resembling wood; having a firm, woody texture; woody:—applied to plants.

Lig-nif'er-ous. [Lat. **Lignif'erus**; from *lig'num*, "wood," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing wood.

Lig'nĭ-form. [Lat. **Lignifor'mis**; from *lig'num*, "wood," and *for'ma*, "form."] Resembling wood.

Lig'nin, or **Lig'nĭne.** [Lat. **Ligni'na**; from *lig'num*, "wood."] The woody fibre constituting the fibrous structure of vegetable substances, the most abundant principle in plants. The same as CELLULOSE.

Lig'nīte. [From the same.] A variety of coal, sometimes called *Brown Coal.* It has an empyreumatic odor when burned, and usually retains something of the texture of the original wood.

Lignose. See LIGNEOUS.

Lig'nous. [Lat. **Ligno'sus**; from *lig'num*, "wood."] Wooden, or like wood; woody.

Lig'num.* A Latin word signifying "wood," used in medicine chiefly in such phrases as *Lignum Quassiæ*, *Lignum Vitæ*, etc.

Lig'num Cam-pe-chĭ-a'num.* "Campeachy Wood." See HÆMATOXYLON.

Lig'num Col-u-bri'num.* "Snake Wood." Another name for the ARISTOLOCHIA SERPENTARIA, which see.

Lig'num In'dĭ-cum.* "Indian Wood." The wood of the *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, or logwood.

Lignum Quassiæ.* See QUASSIA.

Lig'num Rho'dĭ-um.* A name of rosewood.

Lig'num Vi'tæ.* "Wood of Life." The wood of the *Guaiacum officinale.* See GUAIACI LIGNUM.

Lig'u-la.* [As if *lin'gula*, diminutive of the Lat. *lin'gua*, a "tongue."] A little tongue. The tongue of the *Crustacea*, *Arachnides*, and *Insecta.*

Lig'u-late. [Lat. **Ligula'tus**; from *lig'ula*, a "little tongue," also a "strap."] Strap-shaped; narrow and moderately long, with parallel margins, or furnished with a ligule, like many composite flowers.

Lig'ule. [Lat. **Lig'ula**, a "little tongue," or "strap."] A strap-shaped corolla, found in many of the *Compositæ*; also the little membranous appendage at the summit of the leaf-sheaths of most grasses.

Lig-u-lif'er-us.* [From the Lat. *lig'ula*, a "little tongue," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing ligules.

Lig-u-lĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *lig'ula*, a "little tongue," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having ligulate corollas, or having a capitulum or head composed exclusively of ligulate florets, as the Dandelion:—applied in the feminine plural (*Liguliflo'ræ*) to a sub-order of *Compositæ*, in which all the florets are ligulate and all perfect.

Lig-u-lĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *lig'ula*, a "little tongue," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having linear leaves.

Lig'u-lĭ-form. [Lat. **Ligulifor'mis**; from *lig'ula*, a "little tongue," and *for'ma*, "form."] Like a ligulate corolla.

Ligusticum.* See LEVISTICUM.

Li-gus'trum Vul-ga're.* The systematic name of the Privet, a shrub of the order *Oleaceæ*, a native of Europe, and naturalized in the United States. The leaves are astringent.

Lilac. See SYRINGA VULGARIS.

Li'lac (color). Pale dull violet mixed a little with white.

Lil'ĭ-a,* the plural of LILIUM, forming the Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See LILIACEÆ.

Liliaceæ,* lil-e-a'she-ē. [From *Lil'ium*, one of the genera.] A large natural order of endogenous plants, natives of many tropical and temperate regions. It includes the lily, tulip, hyacinth, asphodel, asparagus, onion, and other plants prized for beauty or utility. They are all perennial, and are characterized by regular hexamerous and hexandrous flowers (perianths), and a trilocular ovary free from the perianth. Among the products of this order are aloes, squill, and New Zealand flax. Several species are used as purgatives or emetics.

Lil-ĭ-ā'ceous. [Lat. **Lilia'ceus**; from *lil'ium*, a "lily."] Resembling the lily, or the *Liliaceæ*:—applied to plants.

Lil-ĭ-ĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *lil'ium*, a "lily," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having flowers resembling the lily.

Lil-ĭ-ĭ-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *lil'ium*, a "lily."] Having the form of a lily:—applied to certain plants.

Lil'ĭ-um.* The Lily. A Linnæan genus of the class *Hexandria*, natural order *Liliaceæ.* It comprises many species, natives of Palestine, Asia Minor, Persia, Japan, the United States, etc. They are all bulbous plants, and they are generally cultivated for the beauty of their flowers.

Lil'ium Can'dĭ-dum.* The Common White Lily, a native of Persia and adjacent countries. It is one of the most beautiful of the genus. The bulb and flowers have been used in medicine. The boiled bulb forms a good emollient cataplasm.

Lil'y. The popular name of many species of the genus *Lilium.* It forms part of the name of various other plants. Water-Lily is a synonyme of *Nymphæa*; Pond-Lily, of *Nuphar*; Day-Lily, of *Hemerocallis*; Blackberry-Lily, of *Pardanthus*; Calla Lily, of *Richardia.*

Lily of the Valley. See CONVALLARIA.

Lim. = *Limo'nes.** "Lemons."

Lima Bean. See PHASEOLUS LUNATUS.

Limaçon, lē'mȧ'sôN'. The French term for COCHLEA, which see.

Lim-a-tu'ra.* [From the Lat. *li'ma*, a "file."] The filings of a metal.

Limatu'ra Fer'ri.* "Filings of Iron," or "Iron Filings." A preparation used as a mild chalybeate.

Limb. [From the Anglo-Saxon *lim*, a "member," a "branch."] The branch of a tree; also one of the extremities of an animal, as a leg or an arm.

Limb. [From the Lat. *lim'bus*, a "border."] A term applied in Botany to the blade or lamina of a leaf, the expanded part of a petal, the summit of a gamosepalous calyx, or the upper spreading part of a gamopetalous corolla:—applied in Astronomy to the edge or border of the disk of the sun or moon or other heavenly body.

Lim'bate. [From the same.] Bordered; having one color surrounded by an edging of another.

Lim-bif'er-us.* [From the Lat. *lim'bus*, a "border," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Having a border, or margin:—applied to certain plants.

Līme. [Lat. **Calx, Cal'cis**; Fr. *Chaux*, shō.] Oxide of calcium; one of the primitive earths, abundant in nature, but always united to an acid, most frequently the carbonic. Quicklime combines chemically with water and forms a hydrate. This change, which is called *slaking*, is attended by the evolution of much heat. "The peculiar position of lime in the system of nature is that of a medium between the organic and inorganic world. It is made into shells, corals, and partly into bone by animals, and then turned over to the inorganic world to make rocks."—(DANA.)

Līme. [Lat. **Li'mon, o'nis.**] The fruit of the *Citrus Limetta*, or *Citrus Limonum*.

Lime, Chlo'ride of. A compound of chlorine and lime, much used as a disinfecting agent. For this purpose, one pound may be dissolved in, or mixed with, six gallons of water.

Lime'stone. [Lat. **La'pis Calca'reus.**] Carbonate of lime,—one of the most abundant and most important of stratified rocks.

Lime'-Tree. A synonyme of the Linden, a species of *Tilia*.

Lime-Water. See LIQUOR CALCIS.

Lim'ĭ-cus.* [From the Gr. λιμός, "hunger."] Belonging to hunger.

Lim-ĭ-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *li'ma*, a "file," and *for'ma*, "form."] Having the appearance of a file:—applied to certain plants.

Lim-no-me-phi'tis, ĭdis.* [From the Gr. λίμνη, a "stagnant pool," or "marsh," and the Lat. *mephi'tis*, a "pestilential exhalation," a "strong, heavy smell."] Marsh-miasm, or the effluvia arising from vegetable matter in a putrescent state, as in moist or marshy ground.

Lim-no-pol'ў-pus.* [From the Gr. λίμνη, a "stagnant pool," or "marsh," and πολύπους, a "polypus."] A term applied in the plural masculine (*Limnopol'ypi*) to a family of the *Pol'ypi brachios'toma*.

Li'mon,* gen. **Lĭ-mo'nis.** The Latin name for the fruit of the *Ci'trus Limo'num* and of the *Ci'trus med'ica*. See LEMON.

Lĭ-mo'nēs,* gen. **Lĭ-mo'num**, the plural of LIMON, which see.

Lĭ-mo'nĭ-a Aç-ĭ-dis'sĭ-ma.* A spiny shrub of the order *Aurantiaceæ*, a native of the East Indies. It bears an acid fruit, which is used medicinally by the Javanese.

Lĭ-mo'nis Cor'tex.* "Rind of Lemon," or "Lemon-Peel." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the rind of the recent fruit of the *Citrus Limonum*.

Limo'nis Suc'cus.* "Lemon Juice." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the freshly-expressed juice of the ripe fruit of the *Citrus Limonum*. It is a specific against scurvy, and is refrigerant. It has been employed with advantage in acute rheumatism.

Lim'o-nīte. A hydrous sesquioxide of iron, which is one of the most valuable ores of iron, containing, when pure, about 65 per cent. of pure or metallic iron. It usually occurs massive. Its color varies from dark brown to ochre-yellow. Of this species there are varieties called *Brown Hematite* and *Yellow Ochre*.

Lĭ-mo'num Cor'tex.* "Rind of Lemons." The Latin name for the fresh and dry exterior rind of the fruit of the *Citrus Limonum*. See LIMONIS CORTEX.

Li-moph'thĭ-sis.* [From the Gr. λιμός, "hunger," "famine," and φθίσις, a "wasting."] *Tabes*, or wasting, from privation of food.

Lim-op-so'ra.* [From the Gr. λιμός, "famine," and ψώρα, "scabies."] A kind of scabies which attacks man and the lower animals from long privation of food.

Li-mo'sis.* [From the Gr. λιμός, "famine."] Morbid appetite. A genus of diseases characterized by depraved, excessive, or defective appetite.

Lim-o-thĕr-a-pi'a.* [From the Gr. λιμός, "hunger," and φεραπεία, the "system of healing."] The treatment of disease by abstinence.

Lī'mous, or **Lĭ-mose'.** [Lat. **Limo'sus**; from *li'mus*, "mud," "clay," "slime."] A term applied to plants growing in muddy soils:—sometimes applied to soil or strata composed of mud, argillaceous marl, or sand, either separate or combined.

Lim'pid. [Lat. **Lim'pidus**; Fr. *Limpide*, lăm'pĕd'.] Clear; pure; transparent:—applied to liquids holding no body in suspension.

Linaceæ,* lĭ-na'she-ē. [From *Li'num*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of exogenous plants, natives of Europe, Africa, etc. They are herbs with regular and symmetrical flowers. The chief characters of this order are the tenacity of the fibres and the mucilage of the seeds. It includes *Linum* (flax).

Lin-a-go'gus.* [From the Gr. λίνον, a "flaxen thread," and ἄγω, to "lead."] An instrument used in the operation for vesico-vaginal fistula.

Lin-a-men'tum.* [From the Lat. *li'num*, "flax," also "linen."] Linen stuff, or linen rags. See LINT.

Lĭ-na'rĭ-a Vul-ga'ris,* or **An-tir-rhi'num Lĭ-na'rĭ-a.*** Toad Flax, an exotic herbaceous plant and weed, common in the United States. Its leaves are reputed to be diuretic and cathartic.

Linc'tus.* [From the Lat. *lin'go, linc'tum*, to "lick" or "lap."] A *looch* (or *lohoch*), or electuary; any medicine licked off the spoon because of its adhesive consistence.

Lin'den. A popular name of several species of *Tilia*, ornamental trees, natives of Europe and the United States.

Lin'den Fam'ĭ-lў. A name of the order *Tiliaceæ*.

Lin'de-ra Ben-zo'in,* or **Lau'rus Ben-zo'in.*** The Spice Bush, a shrub of the order *Lauraceæ*, a native of the United States. Its bark, berries, and leaves have a spicy flavor, and have been used in medicine. The bark has been used in intermittent fever.

Lind'ley-a Mes-pĭ-lo-i'dēs.* [Named after John *Lindley*, the English botanist.] An evergreen shrub or small tree of the order *Rosaceæ*, a native of Mexico. It bears large, white, fragrant flowers. It is the sole representative of the genus.

Line. See LINEA.

Lin'e-a,* plural **Lin'e-æ.** [From the Lat. *li'num*, a "thread."] A line, or thread; also the twelfth part of an inch. In Geometry, that which has length without breadth.

Lin'ea Al'ba.* (Fr. *Ligne blanche*, lĕñ blŏNsh.) "White Line." The central tendinous line extending from the ensiform cartilage to the pubes.

Lin'ea As'per-a.* "Rough Line." A rough prominence observed along the posterior surface of the femur.

Lin'ea In-nom-ĭ-na'ta.* Literally, the "unnamed line." An elevated line forming a part of the brim of the pelvis.

Lin'e-æ Al-bĭ-can'tēs.* "Whitish Lines." A term applied to certain shining reddish and whitish lines on the abdomen, extending from the groins and pubes to the navel, sometimes occurring in women during the first three or four days after delivery.

Lin'eæ Sem-ĭ-lu-na'rēs.* "Semilunar Lines." The lines which bound the exterior margin of the *recti* muscles of the abdomen.

Lin'eæ Trans-ver'sæ.* "Transverse Lines." The lines which cross the *recti* muscles:—also applied to some fibres which run across the raphé of the *corpus callosum*.

Lin'e-al. [Lat. **Linea'lis**; from *lin'ea*, a "line."] In a line; in a direct line from an ancestor.

Lin'e-a-ment. [Lat. **Lineamen'tum**; from *lin'ea*, a "line."] A feature; a delicate trait; one of the delicate characteristic lines of a human face.

Lin'e-ar. [Lat. **Linea'ris**; from *lin'ea*, a "line."] (Fr. *Linéaire*, lē'nā'ĕR'.) Disposed in lines; pertaining to, or in the form of, a line. In Botany, narrow, and much longer than broad, with parallel margins, as a leaf of grass.

Lin'ear-Lan'ce-o-late. Partaking of the linear and the lanceolate form, but more of the latter, as the leaf of *Salix viminalis* and *Quercus Phellos* (Willow Oak).

Lin-e-ar-ĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *linea'ris*, "linear," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having linear leaves.

Lin'e-ate. [Lat. **Linea'tus**; from *lin'ea*, a "line."] Marked with lines; streaked; marked with fine parallel lines:—applied to parts of plants.

Lin-e-at-ĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *linea'tus*, "linear," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having leaves of which the nervures run parallel from base to apex.

Lin'en. A textile fabric made of flax (*Li'num usitatis'simum*). It has been used as clothing by many nations from time immemorial.

Li-ne'o-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *lin'ea*, a "line."] A term applied to certain small white lines sometimes seen on the female breast.

Lin'e-o-late. [Lat. **Lineola'tus**; from *line'ola*, a "little line."] Marked with fine or obscure lines:—applied to plants.

Lin'gam. The Sanscrit term for *Phallus*, the symbol of reproduction. See PHALLUS.

Lin'gual. [Lat. **Lingua'lis**; from *lin'gua*, a "tongue."] Belonging to the tongue:—applied to muscles, nerves, etc.

Lin-guĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *lin'gua*, a "tongue," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having linguiform leaves.

Lin'guĭ-form. [Lat. **Linguifor'mis**; from *lin'gua*, a "tongue."] Tongue-shaped:—applied to parts of plants. See LINGULATE.

Lin'gu-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *lin'gua*, a "tongue."] A little tongue; a latchet.

Lin'gu-late. [Lat. **Lingula'tus**; from *lin'gula*, a "little tongue."] In Botany, having a little tongue; tongue-shaped.

Li'ni,* the genitive of LINUM, which see.

Li'ni Fa-ri'na.* "Meal of Flaxseed," or "Flaxseed Meal." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the meal of the seeds of *Linum usitatissimum* deprived of their fixed oil by expression; lintseed meal. It furnishes the base of a good emollient poultice.

Li'ni Se'men.* "Seed of Flax." The Latin name for flaxseed, lintseed, or linseed. Flaxseed steeped in hot or warm water imparts to the liquid a bland mucilage, forming an excellent demulcent drink.

Li'ni Sem'ĭ-na.* "Seeds of Flax." The Latin name for the seeds of *Linum usitatissimum*.

Liniment. See LINIMENTUM.

Lin-ĭ-men'ta.* The plural of LINIMENTUM, which see.

Lin-ĭ-men'tum,* plural **Lin-ĭ-men'ta.** [From the Lat. *lin'io*, to "soothe."] A pharmaceutical preparation of such consistence as to render it conveniently applicable to the skin by gentle friction with the hand.

Linimen'tum Am-mo'nĭ-æ.* "Ammonia Liniment." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made from thirty parts of water of ammonia and seventy parts of cotton-seed oil. It is an excellent rubefacient, frequently employed in inflammatory affections of the throat, in rheumatic pains, etc. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take

of water of ammonia, a fluidounce; olive oil, two troyounces. Mix them.

Linimen'tum Bel-la-don'næ.* "Belladonna Liniment." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made by dissolving five parts of camphor in ninety-five parts of fluid extract of belladonna.

Linimen'tum Căl'cis.* "Lime Liniment." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made by mixing fifty parts of solution of lime with fifty parts of cotton-seed oil. It is very useful in recent burns and scalds. It is sometimes called *Carron Oil*. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of solution of lime, eight fluidounces; flaxseed oil, seven troyounces. Mix them.

Linimen'tum Cam'pho-ræ.* "Camphor Liniment." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made by dissolving twenty parts of camphor in eighty parts of cotton-seed oil. This is employed as an anodyne embrocation in sprains, bruises, rheumatic or gouty affections of the joints, and other local pains. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of camphor, three troyounces; olive oil, twelve troyounces. Dissolve the camphor in the oil.

Linimen'tum Can-thăr'ĭ-dis.* "Cantharides Liniment." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made from fifteen parts of cantharides in No. 60 powder and a sufficient quantity of oil of turpentine to make one hundred parts. Digest the cantharides with the one hundred parts of oil of turpentine in a closed vessel, by means of a water-bath, for three hours; then strain, and add enough oil of turpentine through the strainer to make the liniment weigh one hundred parts. It is a rubefacient and a powerful epispastic. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared thus: Take of cantharides, in fine powder, a troyounce; oil of turpentine, half a pint. Digest the cantharides with the oil for three hours in a close vessel, by means of a water-bath, and strain.

Linimen'tum Chlo-ro-for'mi.* "Chloroform Liniment." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made by mixing forty parts of commercial chloroform with sixty parts of soap liniment. This is an excellent local application and anodyne for painful affections. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of purified chloroform, three troyounces; olive oil, four troyounces. Mix them.

Linimen'tum Plum'bi Sub-aç-e-ta'tis.* "Liniment of Subacetate of Lead." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a preparation made by mixing forty parts of solution of subacetate of lead with sixty parts of cotton-seed oil. This may be used as a sedative application in superficial inflammations. In the formula of 1870 olive oil was used instead of cotton-seed oil.

Linimen'tum Sa-po'nis.* "Soap Liniment." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made as follows: Take of soap, in shavings, ten parts; camphor, five parts; oil of rosemary, one part; alcohol, seventy parts; water, a sufficient quantity to make one hundred parts. Digest the soap in fourteen parts of water until it is dissolved; dissolve the camphor and oil in the alcohol; mix the solutions, and filter through paper, adding enough water through the filter to make the liniment weigh one hundred parts. It is used as an anodyne and gently rubefacient embrocation in sprains, bruises, and rheumatic or gouty pains. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of soap, in shavings, four troyounces; camphor, two troyounces; oil of rosemary, half a fluidounce; water, six fluidounces; alcohol, two pints. Digest the soap in the water until it is dissolved; dissolve the camphor and oil in the alcohol; mix the solutions, and filter through paper.

Linimen'tum Sĭ-na'pis Com-pos'ĭ-tum.* "Compound Liniment of Mustard." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made thus: Take of volatile oil of mustard, three parts; of extract of mezereum, two parts; of camphor, six parts; of castor oil, fifteen parts; and of alcohol, a sufficient quantity to make one hundred parts. Dissolve the extract of mezereum and the camphor in seventy parts of alcohol; then add the oil of mustard and the castor oil, and finally enough alcohol to make the product weigh one hundred parts. It is a rubefacient and a substitute for sinapisms.

Linimen'tum Tĕr-e-bin'thĭ-næ.* "Turpentine Liniment." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made of resin cerate, sixty-five parts, and oil of turpentine, thirty-five parts. Add the oil to the cerate previously melted, and mix them thoroughly. It is said to be a good remedy for burns and scalds. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of resin cerate, twelve troyounces; oil of turpentine, half a pint. Add the oil to the cerate previously melted, and mix them.

Lin-næ'a Bo-re-a'lis.* [Named in honor of the great botanist *Linnæus*.] The systematic name of the Twin Flower, a trailing evergreen of the order *Caprifoliaceæ*. It is a native of the Northern United States and Sweden, and bears a pair of beautiful, delicate, and fragrant flowers. It is the only species of the genus, and was an especial favorite of Linnæus. The leaves are said to be diuretic and sudorific.

Lin-næ'an. Belonging to Linnæus, the naturalist. In Botany, the Linnæan, or sexual, system is founded on the number of stamens which determines the primary divisions, or Classes; the subdivisions, or Orders, generally depend on the number of pistils. The term is applied in a more general sense to a system of arranging the productions of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms laid down by Linnæus.

Lin-o'le-um.* [From the Lat. *li'num*, "flax," and *o'leum*, "oil."] A name for certain preparations of linseed oil, having physical properties similar to those of caoutchouc.

Lin-o-sper'mum.* [From the Gr. λίνον, "flax," and σπέρμα, "seed."] Linseed, or lintseed, afforded by the *Linum usitatissimum*. See LINI SEMEN.

Linseed. See LINTSEED.

Lint. [Lat. **Lin'teum**; from *li'num*, "flax."] (Fr. *Charpie*, shăr'pē'.) A soft material made by

scraping old linen cloth, and used as a dressing in all cases of wounds, ulcers, etc.

Lin-te-ĭ-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *lin'teum*, "lint," and *for'ma*, "form."] Having the appearance or texture of lint; lin'teiform.

Lint'seed. The seeds of *Linum usitatissimum*. See LINI SEMEN, or LINI SEMINA.

Li'num,* gen. **Li'ni.** [From the Gr. *λίνον*, "flax."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Linaceæ*. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the seed of the *Li'num usitatis'simum*. It is demulcent and emollient.

Li'num Aq-uĭ-li'num.* A plant, a native of Chili, employed as a febrifuge and stomachic.

Li'num Ca-thar'tĭ-cum.* The systematic name of the purging flax. It has been used in medicine.

Lip. (Fr. *Lèvre*, lȧvr.) One of the principal lobes of a bilabiate corolla or calyx; also the odd and peculiar petal of the *Orchidaceæ*. See LABIUM, and LABRUM.

Lip'a-ro-çēle.* [From the Gr. *λιπαρός*, "fat," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] A fatty tumor in the scrotum.

Lip-a-ro'dēs.* [From the Gr. *λιπαρός*, "fat" or "obese."] Full of fat; obese.

Lip-a-ro-dȳsp-nœ'a.* [From the Gr. *λιπαρός*, "fat," and *δύσπνοια*, "difficult breathing."] Dyspnœa caused by obesity.

Lip-a-ro-i'dēs.* [From the Gr. *λιπαρός*, "fat," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling fat.

Lip-a-rom'pha-lus.* [From the Gr. *λιπαρός*, "fat," and *ὀμφαλός*, the "navel."] A fatty tumor at the umbilicus.

Lip-a-ro-seir'rhus.* [From the Gr. *λιπαρός*, "fat," and *σκίῤῥος*, "incipient cancer."] A fatty, scirrhous tumor.

Liparotes.* See POLYSARCIA.

Lipocele.* See LIPAROCELE.

Lĭ-poġ'en-ous. [From the Gr. *λίπος*, "fat," and *γένω*, to "be born" or "produced."] Tending to the production of fat; also produced or developed in fat.

Lĭ-po'ma,* plural **Lĭ-pom'a-ta.** [From the Gr. *λίπος*, "fat."] A species of fatty tumor. A tumor formed by the local hypertrophy of the adipose tissue. It presents itself under the form of a soft, pasty, indolent, lobulated tumor.

Lĭ-pom-a-to'dēs.* [From the Lat. *lipo'ma*, a "fatty tumor."] Resembling lipoma; conjoined with lipoma.

Lĭ-pom-a-to-i'dēs.* [From the Lat. *lipo'ma*, a "fatty tumor," and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling lipoma; lipom'atoid.

Lipomphalus.* See LIPAROMPHALUS.

Lip-o-seir'rhus.* [From the Gr. *λίπος*, "fat," and *σκίῤῥος*, "incipient cancer."] The same as LIPAROSCIRRHUS, which see.

Lĭ-po'sis.* [From the Gr. *λίπος*, "fat."] The progressive accumulation of fat.

Lip-o-sphўx'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *λείπω*, to "fail," and *σφύξις*, the "pulse."] Absence, or cessation, of the pulse.

Lipothymia.* See LEIPOTHYMIA.

Lip'pĭ-a.* A genus of herbs or shrubs of the order *Verbenaceæ*, comprising nearly one hundred species, natives of America. They generally contain an aromatic volatile oil.

Lip'pĭ-tude. [Lat. **Lippitu'do, d***inis;* from *lip'pus*, "blear-eyed."] A raw, tumid state of the margin of the eyelids, from which a puriform humor exudes.

Liq. = *Li'quor.** See LIQUOR.

Liquatio (le-kwa'she-o), **o'***nis.** [From the Lat. *li'quo*, *liqua'tum*, to "melt."] Strictly, the same as FUSION; also LIQUEFACTION. "Liquation is the slow fusion of an alloy, by which the more fusible metal flows out and leaves the rest behind."—(DANA.)

Liq-ue-fā'cients. [From the Lat. *liquefa'cio*, to "melt."] Agents which augment the secretions, arrest the solidifying and promote the liquefying processes of the animal economy.

Liq-ue-fac'tion. [Lat. **Liquefac'tio, o'***nis;* from *liquefa'cio*, *liquefac'tum*, to "make liquid."] The conversion of a solid or a gas into a liquid.

Liq'ue-fy. [From the Lat. *liq'uidus*, "liquid," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] To reduce or convert into a liquid state; to change a solid or a gas into a liquid. Nearly all gases have been liquefied by pressure and cold.

Liqueur, lē'kur'. (Fr.) A spirituous liquor composed of water, alcohol, sugar, and some aromatic infusion extracted from fruits, seeds, etc.

Liqueur d'Absinthe. See ABSINTHE.

Liq'uid. [Lat. **Liq'uidum**; from *liq'uidus*, "liquid," "moist."] Any substance, not aeriform, which is fluid, like water. A substance in which cohesion and mobility of molecules coexist and give rise to curious and intricate phenomena. See FLUID, and FLUIDITY.

Liq-uid-am'bar.* [From the Lat. *liq'uidus*, "liquid," and the Eng. *am'ber:* so called because the tree yields on incision a fluid, amber-like substance.] A genus of plants of the order *Hamamelaceæ*, comprising several species which afford a fragrant resin, called *storax*.

Liquidam'bar O-rĭ-en-ta'le.* The systematic name of a small tree, a native of Asia Minor, affording the drug called *liquid styrax*. See STYRAX.

Liquidam'bar Sty-ra-cif'lu-a.* The Sweet Gum, an ornamental tree, a native of the Middle and Southern United States. It affords a fragrant terebinthine juice or resin.

Liquiritia,* lik-we-rish'e-a. Liquorice. See GLYCYRRHIZA.

Li'quor,* gen. **Lĭ-quo'ris,** nominative plural **Lĭ-quo'rēs.** [From the Lat. *li'queo*, to "become liquid."] (Fr. *Liqueur*, lē'kur'.) A term applied to many liquids, particularly those composed chiefly of water or of alcohol. Also the Pharmacopœial name for an aqueous solution of a chemical substance generally solid, but sometimes gaseous.

Li'quor Aç'ĭ-di Ar-se-nĭ-o'si.* "Solution of Arsenious Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made from one part of arsenious acid, in small pieces, two parts of hydrochloric acid, and a sufficient quantity of distilled water to make one hundred parts. The medical properties of this solution are the same as those of Fowler's Solution.

Liquor Aluminis Compositus.* See BATES'S ALUM-WATER.

Li'quor Am-mo'nĭ-æ.* "Liquor of Ammonia." A solution of ammoniacal gas in water: —otherwise called *Aqua Ammoniæ* ("Water of Ammonia").

Li'quor Am-mo'nĭ-i Aç-e-ta'tis.* "Solution of Acetate of Ammonium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for Spirit of Mindererus, made from one hundred parts of diluted acetic acid, and a sufficient quantity of carbonate of ammonium. Add the carbonate gradually to the diluted acetic acid until it is neutralized. It is a valuable diaphoretic, much employed in febrile diseases.

Li'quor Am'nĭ-i.* "Liquor of the Amnion." The watery fluid in which the fœtus is suspended. See AMNION.

Li'quor Ar-sen-ĭ-ca'lis.* "Arsenical Liquor." A Pharmacopœial preparation, also called *Fowler's Solution*, and *Tasteless Ague Drop*, consisting of arseniate of potash dissolved in water and flavored and colored by spirit of lavender. This has been recommended as a remedy in intermittents, and has been found very useful in lepra and other inveterate cutaneous affections.

Li'quor Ar-se'nĭ-i et Hy-drar'ğў-ri I-od'-ĭ-di.* "Solution of Iodide of Arsenic and Mercury." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for Donovan's Solution, made from one part of iodide of arsenic, one part of red iodide of mercury, and one hundred parts of water. It is useful as an alterative in various cutaneous diseases, such as psoriasis, porrigo, lepra, and lupus. The difference between the process of 1870 and that of 1880 is very trifling.

Li'quor Căl'cis,* otherwise called **A'qua Căl'cis.*** "Water of Lime," or "Lime-Water." A saturated solution of lime in water. It may be prepared by pouring upon some freshly-slaked lime a quantity of pure water. In a few hours the solution will become clear by the settling of such particles of lime as are not dissolved by the water. The solution, with the undissolved lime, should be kept in a well-stopped bottle; pour off the clear liquid as it is wanted for use. The U.S. Pharmacopœia directs the preparation to be made in the proportion of four ounces of lime to eight pints of water. But if the lime be in excess, no disadvantage can result: the superfluous portion will, in that case, simply remain undissolved.

Lime-water is antacid, tonic, and astringent. Mixed with an equal quantity of milk, which completely covers its offensive taste, it often proves an excellent remedy for nausea and vomiting dependent on irritability of the stomach. It may be employed with great advantage in dyspepsia accompanied with acidity of the stomach, as well as in some forms of diarrhœa, and in calculous affections attended with a superabundant secretion of uric acid. Externally, it is often used as a wash in porrigo and similar affections, and as an application to foul ulcers. *Liquor Calcis* is also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for lime-water, an aqueous solution containing about 0.15 per cent. of hydrate of calcium.

Li'quor Fer'ri Aç-e-ta'tis.* "Solution of Acetate of Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an aqueous solution of ferric acetate, containing 33 per cent. of the anhydrous salt. Acetate of iron is an excellent chalybeate. This strong solution is not, however, quite so well adapted for internal administration as the tincture of acetate of iron.

Li'quor Fer'ri Ċhlor'ĭ-di.* "Solution of Chloride of Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an aqueous solution (with some free hydrochloric acid) of ferric chloride, containing 37.8 per cent. of the anhydrous salt. The present officinal solution is a little stronger than that of 1870. It is styptic, and has proved very efficacious in arresting hemorrhages from cut surfaces or wounded vessels.

Li'quor Fer'ri Ci-tra'tis.* "Solution of Citrate of Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an aqueous solution of ferric citrate, containing about 35.5 per cent. of the anhydrous salt. It may be given for the general purposes of the ferruginous preparations.

Li'quor Fer'ri et Quĭ-nĭ'næ Citra'tis.* "Solution of Citrate of Iron and Quinine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an aqueous solution of ferric citrate, containing 6 per cent. of quinine. The medical virtues of this solution are those of the citrate of iron and quinine.

Li'quor Fer'ri Ni-tra'tis.* "Solution of Nitrate of Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an aqueous solution of ferric nitrate, containing about 6 per cent. of the anhydrous salt. Its virtues are those of a tonic and astringent. It is praised as a remedy in chronic diarrhœa in delicate and nervous women, and is considered particularly applicable to mucous diarrhœa attended with pain, but not to cases in which ulcerations of the intestines exist.

Li'quor Fer'ri Sub-sul-pha'tis.* "Solution of Subsulphate of Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for Monsel's Solution, an aqueous solution of basic ferric sulphate, containing 43.7 per cent. of the salt. This is very efficacious as a styptic, and peculiarly adapted to cases of hemorrhage from incised wounds or surfaces in which it is very desirable to avoid irritation.

Li'quor Fer'ri Ter-sul-pha'tis.* "Solution of Tersulphate of Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an aqueous solution of normal ferric sulphate, containing 28.7 per cent. of the salt. This, though powerfully astringent, is too irritant for general use. It should always be kept on hand for the quick preparation of the antidote to arsenic.

Li'quor Gut'tæ-Per'chæ.* "Solution of Gutta-Percha." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a preparation made from nine parts of gutta-percha, in thin slices, ninety-one parts of commercial chloroform, and ten parts of carbonate of lead. This is the most convenient

and effective preparation as a protective to the surface in slight cases of superficial inflammation and abrasion.

Li'quor Hy-drar'gy-ri Ni-tra'tis.* "Solution of Nitrate of Mercury." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a liquid containing in solution about 50 per cent. of mercuric nitrate, with some free nitric acid. This is much used as a caustic application to malignant ulcerations and cancerous affections, lupus, chancres, etc.

Li'quor I-o'di Com-pos'ĭ-tus.* "Compound Solution of Iodine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for Lugol's Solution, made from five parts of iodine, ten parts of iodide of potassium, and eighty-five parts of distilled water. Dissolve the iodine and iodide of potassium in the distilled water. The present formula differs in strength from that of 1870, which contained less iodine. See LUGOL'S SOLUTION.

Li'quor Mag-ne'sĭ-i Ci-tra'tis.* "Solution of Citrate of Magnesium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an aqueous solution made from citric acid and magnesia. It is a cooling cathartic, which operates mildly, and is extensively used.

Liquor Morgagni.* See MORGAGNI LIQUOR.

Li'quor Pep'sĭ-ni.* "Solution of Pepsin." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a solution containing forty parts of saccharated pepsin, twelve parts of hydrochloric acid, four hundred parts of glycerin, and four hundred and forty-eight parts of water. Dissolve the saccharated pepsin in the water previously mixed with the hydrochloric acid, add the glycerin, let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, and filter. This solution, if in good condition, has all the remedial virtues of pepsin.

Li'quor Plum'bi Sub-aç-e-ta'tis.* "Solution of Subacetate of Lead." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an aqueous liquid containing in solution about 25 per cent. of subacetate of lead. It is astringent and sedative, but is employed only as an external application. It is highly useful in inflammation from sprains, bruises, burns, blisters, etc. The present solution has a specific gravity of 1.228, and is slightly weaker than that of 1870, whose specific gravity was 1.267. It should always be diluted.

Li'quor Plum'bi Subaceta'tis Dĭ-lu'tus.* "Diluted Solution of Subacetate of Lead." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for Lead-Water, containing three parts of solution of subacetate of lead and ninety-seven parts of distilled water. Mix the solution of subacetate of lead with the distilled water previously boiled and cooled.

Li'quor Po-tas'sæ.* "Solution of Potassa." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an aqueous solution of hydrate of potassium, containing about 5 per cent. of the hydrate. It is antacid, diuretic, and antilithic. It has been highly recommended in lepra and other cutaneous affections, and is said to have proved peculiarly useful in scrofula.

Li'quor Potas'sæ Ar-se-ni'tis.* "Liquor of the Arsenite of Potash." A former Pharmacopœial name for the LIQUOR ARSENICALIS, which see.

Li'quor Po-tas'sĭ-i Ar-se-ni'tis.* "Solution of Arsenite of Potassium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for Fowler's Solution, made from one part of arsenious acid, one part of bicarbonate of potassium, three parts of compound tincture of lavender, and enough distilled water to make one hundred parts. (See LIQUOR ARSENICALIS.) This solution is stronger than that of 1870.

Li'quor Potas'sii Ci-tra'tis.* "Solution of Citrate of Potassium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an aqueous solution made from six parts of citric acid and eight parts of bicarbonate of potassium. It is an excellent refrigerant diaphoretic, adapted to nearly all cases of fever with a hot dry skin.

Li'quor San'guĭ-nis.* "Liquor of the Blood." The colorless fluid which holds the globules of the blood in suspension during life.

Li'quor Sil'ĭ-cum.* "Liquor of Flints." See GLASS, SOLUBLE.

Li'quor So'dæ.* "Solution of Soda." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an aqueous solution of hydrate of sodium, containing about 5 per cent. of the hydrate. This solution is somewhat weaker than that officinal in 1870.

Li'quor So'dæ Chlo-ra'tæ.* "Solution of Chlorinated Soda." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for Labarraque's Solution, made by precipitating a solution of chlorinated lime with solution of sodium carbonate. It is stimulant, antiseptic, and resolvent. Internally it has been employed in diseases termed *putrid* or *malignant*, as typhus fever. As a local remedy it is useful in all affections attended with fetor, such as gangrenous, cancerous, scrofulous, and syphilitic ulcers, ozæna, mortification, etc.

Li'quor So'dĭ-i Ar-se-nĭ-a'tis.* "Solution of Arseniate of Sodium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an aqueous solution containing one part of arseniate of sodium deprived of its water of crystallization by a heat not exceeding 300° F., in ninety-nine parts of distilled water. This solution is somewhat stronger than that which was officinal in 1870. It is simply an officinal form for the administration of arseniate of sodium.

Li'quor So'dii Sil-ĭ-ca'tis.* "Solution of Silicate of Sodium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for soluble glass, a semi-transparent, almost colorless, viscid liquid, having a sharp saline and alkaline taste. It is used solely by the surgeon in the preparation of mechanical dressings.

Li'quor Zin'çi Chlor'ĭ-di.* "Solution of Chloride of Zinc." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an aqueous solution of chloride of zinc, containing about 50 per cent. of the salt. This solution is equivalent to Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid. It is a powerful disinfectant.

Lĭ-quo'rēs,* the plural of LIQUOR, which see.

Liquorice, lik'or-ĭss. [Lat. **Liquiri'tia.**] See GLYCYRRHIZA.

Lir-ĭ-o-den'dron.* [From the Gr. *λείριον*, a "lily," a "tulip"(?), and *δένδρον*, a "tree."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Polyandria*, natural order *Magnoliaceæ*. Also the Pharmacopœial

name (U.S. 1870) for the bark of *Liriodendron Tulipifera*. This tree is indigenous in nearly all the States east of the Mississippi. It is often called Poplar, but more properly Tulip-Tree. It is a beautiful tree, and a favorite ornament of European and American parks. It is said to be the only representative of the genus. The bark is a stimulant tonic.

Lis-ĭ-an'thus Prin'ceps.* A shrub of the order *Gentianaceæ*, a native of tropical America. It has long hanging flowers of a rich scarlet melting into yellow at either end and having an emerald-green five-lobed limb. Its flower is described as constituting the plant one of the noblest in existence.—(LINDLEY.)

Lisp'ing. A species of *psellismus*, or defective enunciation, commonly called speaking through the teeth, and produced by an abnormal length of tongue, or by affectation.

Lith'a-gŏgue. [Lat. **Lithago'gus**; from the Gr. λίθος, a "stone," and ἄγω, to "carry off," to "expel."] Having power to expel calculi from the bladder or kidneys.

Lith'arge. [Lat. **Lithar'gyrum, Lithar'gyrus**; from the Gr. λίθος, a "stone," and ἄργυρος, "silver;" so named from its being obtained from an ore (or stone) containing lead and silver.] An oxide of lead imperfectly vitrified.

Lith'āte. [Lat. **Li'thas, a'tis.**] A combination of lithic acid with a base. See URATE.

Lith-ec'ta-sỹ. [Lat. **Lithecta'sia**; from the Gr. λίθος, a "stone," and ἐκτείνω, to "extend."] The operation of removing calculi of moderate size through the urethra, by first extending or dilating it.

Lith'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. λίθος, a "stone."] (Fr. *Lithine*, lē'tēn'.) The protoxide of lithium, an alkali discovered in 1818. In the form of hydrate it is a caustic white solid, not deliquescent in the air, and not volatilized at intense heats. It is soluble in water. Exposed to the air, it absorbs water and carbonic acid. In solution it attacks platinum, which it blackens.

Lith'ia.* [From the same.] The name of a genus in Dr. Good's nosology, comprising the different species of urinary calculus. See LITHIASIS.

Lithiæ Carbonas.* See LITHII CARBONAS.

Lĭ-thi'a-sis.* [From the Gr. λίθος, a "stone."] The formation of stone, or urinary calculus; also a disease of the eyelids, in which small hard tumors grow upon their margins.

Lith'ic. [Lat. **Lith'icus**; from the same.] A term applied to an acid obtained from calculi and urine. See URIC.

Lith'ĭ-ca.* [From the same.] Medicines which counteract the predisposition to the formation of calculous concretions in the urinary organs.

Lith'ĭ-i Ben'zo-as.* "Benzoate of Lithium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a white powder or small shining scales containing benzoic acid and lithium, permanent in the air, odorless or having a faint benzoin-like odor, and of a cooling and sweetish taste. It has been highly commended as a remedy against gout.

Lith'ii Brom'ĭ-dum.* "Bromide of Lithium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a white granular salt containing bromine and lithium, very deliquescent, odorless, and of a very sharp, somewhat bitter, taste. It is hypnotic.

Lith'ii Car-bo'nas.* "Carbonate of Lithium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) of a light white powder containing carbonic acid and lithium, permanent in the air, odorless, and having an alkaline taste and an alkaline reaction. It has the ordinary remedial properties of the alkaline carbonates. It is admirably adapted to cases in which it is desirable to eliminate uric acid from the system, especially to cases of gout. A solution of this salt has great solvent power over uric acid.

Lith'ii Ci'tras.* "Citrate of Lithium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a white powder, deliquescent on exposure to air, odorless, and of a slightly cooling, faintly alkaline taste. Its medical properties and uses are essentially the same as those of the carbonate, as the citric acid is burnt up in the system and a carbonate of lithium formed.

Lith'ii Sal-ĭ-cy'las.* "Salicylate of Lithium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a white powder, deliquescent on exposure to air, odorless or nearly so, and of a sweetish taste. This salt has probably been introduced into the Pharmacopœia as a remedy for gout and rheumatism.

Lith'ĭ-um.* The metallic base of lithia. It is a silver-white metal, softer than lead, and lighter than any other known solid. Its specific gravity is 0.594 or less. It occurs in spodumene, tourmaline, and other minerals, and is a constituent of many mineral springs. The benzoate, bromide, carbonate, citrate, and salicylate of lithium are used in medicine, and are officinal.

Lith-o-çe-no'sis.* [From the Gr. λίθος, a "stone," and κένωσις, an "evacuation."] The removal or extraction of the fragments of a calculus broken in the operation of lithotrity.

Lith-o-çe-notĭ-cus.* Belonging to lithocenosis.

Lith'o-clast, or **Lith'o-claste.** [From the Gr. λίθος, a "stone," and κλαστάζω, to "break."] An instrument introduced through the urethra for the purpose of reducing calculi to small fragments in the bladder.

Lith-o-dec-ta'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. λίθος, a "stone," ὁδός, a "passage" or "way," and ἔκτασις, an "extension."] The same as LITHECTASY, which see.

Lĭ-tho'dēs.* [From the Gr. λίθος, a "stone."] Full of calculi; of the nature of calculi.

Lith-o-dĭ-a'lĭ-a,* or **Lith-o-dĭ-al'ў-sis.*** [From the Gr. λίθος, a "stone," and διαλύω, to "dissolve."] A dissolving of stone or calculus in the bladder.

Lith-o-dỹsp-nœ'a.* [From the Gr. λίθος, a "stone," and δύσπνοια, "difficult breathing."] Calculous dyspnœa, or difficult breathing caused by calcareous concretions in the lungs or other air-passages.

Lithœcius,* lith-e'she-us. [From the Gr. *λίθος*, a "stone," and *οἶκος*, a "habitation."] Growing upon stones:—applied to plants.

Lith-o-fel-lĭ'nus.* [From the Gr. *λίθος*, a "stone," and the Lat. *fel*, the "bile."] Pertaining to a gall-stone or biliary calculus. See CHOLOLITHIC.

Lith-o-ġen'e-sy. [Lat. **Lithogene'sia**; from the Gr. *λίθος*, a "stone," and *γένεσις*, "generation."] The science which treats of the origin and formation of minerals.

Lith-o-graph'ic Stone. A very compact, fine-grained limestone of a gray or grayish-yellow color.

Lĭ-thog'ra-phy. [Lat. **Lithogra'phia**; from the Gr. *λίθος*, a "stone," and *γράφω*, to "engrave," or to "write."] Engraving on stone; the art by which impressions or prints are obtained from drawings made on calcareous stone of even texture.

Lith'oid. [Lat. **Lithoi'des**; from the Gr. *λίθος*, a "stone," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling stone:—applied formerly to the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

Lith-o-loġ'ĭ-cal Ġe-ol'o-ġy. A department of Geology which gives a description of the rock-material of the globe, its elements, rocks, arrangement, and stratification.

Lĭ-thol'o-ġy. [Lat. **Litholo'gia**; from the Gr. *λίθος*, a "stone," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on stones; the science which treats of the nature, properties, and classification of rocks. It has been used as a synonyme of Mineralogy.

Lith-o-me'tra.* [From the Gr. *λίθος*, a "stone," and *μήτρα*, the "womb."] A term for ossification of the uterus.

Lithontriptic. See LITHOTRIPTIC.

Lĭ-thoph'ĭ-lus.* [From the Gr. *λίθος*, a "stone," and *φιλέω*, to "love."] Growing upon rocks or stony places.

Lith'o-phyte. [Lat. **Lithoph'yton**; from the Gr. *λίθος*, a "stone," and *φύτον*, a "plant."] A term applied to certain productions having the qualities both of stone and of plant, as corals; also to *Polypi* that have an interior stony axis.

Lith-o-sco'pĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *λίθος*, a "stone," and *σκοπέω*, to "examine."] An instrument for ascertaining the size and form of a calculus; a lith'oscope.

Lith-o-sper'mum.* Gromwell, or Puccoon. A genus of herbs of the order *Boraginaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of the United States. They have stony seeds. The seeds of *L. officinale*, a native of Europe, were formerly used as stimulant diuretics in calculous complaints.

Lith-o-sper'mus.* [From the Gr. *λίθος*, a "stone," and *σπέρμα*, a "seed."] Having fruit hard and like stones; lithosper'mous.

Lĭ-thot'o-my. [Lat. **Lithoto'mia**; from the Gr. *λίθος*, a "stone," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] (Fr. *Taille*, tâĭ.) The operation of cutting into the bladder to withdraw a stone or calculus; cystot'omy.

Lith-o-tre'sis.* [From the Gr. *λίθος*, a "stone," and *τρήσις*, a "perforation."] The same, nearly, as LITHOTRITY.

Lith'o-trip-sy. [Lat. **Lithotrip'sia**; from the Gr. *λίθος*, a "stone," and *τρίβω*, to "wear by friction."] The operation of rubbing down calculi in the bladder by means of a lithotriptor.

Lith-o-trip'tic. [Lat. **Lithotrip'ticus**; from the same.] A term applied to medicines that tend to counteract the formation of calculi.

Lith-o-trip'tor, o'rĭs.* [From the same.] An instrument for crushing calculi in the bladder into fragments so minute that they may pass the urethra.

Lith-o-tri'tor, o'rĭs.* [From the Gr. *λίθος*, a "stone," and the Lat. *te'ro, tri'tum*, to "rub," to "break."] The same as LITHOTRIPTOR.

Lĭ-thot'rĭ-ty. [From the same.] The operation of breaking a stone or calculus in pieces by means of the lithoclast.

Lĭ-thox'y-lum.* [From the Gr. *λίθος*, a "stone," and *ξύλον*, "wood."] Fossil, or petrified, wood.

Lith-u-re'sis.* [From the Gr. *λίθος*, a "stone," and *οὖρον*, the "urine."] The passing of small calculi with the urine.

Lĭ-thū'rĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *lith'ium*, and the Gr. *οὖρον*, the "urine."] A condition of the system in which lithic acid and the salts of lithia are deposited from the urine.

Lith-u-ror-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. *λίθος*, a "stone," *οὖρον*, the "urine," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] Calculous diabetes.

Lit'mus,* or **Lac'mus.*** A test, of a bluish color, obtained from the *Croton tinctorium* and *Lichen roccella*.

LIT'MUS PA'PER is prepared by digesting powdered litmus in water and painting with it white paper which is free from alum.

Litra.* The same as LIBRA.

Litre, lē'ter or lētR. A French measure, equal to 61.028 English cubic inches, or 0.22 of an imperial gallon.

Lit'ter. [Lat. **Lecti'ca**; Fr. *Brancard*, brôN'kâR'.] A vehicle consisting of a couch or bed supported by two shafts which project at each end, and carried by two men. Litters are used for removing the sick and wounded.

Lit'to-ral. [Lat. **Littora'lis**; from *lit'tus, lit'toris*, the "shore."] In Botany, growing on the banks or shores of waters, chiefly of rivers and lakes:—written also *Litoral*. According to Lindley's "Treasury of Botany," *littoral* signifies growing on the sea-shore.

Lit'u-ate. [From the Lat. *lit'uus*, "an augur's staff," or a "crooked trumpet."] Forked, with the points a little turned outwards:—applied to parts of plants.

Liv'er. [Lat. **Je'cur**, or **He'par**; Gr. *ἧπαρ*; Fr. *Foie*, fwâ.] The gland whose office it is to secrete the bile. It is situated on the right side of the abdominal cavity, immediately below the diaphragm, and is divided into three lobes, the right lobe, the left lobe, and the inferior or lesser lobe, also called the *Lobulus Spigelii*. The liver is the largest gland in the body.

Liver, Inflammation of the. See HEPATITIS.

Liv'er-Leaf. A popular name of the *Hepatica triloba.*

Liver-Wort. See HEPATICA.

Liver-Wort, Iceland. See CETRARIA ISLANDICA.

Liv'id. [Lat. **Liv'idus.**] Lead-colored; black and blue; dark. In Botany, clouded with intermingled grayish, brownish, and bluish tints.

Li'vor, o'ris.* [From the Lat. *li'veo*, to "be or grow black and blue."] The mark of a blow; lividness.

Lix,* gen. **Li'cis.** Lye, or water impregnated with the alkali of wood-ashes.

Lix-iv'ĭ-al. [Lat. **Lixivia'lis.**] Belonging to a lixivium.

Lix-iv'ĭ-ăt-ed. [Lat. **Lixivia'tus**; from *lixiv'ium*, "lye."] Having undergone lixiviation.

Lix-iv-ĭ-ā'tion. [Lat. **Lixivia'tio**; from *lixiv'ium*, "lye."] The process of dissolving an alkali or a salt in water or other fluid, to form a lixivium.

Lix-iv'ĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *lix*, "lye."] A liquid impregnated with an alkali or a salt; lye.

Lixiv'ium Sap-o-na'rĭ-um.* The *Liquor Potassæ*, or solution of potash.

Load'stone. (That is, "lead-stone," a stone which leads or directs.) [Lat. **Mag'nes.**] A species of iron ore which has the peculiar properties of attracting iron and of turning towards the magnetic pole of the earth when freely suspended.

Loasaceæ,* lo-a-sa'she-ē. [From *Loa'sa*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of exogenous herbaceous plants, natives of America.

Lo'bate. [Lat. **Loba'tus**; from *lo'bus*, a "lobe."] Lobed; having lobes, as the lungs, liver, leaves, tumors, etc.

Lobe. [Lat. **Lo'bus**; Gr. λοβός.] A term applied to parts of certain viscera, more or less distinct from the rest, and to the lower part of the external ear. In Botany, any division, or projecting part, of an organ, especially a rounded one.

Lobed. See LOBATUS.

Lo-be'lĭ-a.* [From *Lo'bel*, a Flemish botanist.] A Linnæan genus of the class *Monadelphia*, natural order *Lobeliaceæ*. It comprises about twenty species of herbs, natives of the United States, besides many found in Europe, Asia, and tropical America. Several of them are cultivated for ornament. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the leaves and tops of *Lobelia inflata*, collected after a portion of the capsules have become inflated. Lobelia is emetic, and in small doses diaphoretic and expectorant.

Lobe'lia Car-dĭ-na'lis.* The systematic name of the Cardinal Flower, an herbaceous plant, a native of the Northern and Middle United States. Its flowers are intensely red and showy.

Lobe'lia In-fla'ta.* The systematic name of the plant called Indian Tobacco. It is a native of the United States.

Lobe'lia Pin-ĭ-fo'lĭa.* A plant, a native of South Africa. Its root is said to be diaphoretic.

Lobe'lia Splen'dens.* An herbaceous plant, a native of Texas, Mexico, and New Mexico. It bears large, bright-red, showy flowers, and is cultivated for ornament.

Lobe'lia Syph-ĭ-lit'ĭ-ca.* "Blue Lobelia." A showy plant, a native of the United States, bearing blue flowers. It is emetic and cathartic.

Lobeliaceæ,* lo-be-le-a'she-ē. A natural order of monopetalous exogenous plants, found in many warm and temperate regions. It includes the *Lobelia inflata*, a powerful emetic, the *Downingia elegans*, and several poisonous plants. They have an acrid, milky juice.

Lo-be-lĭ-ā'ceous. [Lat. **Lobelia'ceus.**] Resembling the lobelia.

Lob'e-lin. [Lat. **Lobeli'na.**] The active principle of *Lobelia inflata*, obtained chiefly from the seeds. It is liquid or semi-fluid, having an acrid taste, an aromatic odor, and an alkaline reaction. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and forms crystallizable salts with acids. It has narcotic properties, and has some analogy with hyoscyamin.

Lo-bi'o-lus.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *lo'bus*, a "lobe."] A term applied to the small segments at the edges of the thallus of lichens, when their form approaches that of leaves.

Lob'u-lar. [Lat. **Lobula'ris**; from *lob'ulus*, a "lobule."] Belonging to a lobule; shaped like a lobe or lobule:—generally applied to morbid conditions affecting individual lobules of organs, such as *lobular pneumonia.*

Lob'u-late. [From the same.] Bearing or having small lobes:—applied to leaves.

Lob'ule. A small lobe. See LOBULUS.

Lob'u-li,* the plural of LOBULUS.

Lob'uli Tes'tis.* "Lobules of the Testicle." The lobules formed by the convolutions of the *tubuli seminiferi* of the testis.

Lob'u-lus,* plural **Lob'u-li.** [Diminutive of the Lat. *lo'bus*, a "lobe."] A lobule.

Lob'ulus Ac-ces-so'rĭ-us,* **Lob'ulus A-non'ŷ-mus,*** or **Lob'ulus Quad-ra'tus.*** A small lobe on the under surface of the liver, forming the anterior point of the right lobe; otherwise that space of the great lobe between the fossa of the umbilical vein and gall-bladder, extending to the anterior margin.

Lob'ulus Cau-da'tus.* A tail-like process of the liver, stretching downward from the middle of the great right lobe to the *lobulus Spigelii.*

Lob'ulus Spi-ġe'lĭ-i.* "Lobule of Spigelius." The inferior, or smallest, lobe of the liver:—first particularly described by Spigelius.

Lo'cą,* gen. **Lo-co'rum,** the plural of LOCUS.

Lo'cal. [Lat. **Loca'lis**; from *lo'cus*, a "place."] Belonging to a place or part; limited to a particular place. This term is used in contradistinction to the word *general.* Morbid conditions are called local which are confined to, or specially affect, a particular part. See TOPICAL.

Lo-ca'lēs.* [Plural of the Lat. *loca'lis*, "local."] Local diseases:—applied to a class of Cullen's nosology.

Lo-cal-ĭ-zā'tion. [From the Lat. *loca'lis*, "local."] The act of making local; the act of assigning a place. Cerebral localization is the act of determining which portions of the brain perform such and such acts or functions.

Lo-cel'late. [From the Lat. *locel'lus*, a "little place," a "cell."] Having secondary cells, or *locelli*. See LOCELLUS.

Lo-cel'lus,* plural **Lo-cel'li.** [Diminutive of the Lat. *lo'cus*, a "place."] A little place; a cell. Also the compartment of a cell of an ovary or an anther.

Loch. See LINCTUS.

Lo-ehi'a,* or **Lo'ehĭ-a,** *o'rum.** [Gr. λοχεῖα or λόχια, from λοχός, a "lying in," or "confinement," also the discharge after childbirth.] (Fr. *Suites de Couches*, swēt deh koosh.) The serous discharge from the uterus and vagina after delivery; the cleansings.

Lo-ehĭ-op'ў-ra.* [From the Gr. λοχεῖος, "pertaining to childbed," and πῦρ, a "fever."] Puerperal or childbed fever.

Lo-ehĭ-or-rha'gĭ-a.* [From the Gr. λοχεῖα, or λόχια, the discharge after childbirth, and ῥήγνυμι, to "burst forth."] An excessive flow of the lochia.

Lo-ehĭ-or-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. λοχεῖα, or λόχια, "childbirth," the "lochia," and ῥέω, to "flow."] A more than natural discharge of the lochia.

Lo-ehĭ-os'ehe-sis.* [From the Gr. λοχεῖα, "childbirth," and σχέσις, "holding," or "retention."] Retention or stoppage of the lochia.

Loeh-o-cac-o-col'pĭ-a.* [From the Gr. λοχός, "confinement," κακός, "evil," and κόλπος, a "sinus," the "vulva."] Puerperal putridity or disease of the vulva.

Loeh-o-do-ehi'um.* [From the Gr. λοχός, "confinement," and δοχεῖον, a "receptacle."] A lying-in hospital.

Loeh-o-me-tri'tis, i*dis.** [From the Gr. λοχός, "confinement," and the Lat. *metri'tis*, "inflammation of the womb."] Puerperal metritis.

Loeh-o-pĕr-ĭ-to-ni'tis, i*dis,** or **Loeh-o-pĕr-ĭ-to-ne-i'tis.*** [From the Gr. λοχός, "confinement," and the Lat. *peritoni'tis*.] Inflammation of the peritoneum in childbed.

Lo-ehop'ў-ra.* [From the Gr. λοχός, "confinement," and πῦρ, a "fever."] Puerperal fever.

Loeh-o-ty'phus.* [From the Gr. λοχός, "confinement," and τῦφος, "stupor."] Contagious puerperal fever; puerperal typhus.

Lo'çi,* gen. **Lo-co'rum,** the plural of LOCUS, which see.

Lock Hos'pĭ-tal. A general name in Great Britain for a hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases.

Locked-Jaw, or **Lock-Jaw.** See TETANUS.

Lo-co-mo'tion. [Lat. **Locomo'tio, o'nis;** from *lo'cus*, a "place," and *mo'veo, mo'tum*, to "move."] The act or power of moving from place to place. It depends on the mechanical structure of the skeleton and on muscular contraction. The modes of locomotion are walking, running, flight, swimming, etc.

Lo-co-mo'tive. [From the same.] Pertaining to locomotion. Also a steam-engine used on railroads.

Lo-co-mo'tor A-tax'ў. A disease of the spinal cord characterized by peculiar unsteadiness in the performance of voluntary movements, or a loss to a greater or less extent of the power to control and co-ordinate the action of the muscles necessary for the *steady* performance of these movements.

Loc'u-la-ment. [Lat. **Loculamen'tum;** from *loc'ulus*, a "cell," "box," or "case."] A cell of an ovary.

Loc-u-lam-en-to'sus.* [From the Lat. *loculamen'tum*.] Having loculaments or cells.

Loc'u-lar. [Lat. **Locula'ris;** from *loc'ulus*, a "box," or "case."] Divided into cells or cavities; pertaining to a cell. This botanical term is seldom used except in its compounds, *unilocular, bilocular, multilocular*, etc.:—applied to the ovary or anther.

Loc'u-late. In Botany, the same as LOCULAR.

Loc-u-la'tus.* [From the same.] Having loculi; loculate.

Loc'u-li,* the plural of LOCULUS.

Loc-u-lĭ-cĭ'dal. [Lat. **Loculici'dus;** from *loc'ulus*, a "cell," or "box," and *cæ'do*, to "cut," to "cut through."] Opening directly into the back of a cell, or splitting down through the middle of the back of each cell.

Loc'u-lose. [Lat. **Loculo'sus.**] Divided by internal partitions into cells, as the pith of the walnut-tree. This term is not applied to fruits.

Loc'u-lus,* plural **Loc'u-li.** [Diminutive of the Lat. *lo'cus*, a "place."] A locule; a name for a cell of the ovary (or anther) of a plant:—also applied to any small cavity.

Lo'cus,* gen. **Lo'çi,** plural **Lo'çi** and **Lo'ça.** A place; a topic.

Lo'cus Ni'ger.* "Black Place." A quantity of dark-colored matter in the centre of the *crura cerebri*, or limbs of the brain.

Lo-cus'ta.* A spikelet or flower-cluster of grasses.

Locust-Tree. See ROBINIA.

Lo-do-ĭ-ce'a Se-chel-la'rum.* A magnificent palm-tree, found only on two small islands of the Seychelles group. It requires one hundred years to attain its full growth. It bears immense nuts, which have a very hard shell and weigh about forty pounds each. "From the time of flowering to the maturation of the fruit, nearly ten years elapse." The nut contains a nourishing milky juice. It was formerly called *coco de mer*.

Lœmia.* See LOIMIA.

Lœmology. See LOIMOLOGY.

Lo-ga-nĭ-a'ce-æ.* [From *Loga'nia*, one of the genera.] A natural order of monopetalous exogenous plants, mostly natives of tropical regions, and mostly poisonous. It comprises *Strychnos, Fagræa, Gelsemium, Emorya*, and *Spigelia*, the last three of which are natives of the United States; also nearly two hundred species of herbs, shrubs, or trees. Many of them bear beautiful flowers.

Log'wood. The wood of the *Hæmatox'ylon Campechia'num.*

Lo'hoch. The same as LOOCH. See ECLEGMA.

Loi'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. λοιμός, the "plague."] A term applied to the plague, or other epidemic disease.

Loi'mic. [Lat. **Loi'micus**; from the same.] Belonging to the plague, or to epidemic disease.

Loi-mo'dēs.* [From the same.] Like the plague; pestilential.

Loi-mog'ra-phy. [Lat. **Loimogra'phia**; from the Gr. λοιμός, the "plague," and γράφω, to "write."] A description or history of the plague.

Loi-mo-i'dēs.* [From the Gr. λοιμός, the "plague," and εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the *pestis*, or plague; loi'moid.

Loi-mol'o-gy. [Lat. **Loimolo'gia**; from the Gr. λοιμός, the "plague," and λόγος, a "discourse."] A treatise on the plague; the science of the plague or pestilential diseases.

Loi-moph-thăl'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. λοιμός, the "plague," and the Lat. *ophthal'mia.*] Contagious ophthalmia.

Loi-mop'y-ra.* [From the Gr. λοιμός, the "plague," and πῦρ, a "fever."] Pestilential fever.

Loimos.* See PLAGUE.

Loins. See LUMBI.

Loi-se-leu'rĭ-a Pro-cum'bens.* Alpine Azalea, a small evergreen shrubby plant of the order *Ericaceæ*, a native of New Hampshire.

Lo'lĭ-um Tem-u-len'tum.* The systematic name of Darnel, a species of grass, a native of Europe. It occurs as a noxious weed in American wheat-fields. The seeds are poisonous.

Lom-a-to-car'pus.* [From the Gr. λῶμα, a "fringe," or "border," and καρπός, "fruit."] Having flattened fruit with a thick border.

Lom-a-to-phyl'lus.* [From the Gr. λῶμα, a "fringe," or "border," and φύλλον, a "leaf."] Having the borders of the leaf different from the rest; lomatophyl'lous.

Lombes, lôMb. The French term for "loins." See LUMBI.

Lo'ment. [Lat. **Lomen'tum.**] A jointed legume or pod, resembling a legume divided transversely into two or more joints, which separate when ripe, as in the *Desmodium.*

Lo-men-tā'ceous. [Lat. **Lomenta'ceus.**] Bearing or resembling a loment.

Lon-cho-phyl'lus.* [From the Gr. λόγχη, a "lance," and φύλλον, a "leaf."] Having very long leaves, linear and slightly lanceolated.

Long Pur'ple. Shakspeare's name for the *Orchis mascula.*

Lon-ġev'ĭ-ty. [From the Lat. *lon'gus*, "long," and *æ'vum*, "age."] The prolongation of life to an advanced period; long duration of life.

Lon-ġĭ-brac-te-a'tus.* [From the Lat. *lon'gus*, "long," and *brac'tea*, a "floral leaf."] Having long bracts.

Lon-ġĭ-car'pus.* [From the Lat. *lon'gus*, "long," and the Gr. καρπός, "fruit."] Having very long fruit.

Lon-ġĭ-cau-da'tus,* or **Lon-ġĭ-cau'dus.*** [From the Lat. *lon'gus*, "long," and *cau'da*, a "tail."] Having a long tail:—applied as a specific name to certain animals.

Lon-ġĭ-cau'lis.* [From the Lat. *lon'gus*, "long," and *cau'lis*, a "stem."] Having a long stem.

Lon-ġĭ-col'lis.* [From the Lat. *lon'gus*, "long," and *col'lum*, a "neck."] A term applied to mosses that have urns in the form of a very elongated pear.

Long'ing. The peculiar, and often capricious, desires of females during pregnancy.

Lon-ġĭ-pen'nēs,* or **Lon-ġĭ-pen-na'tæ.*** [From the Lat. *lon'gus*, "long," and *pen'na*, a "wing."] A family of swimming birds, comprising those in which the wings reach as far as, or beyond, the tail; as the tropic bird, the albatross, etc. They are all denizens of the high seas, and, from their powers of flight, are met with in various latitudes.

Lon-ġis'sĭ-mus.* [Superlative degree of the Lat. *lon'gus*, "long."] The longest:—applied as a name to certain muscles.

LONGIS'SIMUS DORSI.* "The Longest [Muscle] of the Back." A muscle arising from the posterior surface of the sacrum, and attached to the transverse processes of all the lumbar and dorsal vertebræ: it serves to keep the body in an erect posture.

LONGIS'SIMUS OC'ULI.* "The Longest [Muscle] of the Eye." Another name for the *obliquus superior.*

Lon'ġĭ-tude. [Lat. **Longitu'do, dinis**; from *lon'gus*, "long."] Originally, "length." The longitude of a heavenly body is its distance from the vernal equinox, reckoned on the ecliptic. The longitude of a place on the earth is the number of degrees, minutes, etc., measured on a parallel of latitude between the place and some conventional fixed meridian, as Greenwich, Paris, Washington, etc., from which the measurements are made east and west to the 180th degree.

Lon-ġĭ-tu'dĭ-nal. [Lat. **Longitudina'lis**; from *longitu'do*, "length," or "longitude."] Belonging to longitude or length; lengthwise. In Botany, parallel with the axis, or in a direction from the base towards the apex.

Longitu'dinal Si'nus. A triangular canal within the skull, along the upper margin of the *falx cerebri.*

Longitu'dinal Si'nus, In-fe'rĭ-or. A vein running along the lower margin of the *falx cerebri.*

Lon-go-phyl'lus.* [From the Lat. *lon'gus*, "long," and the Gr. φύλλον, a "leaf."] Having very long leaves.

Longsightedness. See PRESBYOPIA.

Lon'gus.* A Latin word signifying "long." See next article.

Lon'gus Col'li.* "The Long [Muscle] of the Neck." (Fr. *Long du Cou*, lôN dü koo.) A

long muscle at the back of the œsophagus: it supports and bends the neck.

Lon-ĭ-ce'ra.* [Named in honor of Adam *Lonitzer.*] A genus of shrubs of the order *Caprifoliaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Europe, the United States, etc., which are cultivated for their flowers.

Lonice'ra Pĕr-ĭ-cly'me-num.* The Common Honeysuckle or Woodbine (of England), a twining shrub which bears handsome flowers. It is slightly astringent.

Lonice'ra Sem-per-vi'rens.* The systematic name of the Trumpet Honeysuckle, a native of the United States, and common in cultivation. It bears showy red flowers.

Looch, lōk. A French term for ECLEGMA, which see.

Loosestrife. See LYSIMACHIA.

Lo'phĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *λοφιά*, the "bristly back of animals."] A name for the first vertebra of the back.

Lo-phĭ-ra'ce-æ.* A natural order of exogenous trees, natives of tropical Africa, consisting of only one known genus, *Lophira.*

Lo'quat. The Chinese name of the *Photin'ia* (or *Eriobot'rya*) *Japon'ica*, an evergreen tree of the order *Rosaceæ*, a native of Japan. It bears an edible fruit. The *Photin'ia arbutifo'lia*, a native of California, is also called *Loquat.*

Lo'ra.* [From the Lat. *lo'rum*, a "leathern thong."] A term applied to the caulescent and aphyllous part of filamentous lichens and *Confervæ.*

Loranthaceæ,* lo-ran-tha'she-ē. [From *Loran'thus*, one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous parasitical plants, mostly found in the equinoctial regions of Asia and America. It includes the Mistletoe (*Viscum album*), well known in connection with the Druidical religion, and the *Phoradendron flavescens* (American Mistletoe).

Lo'rate. [From the Lat. *lo'rum*, a "leather thong."] Thong-shaped, or strap-shaped:—applied to parts of plants.

Lor-do'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *λορδόω*, to "bend forward or inwards."] A curvature of the bones of the body, but more particularly a bending forward of the middle portion of the vertebral column, the head being thrown back.

Lor-do'sis.* [From the same.] An incurvation forward; an abnormal curvature of the spine forward.

Lo-ri'ca.* Literally, a "coat of mail." A kind of lute with which vessels are coated before they are put on the fire. Also the skin of a seed.

Lor'ĭ-cate. [Lat. **Lorica'tus**; from *lori'ca*, a "coat of mail."] Having a coat of mail; mailed:—applied to certain plants and insects.

Lor-ĭ-cā'tion. [Lat. **Lorica'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] The application of a lute of clay, or other substance, to vessels exposed to the fire.

Lor-ĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *lo'rum*, a "leathern thong," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having long leaves, like thongs.

Lor'u-lum.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *lo'rum*, a "leathern thong."] A term applied to the thallus of filamentous or ramose lichens.

Lot. = *Lo'tio.** A "lotion."

Lo'tion. [Lat. **Lo'tio, o'nis**; from *la'vo, lava'tum* or *lo'tum*, to "wash."] A medicated fluid used as an external application to a wound, bruise, sore, or swelling.

Lotion, Febure's. See FEBURE'S LOTION.

Lo'tus,* or **Lo'tos.*** [Gr. *λωτός.*] A name applied in ancient and modern times to many species of plants,—viz., the *Nelumbium speciosum*, or Water-Lily of Egypt and India; the *Nymphæa Lotus*, a water-lily of Egypt; the *Diospyros Lotus*, or Date-Plum of Europe; and the *Zizyphus Lotus*, a native of Barbary, called Lotus-Tree. (See JUJUBE.) The true Lotus-Tree of the ancients is supposed to be the *Nitraria tridentata.*

Lovage. See LEVISTICUM.

Lo'vi's Beads. Specific Gravity Beads; hollow globes of glass, each of which is a small hydrometer, sinking or rising, according as the liquid in which they are placed is lighter or heavier than the standard. They are useful in making test-acids.

Low Spirits. See ALUSIA, and HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

Lo-we'ri Tu-ber'cu-lum.* "Tubercle of Lower." A thickening of the lining membrane on the posterior wall of the right auricle of the heart.

Lox'a Bark. The *Cinchona pallida*, or pale Peruvian bark.

Lox-an-the'rus.* [From the Gr. *λοξός*, "oblique," and *ἀνθηρός*, "flowery," or "belonging to flowers."] Having oblique anthers:—applied to flowers.

Lox-ar'thron,* Lox-ar'thrum,* Lox-ar'thrus.* [From the Gr. *λοξός*, "oblique," and *ἄρθρον*, a "joint."] The abnormal direction of a joint, caused neither by spasm nor by luxation, as in the varieties of *talipes*, or club-foot.

Lox'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *λοξός*, "oblique."] Wry-neck; a distortion of the head towards one side.

Lox-o-çÿ-e'sis.* [From the Gr. *λοξός*, "oblique," and *κύησις*, "pregnancy."] An oblique position of the gravid uterus.

Lox-oph-thăl'mos,* or **Lox-oph-thăl'mus.*** [From the Gr. *λοξός*, "oblique," and *ὀφθαλμός*, an "eye."] Having oblique or squinting eyes.

Lox-ot'o-me,* Lox-o-to'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *λοξός*, "oblique," and *τομή*, a "cutting."] An oblique section or cutting; loxot'omy:—applied to a peculiar method of amputation.

Lozenge. See TROCHISCUS.

Lu'brĭ-cāt-ing, or **Lu'brĭ-cant.** [Lat. **Lu'bricans**; from *lu'brico, lubrica'tum*, to "make slippery."] Literally, "making slippery," or making smooth:—applied to medicines which by their lubricating effects soothe irritation in the throat, fauces, etc.:—also to the synovial fluid:—also to oils, etc., which are used to prevent friction in machinery.

Lu-briç'ĭ-tȳ. [Lat. **Lubriç'itas, a'tis;** from *lu'bricus*, "slippery."] The quality of slipperiness, or of lubricating.

Lucern. See MEDICAGO SATIVA.

Lu'cid. [Lat. **Lu'cidus.**] Shining; bright; clear; limpid.

Lu'cid In'ter-val. An interval between the paroxysms of insanity, during which the mind is clear, and the patient capable of judging like other men.

Lu-cif'u-gus.* [From the Lat. *lux, lu'cis*, "light," and *fu'gio*, to "fly."] Shunning the light; lucif'ugous:—applied to certain insects.

Lu-cĭ-noc'tis.* [From the Lat. *lux*, "light," and *nox*, "night."] A term applied to plants to which night seems like day, inasmuch as they open their flowers by night and shut them during the day.

Lu-cu'lĭ-a Grą-tis'sĭ-mą.* A tree of the order *Cinchonaceæ*, a native of India. It is highly esteemed for the beauty and fragrance of its rose-colored flowers.

Lu-cu'mą.* A genus of trees or shrubs of the order *Sapotaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of tropical parts of America. They have milky juice and edible fruits. This genus has been called *Sapota* by some botanists.

Lucu'ma Cai-mi'to.* A tree, a native of Peru, producing an edible fruit, which is called *Caimito* and is about three inches long.

Lucu'ma Mam-mo'są.* A large tree, a native of the West Indies, cultivated for its fruit, which is called Natural Marmalade. It is about four inches long.

Lu'dus Hel-mon'tĭ-i.* [The "Sport or Nonsense of Helmontius," or Van Helmont, a famous alchemist and visionary, born at Brussels in the sixteenth century.] The name of a stone, whose nature is now unknown, employed by the ancients in calculous affections.

Lud-wig'ĭ-a.* [Named after *Ludwig*, a German botanist.] A genus of perennial herbs of the order *Onagraceæ*, comprising many species, natives of India and the United States. Several of them have been used in medicine. The seeds of *Ludwigia alternifolia*, a native of the United States, are said to be emetic. The *Ludwigia diffusa*, a native of India, is reputed to be vermifuge and diaphoretic.

Ludwig'ia Pą-lus'tris.* Water Purslane, a plant of the order *Onagraceæ*, a native of the United States, growing in ditches. It has been used in medicine.

Lu'ēs.* [From the Gr. λύω, to "melt away."] A plague, or pestilence.

Lu'es Ve-ne're-ą.* "Venereal Plague." The true venereal disease. See SYPHILIS.

Luf'fa.* A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*, natives of India, Brazil, etc. The *Luffa amara* and *Luffa purgans* have bitter fruits which are purgative or emetic.

Lu'gol's So-lu'tions. Preparations of iodine and iodide of potassium of various strengths, employed as caustics, rubefacients, and stimulants. One of these preparations, *Liquor Iodi Compositus*, has been extensively used internally as an alterative.

Lum-ba'go, ġ'inis.* [From the Lat. *lum'bus*, the "loins."] A rheumatic affection of the muscles about the loins; muscular rheumatism, characterized by local pain and spasm and a certain degree of fever.

Lumbalis.* See LUMBAR.

Lum'bar. [Lat. **Lumba'ris**; from *lum'bus*, the "loins."] Belonging to the loins.

Lum'bar Ab'scess. An abscess occurring in the lumbar region:—called also *Psoas Abscess*.

Lum'bi,* gen. **Lum-bo'rum.** [The plural of **Lum'bus.**] (Fr. *Lombes*, lôMb.) The loins, forming the posterior wall of the abdomen, between the base of the chest and the pelvis, and comprising portions of the *longissimus dorsi*, the *latissimus dorsi*, the *quadratus lumborum*, and several other muscles.

Lum'brĭ-cal. [Lat. **Lumbrica'lis**, plural **Lumbrica'les**; from *lumbri'cus*, the "earthworm."] Resembling the earth-worm; worm-shaped.

Lum-brĭ-ca'lēs.* The name of four muscles of the hand and foot, so called from their resemblance to the earth-worm.

Lum'brĭ-çīde. [From the Lat. *lumbri'cus*, a "worm," and *cæ'do*, to "kill."] A term applied to a medicine destructive of intestinal lumbrici.

Lumbricodes.* See LUMBRICOIDES.

Lum-brĭ-co-i'dēs.* [From the Lat. *lumbri'cus*, the "earth-worm," also the long round worm found in the intestines, and the Gr. εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the lumbricus; lumbricoid.

Lum-bri'cus.* The common earth-worm; also the long round worm found in the intestines of man.

Lumbri'cus Ter-res'tris.* The earthworm.

Lumbus.* See LUMBI.

Lu'men,* gen. **Lu'mĭ-nis.** A word signifying "light;" also the "eye," the pupil or opening in the eye:—hence applied to the opening of a tube or vessel.

Lu'mĭ-nous. [Lat. **Lumino'sus**; from *lu'men, lu'minis*, "light."] Emitting light; shining; full of light.

Lu'ną.* (Fr. *Lune*, lün.) The moon; also the alchemical name of silver.

Lu'ną-cȳ. [From the Lat. *lu'na*, the "moon;" from its supposed influence.] Insanity, but specially that in which there are lucid intervals. See INSANITY.

Lu'nar. [Lat. **Luna'ris**; from *lu'na*, the "moon," also the goddess Diana.] Pertaining to the moon, and, hence, to silver (of which the moon was the alchemical symbol):—applied to a bone of the carpus, from its shape.

Lu'nar Caus'tic. The nitrate of silver (*Nitras Argenti*), one of the most convenient and useful of all caustic applications. It also forms the principal ingredient of indelible ink.

Lu'nar Dis'tance. The apparent distance (in degrees) of the moon from the sun or a star. The Nautical Almanac contains tables of lunar

distances by which navigators calculate the longitude of a ship at sea.

Lu-na'rĭ-a Bi-en'nis.* Honesty, a plant of the order *Cruciferæ*, a native of Europe.

Lu-nar-ĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *luna'ris*, "lunar," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having orbicular leaves.

Lu'nate. [Lat. **Luna'tus**; from *lu'na*, the "moon."] Crescent-shaped; having the form of a new moon.

Lu'na-tic. [Lat. **Lunat'icus**; from *lu'na*, the "moon."] Pertaining to, or affected with, lunacy; an insane person.

Lunes, lün. [The plural of *lune*, "moon," or "month."] A French term for the MENSES, which see.

Lunette, lü'nĕt'. A French term applied to various optical instruments designed to remedy imperfections of the human eye or to extend the field of its vision,—namely, telescopes, eye-glasses, and spectacles.

Lungs. [Lat. **Pul'mo, mo'nis;** Fr. *Poumons*, poo'mŏN'.] A viscus of the greatest importance, whether considered in a physiological or a pathological point of view. Through them the oxygenation of the blood, a process absolutely essential to life in all warm-blooded animals, is carried on. (See PULMONARY CIRCULATION.) The lungs, which consist of two lobes of unequal size, the larger being on the right side, occupy the cavity of the thorax. They are composed of a great number of lobules joined together by interlobular connective tissue. Through the ramifications of the bronchial tubes, which, as they penetrate the substance of the lungs, become smaller and smaller (sometimes not exceeding the fiftieth of an inch in diameter), the air-cells, or air-vesicles, communicate with the external air. The walls of the air-cells are exceedingly thin and delicate, and are lined internally with a layer of tessellated epithelium, and covered externally by elastic fibres, which give the lungs their elasticity and distensibility. Each lung is surrounded by a serous membrane termed the *pleura*, one portion of which is reflected over the lung, the other over the inner wall of the thorax.

Lungs, Dis-eas'es of. (Fr. *Maladies du Poumon*, mă'lă'dē' dü poo'mŏN'.) These include a large number of morbid conditions, which rank of the highest importance in practical medicine. The morbid processes which affect the lungs may be divided into two great groups,—namely, first, those which are not essentially different from similar processes in other parts of the body, and, secondly, those which are peculiar to these organs. With respect to the former group, the lungs may be the subject of various injuries leading to *perforation* or *rupture*, and may present certain *malformations* and *displacements*. They may undergo such alterations of nutrition as end in *atrophy*, *hypertrophy*, or certain forms of *degeneration*. Disturbances of circulation give rise to well-defined pathological conditions, such as *anæmia*, *congestion*, *hyperæmia*, *apoplexy*, *embolism*, *infarction*, *œdema*, and *hemorrhage*. The inflammatory process leads to a greater variety of pathological changes in the lungs than in perhaps any other organ, known as *catarrhal*, *croupous*, and *chronic pneumonia*, *abscess*, *gangrene*, and some forms of *phthisis*. Morbid growths of all kinds, including *malignant disease*, may involve the lungs, whether primarily or secondarily.

Secondly, the morbid conditions which are peculiar to the lungs are such as depend upon their special structure, relations, and functions. Thus, the relation between the pulmonary tissue and the pressure within and around the lungs may be so disturbed as to lead on the one hand to *collapse* or *compression*, or on the other hand to *emphysema*.

Their communication with the atmosphere, and the constant interchange between the contents of the lungs and the external air, have an important influence upon the origin, progress, and treatment of many of the diseases which affect them. The relation of the lungs to the circulation has an equally important influence upon them from a pathological point of view. Constituting as they do the channel of communication between the right and left sides of the heart, the pulmonary vessels are involved in all the disturbances which affect the cardiac circulation.

Lungs, Con-ges'tion or **Hy-per-æ'mĭ-a of,** or **Pul'mo-na-ry Hyperæ'mia.** (Fr. *Hypérémie du Poumon*, ē'pā'rā'mē' dü poo'mŏN'.) An excess of blood in the lungs, whether local or general. There are three varieties of pulmonary hyperæmia,—*active*, *passive*, and *obstructive*.

Active hyperæmia is defined as a determination of blood to the lungs, and may be caused by cold, irritation, adjacent inflammation, etc. The symptoms of this disease are dyspnœa, more or or less pyrexia, cough, and sometimes copious hæmoptysis. The first point in its treatment is to secure absolute rest in bed, with silence and removal of all causes of excitement. Derivatives, cupping, warmth to the extremities, saline purgatives, digitalis, and a low diet without stimulants, may all be employed.

Passive hyperæmia or *congestion* may be defined as an incomplete stagnation of blood in the lungs. Failure of heart-power, an inability to propel the blood clear through the pulmonary capillaries, is the chief cause of this condition. In states of exhaustion from typhoid and typhus fever, in extreme old age, or after severe surgical operations, this failure of heart-power, with consequent stagnation of blood in the lower parts of the lung, is apt to supervene. The symptoms of this form of congestion are lividity, especially of the lips and extremities, and quickened, shallow breathing, superadded to those of extreme prostration. Its treatment consists in supporting the patient by alcoholic stimulants frequently administered, with nutritious food. Nutritive enemata are often of great value.

Obstructive hyperæmia, or *mechanical congestion*, is caused by obstruction to the escape of blood from the lungs. The origin of this form of hyperæmia is purely secondary and mechanical, and is included in that of the primary disease. The most constant symptoms of this disease are dyspnœa and cough, both brought on or increased by effort, with palpitation, and oppression, and tightness, usually referred to the epigastrium. This form commonly occurs before middle life, during the usual period of mitral

heart-disease. The signs of heart-disease, and often of constriction of the mitral valve, are present. The treatment is essentially that of heart-disease, with the avoidance of all causes which hasten respiration and which tend to produce catarrhs.

Lu'nu-lar, or **Lu'nu-late.** [Lat. **Lunula'ris**, or **Lunula'tus**; from *lu'nula*, a "lunule."] In Botany, formed like a half-moon, or crescent.

Lu'nule. [Lat. **Lu'nula**; diminutive of *lu'na*, the "moon."] The crescentic white mark near the root of the nails of certain fingers.

Lu'pĭ-a.* [From the Gr. λυπέω, to "pain," to "distress."] A malignant, corroding, and fatal ulcer. (See LUPUS.) A genus of the order *Tumores*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology. The term is sometimes applied to a soft, spongy, fungous tumor in the knee- and elbow-joints; also to a species of wen.

Lu-pĭ-no'sus.* [From the Lat. *lupi'nus*, the "lupine."] Having lupines; lupinose:—applied to a disease of the skin, the *Porrigo lupinosa.*

Lu-pi'nus.* [Etymology doubtful or unsatisfactory.] Lu'pine. A genus of herbs of the order *Leguminosæ*, comprising many species, natives of Europe and the United States. *Lupinus albus*, a native of Europe, was cultivated by the ancient Romans for the edible seeds, which are also used as food in Italy, Portugal, etc., at the present time.

Lupi'nus Per-en'nis.* Wild Lupine, a perennial plant, a native of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and other States. It bears long racemes of showy flowers of a purplish-blue color with shades of dark violet.

Lu'pu-lin, or **Lu'pu-lĭne.** [Lat. **Lupuli'na.**] A fine, yellow powder, obtained from the hop, or floral leaves of *Humulus Lupulus*, being the peculiar principle on which its virtues depend. It is bitter, aromatic, and tonic.

Lu-pu-li'na.* "Lupulin." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the yellow powder attached to the strobiles of *Humulus Lupulus.*

Lu-pu-li'nous. Resembling a head of hops:—applied to parts of plants.

Lu-pu-li'num.* "Lupulin." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the glandular powder separated from the strobiles of *Humulus Lupulus.*

Lu'pu-lite. A peculiar alkaloid and bitter principle found in hops and lupulin. It is a crystallizable body, insoluble in water, and soluble in alcohol, chloroform, ether, and bisulphide of carbon. It is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

Lu'pu-lus.* A name of hops, or the strobiles of *Humulus Lupulus.*

Lu'pus.* A "Wolf;" so named from its destructiveness. A corroding disease like cancer; also the disease *Noli me tangere*, and other slow tubercular affections, especially about the face.

Lu'pus Ex'e-dens.* "Corroding Lupus." The same as NOLI ME TANGERE.

Lu'rid. [Lat. **Lu'ridus.**] Pale; gloomy; sallow. In Botany, dirty brown; a little clouded.

Lus'çĭ-tas, a'tis.* [From the Lat. *lus'cus*, "blind of one eye."] An affection in which an eye is turned to one or the other side, as in strabismus, the other eye being unaffected.

Lus'tre. (Fr. *Éclat*, ā'klā'.) Splendor; brilliancy. In Mineralogy there are six kinds of lustre,—*adamantine*, *metallic*, *resinous*, *pearly*, *silky*, and *vitreous.*

Lu'sus Na-tu'ræ.* Literally, a "sport or freak of nature." Another name for a monstrosity, or MONSTER, which see.

Lute. [From the Lat. *lu'tum*, "clay."] (Fr. *Lut*, lüt.) A composition for closing the junctures of vessels, to prevent the escape of gas or vapor in distillation.

Lu-te'o-lus.* In Botany, pale yellow.

Lu-tĕs'çens.* Yellowish.

Lu'te-us.* Such yellow as gamboge.

Lu-vun'ga Scan'dens.* A shrub of the order *Aurantiaceæ*, a native of India. It bears flowers which resemble those of the orange in appearance and fragrance.

Lux-ā'tion. [Lat. **Luxa'tio, o'nis;** from *lux'o*, *luxa'tum*, to "dislocate."] A dislocation of a bone. A genus of the order *Ectopiæ*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Lў-can'thro-pў. [Lat. **Lycanthro'pia**; from the Gr. λύκος, a "wolf," and ἄνθρωπος, a "man."] A species of insanity in which the patient believes himself to be a wolf and imitates the voice and actions of that animal:—sometimes applied to any insanity in which the patient imitates the habits of beasts.

Lyєh'nis.* [Gr. λύχνος, a "light," or "lamp."] A genus of plants of the order *Caryophyllaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Europe, the United States, etc. The *Lychnis Githago*, or Corn-Cockle, is a common weed in the United States, growing in wheat-fields. Its seeds injure the quality of flour.

Ly'cĭ-um Af'rum.* A plant of the order *Solanaceæ*, a native of Africa. It is said to be tonic.

Ly'cium Bar'ba-rum,* or **Ly'cium Vulga're.*** Matrimony Vine, a trailing shrub of the order *Solanaceæ*, a native of the Mediterranean region. It is cultivated in the United States for arbors, etc. It contains an alkaloid called *lycine.* The leaves of the plant have been used in medicine.

Ly-co-ma'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. λύκος, a "wolf," and μανία, "madness."] The same as LYCANTHROPY, which see.

Ly-co-per'don.* Puff-Ball. A genus of *Fungi* occurring in a globular form on decaying vegetable matter. The ball is filled with a brown powder consisting of an immense number of spores so light that they float in the air.

Ly-co-per'sĭ-cum Es-cu-len'tum.* The systematic name of the Tomato, an annual plant of the order *Solanaceæ*, a native of tropical America. It is cultivated in many warm and temperate counties. It has laxative and antiscorbutic properties, and is a very wholesome diet.

Lycopodiaceæ,* li-ko-po'de-a'she-ē. A natural order of cryptogamic, moss-like plants, which

abound in humid places in the tropics. Their popular name is *Club-Moss*. It includes the *Lycopodium*.

Ly-co-po'dĭ-um.* A genus of cryptogamous plants of the order *Lycopodiaceæ*. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the sporules of *Lycopodium clavatum* and of other species of *Lycopodium*. It is used as an absorbent application to excoriated surfaces, especially those which occur in the folds of the skin of infants. It has also been used as a diuretic.

Lycopo'dium Cla-va'tum.* A species of club-moss, a native of Europe and the Northern United States, having creeping stems. The spore-cases of this and other species discharge the subtile spores in the form of a copious, sulphur-colored, inflammable powder, which is light, inodorous, and insipid. These spores are used on the stage to produce artificial lightning. They are also employed in Pharmacy to keep pills from sticking together.

Lycopo'dium Se-la'go.* A species of club-moss, a native of Europe, New York, Maine, and New Hampshire. It is a drastic purgative in small doses, and an acrid narcotic poison in large doses.

Ly-co'pus.* A genus of herbs of the order *Labiatæ*, comprising numerous species, natives of Asia, Europe, and the United States. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the herb of *Lycopus Virginicus* (Bugle Weed), a native of the United States. It is said to be a mild narcotic and astringent. The *Lycopus Europæus*, a native of Europe, is said to be astringent and febrifuge.

Ly-co-rex'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *λύκος*, a "wolf," and *ὄρεξις*, "hunger."] The same as BULIMIA, which see.

Lye. [Lat. **Lix, Li'cis.**] A solution of the alkali of ashes in water.

Lymph. [Lat. **Lym'pha**; from the Gr. *Νύμφη*, a goddess presiding over fountains.] Primarily, "water:"—applied to the colorless, transparent liquid in the lymphatic vessels. Also sap; the crude unelaborated fluid of vegetation.

Lym'pha-den, en*is.* [From the Lat. *lym'pha*, "lymph," and the Gr. *ἀδήν*, a "gland."] A lymphatic gland.

Lym-phad-e-ni'tis, i*dis.* [From the Lat. *lym'phaden.*] Inflammation of a lymphatic gland.

Lym-phad-e-no'ma.* [From the Lat. *lym'pha*, "lymph," and the Gr. *ἀδήν*, a "gland," and the affix *-oma.*] See HODGKIN'S DISEASE.

Lym-phan-ge-i'tis,* or **Lym-phan-gĭ-i'tis, i*dis.*** [From the Lat. *lymphangi'on*, or *lymphange'on*, a "lymphatic vessel."] Inflammation of a lymphatic vessel.

Lymphangeon.* See LYMPHANGION.

Lym-phan-ğĭ-ec'ta-sis.* [From the Lat. *lym'pha*, "lymph," and the Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a "vessel," and *ἔκτασις*, "extension" or "dilatation."] Enlargement of the lymphatic vessels.

Lym-phan-ğĭ-o-gra'phĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *lymphangi'on*, a "lymphatic vessel," and the Gr. *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of the lymphatic vessels.

Lym-phan-ğĭ-o-lo'ğĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *lymphangi'on*, a "lymphatic vessel," and the Gr. *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on the lymphatic vessels.

Lym-phan-ği'on,* or **Lym-phan-ği'um.*** [From the Lat. *lym'pha*, "water," or "lymph," and the Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a "vessel."] A term for a lymphatic vessel.

Lym-phan-ğĭ-o-to'mĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *lymphangi'on*, a "lymphatic vessel," and the Gr. *τέμνω*, to "cut."] Dissection of the lymphatic vessels.

Lym-phat'ic. [Lat. **Lymphat'icus**; from *lym'pha*, "water," or "lymph."] A term applied to vessels conveying lymph, forming with the lacteal vessels the absorbent system of the animal economy:—applied in Botany to analogous vessels containing sap or watery juices slightly elaborated.

Lymphat'ic Glands (or **Gan'glĭ-ons**). The glands of the absorbent or lymphatic system:—also called CONGLOBATE GLANDS.

Lymphat'ic Sŷs'tem. [Lat. **Syste'ma Lymphat'icum.**] A collective term, comprising the lymphatic glands, or ganglions, and the lymphatic vessels.

Lymphatic Temperament. See TEMPERAMENT.

Lymphat'ics, or **Lymphat'ic Ves'sels.** [Lat. **Lymphangi'a**, or **Va'sa Lymphat'ica.**] See LYMPHATIC.

Lym-phen-te-ri'tis, i*dis.* [From the Lat. *lym'pha*, "lymph," and *enteri'tis.*] Serous enteritis.

Lym-pheū-rŷs'ma, a*tis.* [From the Lat. *lym'pha*, "lymph," and the Gr. *εὐρύνω*, to "dilate."] A morbid dilatation of the lymphatic vessels.

Lym-pho'ma.* The same as LYMPHADENOMA, which see.

Lym-phor-rha'ğĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *lym'pha*, "lymph," and the Gr. *ῥήγνυμι*, to "break forth."] A discharge of lymph resulting from a rupture of the lymphatic vessels.

Lym-phor-rhœ'a.* [From the Lat. *lym'pha*, "lymph," and the Gr. *ῥέω*, to "flow."] A flow of lymph from the lymphatic vessels, resulting either from a wound or from spontaneous rupture.

Lym'pho-sar-co'ma.* A kind of sarcoma with cells resembling white blood-corpuscles.

Lym-pho'sis.* [From the Lat. *lym'pha*, "lymph."] A term for the formation or elaboration of lymph.

Lymphotomia.* See LYMPHANGIOTOMIA.

Lyp-o-thym'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *λύπη*, "sadness," and *θῦμος*, the "mind."] Mental grief or affliction; morbid despondency.

Ly'ra.* [Gr. *λύρα*, a "lyre."] An appearance on the inferior surface of the *fornix cerebri* like the strings of a harp:—also termed *Corpus Psalloides.* See PSALLOIDES.

Ly'rate. [Lat. **Lyra'tus**; from *ly'ra*, a "lyre."] Formed like a lyre:—applied to a pinnatifid leaf the outline of which is obovate and the terminal lobe is the largest, as that of the Radish.

Lȳr-ĭ-for′mis.* [From the Lat. *ly′ra*, a "lyre," and *for′ma*, a "form."] Formed like a lyre, as the leaves of the *Arabis lyriforma*.

Lȳs-ĭ-lo′ma Sab-ĭ-cu′.* A timber-tree of the order *Leguminosæ*, a native of Cuba. The wood of this tree, called *sabicù* or *savicò*, is very heavy, excessively hard, and extremely durable. It is used in ship-building.

Lȳs-ĭ-ma′ehĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *λύσις*, a "release," and *μάχη*, "battle," "strife."] A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Primulaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Europe, the United States, etc. Their popular name is Loosestrife.

Lysima′chia Num-mu-la′ri-ạ.* The systematic name of Money-wort, a native of Europe. It has been used in medicine. *Lysimachia vulgaris* is said to be astringent.

Lȳs-ĭ-ma′ehi-æ,* the plural of LYSIMA′CHIA, forming the Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See PRIMULACEÆ.

Ly′sis.* [From the Gr. *λύω*, to "dissolve."] A word now generally applied to the gradual decline of any disease, especially fever.

Lȳs′sạ.* [Gr. *λύσσα*, "rage" or "madness."] A term for *rabies*, rage, or madness. Usually applied to HYDROPHOBIA, which see.

Lȳs′sĭ-cus.* Belonging to hydrophobia; hydrophobic.

Lȳs′sin. [Lat. **Lyssi′na**; from *lys′sa*, "madness."] A term for the zymotic principle of hydrophobia.

Lȳs-so-i′dēs.* [From the Lat. *lys′sa*, "madness," and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling *rabies*, rage, or madness.

Lythraceæ,* lith-ra′she-ē. A natural order of exogenous plants, mostly herbaceous, found in Europe, America, etc. It includes the *Lyth′rum salica′ria*, which yields an astringent medicine, the Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstrōmia*), the *Cuphea*, and the *Lawsonia* (Henna). Several of the species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers.

Lyth′rum Sal-ĭ-ca′rĭ-ạ.* Purple Loosestrife, a native of England, bearing handsome purple flowers.

Lȳt′tạ.* [From the Gr. *λυττάω*, to "rage."] A genus of insects.

Lyt′ta Ves-ĭ-cạ-to′rĭ-ạ.* The blistering fly. See CANTHARIS.

M.

M. = *Manip′ulus*,* a "handful;" or, at the end of a formula, *Mis′ce*,* "mix;" also *Mensu′râ*,* "by measure;" and *Min′imum*, a "minim."

Mac. = *Maç′era.** "Macerate."

Mac-ạ-ro′nĭ. An alimentary paste made of white and glutinous varieties of wheat ground by a peculiar process. The paste is moulded into the form of pipes, or hollow cylinders, and partially baked. It is manufactured in Italy, France, and the United States.

Mace. A thin, flat, membranous substance which envelops the nutmeg. See MACIS, and NUTMEG.

Maç-er-ā′tion. [Lat. **Macera′tio**, *o′nis*; from *maç′ero*, *macera′tum*, to "make soft by steeping."] The process of steeping or infusing a substance in water, with or without heat, to extract its virtues.

Mạ-ehæ′rĭ-um.* A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ*, comprising several species of trees, natives of Brazil, Central America, etc. Some of them are supposed to yield a portion of the rosewood of commerce.

Machæ′rium Schom-burg′kĭ-i.* A tree of British Guiana, producing the beautifully mottled wood called *Itaka*, or Tiger-Wood, which is used for furniture.

Mạ-chîne′. [Gr. *μηχανή*; Lat. **Mach′ina.**] An engine; a piece of mechanism; a system of material organs designed to apply and transmit force.

Macies,* ma′she-ēz. Wasting, atrophy, or emaciation.

Ma′cis.* "Mace." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the arillus of the fruit of *Myristica fragrans*. It is aromatic, and possesses properties essentially the same as those of nutmeg.

Mack′er-el. The *Scom′ber Scom′ber*, a species of sea-fish found on the Atlantic coast of the United States. It is one of the most valuable food-fishes.

Mac-lu′rạ.* [Named after W. *Maclure*, botanist.] A genus of trees of the order *Urticaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Brazil, Mexico, and the Southern United States.

Maclu′ra Au-ran-ti′ạ-cạ.* The systematic name of the Osage Orange, a native of the Southern United States. It is armed with thorns, and is used for hedges.

Maclu′ra Tinc-to′rĭ-ạ,* or **Mo′rus Tinc-to′ria.*** The Fustic-Tree, a native of the West Indies, producing a yellow dye-stuff.

Mac-ran′thus.* [From the Gr. *μακρός*, "long," or "great," and *ἄνθος*, a "flower."] Having large flowers.

Mac-ro-bĭ-o′sis,* or **Mac-ro-bi′o-tēs, e′-tis.*** [From the Gr. *μακρός*, "long," or "great," and *βίος*, "life."] Long life; longevity.

Mac-ro-bĭ-ot′ic. [Lat. **Macrobiot′icus**; from the same.] Belonging to macrobiosis.

Mac-ro-bĭ-ot′ĭ-cạ.* [From the same.] The art or system of instructions for attaining long life.

Mac-ro-car'pus.* [From the Gr. *μακρός*, "long," or "great," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] Having large fruit; macrocar'pous.

Mac-ro-çe-pha'lĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μακρός*, "long," or "great," and *κεφαλή*, the "head."] A genus of organic deviations characterized by excessive size of the head.

Mac-ro-çeph'a-lous. [Lat. **Macrocĕph'alus**; from the same.] Having a large head:—applied to infants; also to a dicotyledonous embryo whose cotyledons are consolidated.

Mac'ro-cosm. [Lat. **Macrocos'mus**; from the Gr. *μακρός*, "long," or "great," and *κόσμος*, a "world."] The greater world, as distinguished from *Microcosm*, the smaller, or man.

Mac-ro-cos'mĭ-cus.* Belonging to the macrocosm.

Mac'ro-dac'tŷ-lus.* [From the Gr. *μακρός*, "long," and *δάκτυλος*, a "finger."] Having long fingers.

Mac-ro-me'lĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μακρός*, "long," or "great," and *μέλος*, a "member."] A class of monsters characterized by excessive development of some member.

Mac-ro-phyl'lous. [Lat. **Macrophyl'lus**; from the Gr. *μακρός*, "long," or "great," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] Having large or long leaves.

Mac-rop'ĭ-per, er*is.* [From the Gr. *μακρός*, "long," or "great," and *πέπερι*, "pepper."] The *Piper longum*. A genus of shrubs of the order *Piperaceæ*, natives of the islands of the Pacific. The *Macropiper methysticum* furnishes the root called by the Polynesians *Ava*, or *Kava*, which is narcotic and is used to make a stimulant beverage.

Ma-crop'ter-us.* [From the Gr. *μακρός*, "long," or "great," and *πτερόν*, a "wing."] A term applied to seeds having wings of unusual length.

Mac-ros-çe'lĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μακρός*, "long," or "great," and *σκέλος*, a "leg."] A genus of organic deviations characterized by excessive development of the legs.

Mac-ro'sĭ-a,* or **Mac-ro'sis.*** [From the Gr. *μακρός*, "long," or "great."] Increase of bulk, or of length; augmentation; elongation.

Macrosomatia,* mak-ro-so-ma'she-a. [From the Gr. *μακρός*, "long," or "great," and *σῶμα*, a "body."] A term applied to monsters characterized by the greatness of the entire body.

Mac-ro-sta'ċhy-us.* [From the Gr. *μακρός*, "long," or "great," and *στάχυς*, an "ear of corn."] Having flowers disposed in long and thick spikes, or ears.

Mac-ro-sty'lus.* [From the Gr. *μακρός*, "long," or "great," and *στῦλος*, a "style."] Having a very long style, as the *Cnicus macrostylus*.

Mac'u-la,* plural **Mac'u-læ.** Literally, a "spot" or "stain:"—applied to a dark spot on the sun's surface, or to a permanent spot or stain on some part of the skin, unconnected with disorder of the constitution. In Botany, a broad, irregular spot or blotch.

Mac'ula Lu'te-a Ret'ĭ-næ.* "Yellow Spot of the Retina." (Fr. *Tache jaune*, tȧsh zhōn.) Called also **Fo-ra'men Cen-tra'le.** A spot near the centre of the retina, sometimes called *mac'ula au'rea*, or "golden spot."

Mac'ula Ma-tri'cis.* "Spot of, or from, the Mother." See NÆVUS MATERNUS.

Mac'ula Sўph-ĭ-lit'ĭ-ca.* "Syphilitic Stain." A peculiar stain or discoloration remaining after syphilitic roseola.

Mac'u-læ,* the plural of MACULA, which see.

Mac'u-lar. [Lat. **Macula'ris.**] Belonging to maculæ; resembling maculæ.

Mac'u-lāte. [Lat. **Macula'tus.**] Having maculæ; spotted or blotched.

Mac-u-lĭ-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *mac'ula*, a "spot."] Having spots, or stains.

Mac-u-lose', or **Mac'u-lous.** [Lat. **Maculo'sus**; from *mac'ula*, a "spot."] Full of spots; spotted.

Madar. See MUDAR.

Mad-a-ro'sis.* [From the Gr. *μαδαρός*, "bald."] Loss of hair, particularly of the eyebrows or eyelashes.

Mad'der. (Fr. *Garance*, gȧ'rôNss'.) The *Rubia tinctorum*, a plant of the order *Rubiaceæ*, a native of Europe. Its root is an excellent red dye-stuff, which is extensively used in dyeing calico and other fabrics. The value of madder depends on a coloring-principle named *alizarine*. A method of making artificial alizarine out of anthracene has been discovered, and large quantities of this are used as a substitute for madder.

Mad-e-fac'tion. [Lat. **Madefac'tio, o'nis**; from *madefa'cio*, *madefac'tum*, to "make wet."] The act of wetting.

Ma'dĭ-a.* A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*, comprising two species, natives of Chili,—*Ma'dia mello'sa* and *Ma'dia sati'va*. They are cultivated in France for their seeds, which yield a siccative oil of good quality.

Madjoun, mȧ-joon'. An intoxicating preparation composed of powdered hemp and honey, and used by the Turks and Algerines:—written also *Madjound*.

Madness. See INSANITY, LUNACY, and MANIA.

Madness, Canine. See HYDROPHOBIA.

Mad're-pore. [Fr. *madré*, "speckled," or "spotted," and *pore*, a "pore."] A genus of corals, or zoophytes, having stems shaped like trees.

Mag-el-lan'ic Clouds. [Named from *Magel'lan*, a strait not very far from the south pole.] Two whitish spots in the heavens, near the south pole, composed of nebulæ, or clusters of fixed stars.

Ma-gen'ta, or **An'ĭ-line Red.** A beautiful crimson dye obtained from aniline.

Mag'is-ter-ў. [From the Lat. *magis'ter*, a "master."] A term formerly applied to almost all precipitates supposed to be subtile and masterly preparations.

Ma-gis'tral. [Lat. **Magistra'lis**; from *magis'ter*, a "master."] A term applied to medicines prescribed for the occasion by a competent person, in distinction from such as are officinal, or kept

prepared in the shops. As the latter are prepared according to a certain formula, an intelligent apprentice is generally equal to the task; but the knowledge of a master is needed to give directions for an original preparation.

Mag'ma, *ətis.* [Gr. *μάγμα*, "any kneaded mass."] Dregs; sediment:—applied to the mass left after expressing the oil from olives.

Mag'nēs,* gen. **Mag-ne'tis.** The Latin for MAGNET, which see.

Mag'nes Ar-sen-ī-ca'lis.* A corrosive preparation of equal parts of sulphur, white arsenic, and common antimony, mixed by fusion.

Magnesia,* mag-ne'zhe-ą. [From *Magne'sia*, a district of Lydia, where the earth was originally obtained.] One of the primitive alkaline earths; an oxide of magnesium. It is a very refractory and insoluble base, in the form of a very light, white, inodorous powder. Native magnesia occurs also crystallized in the beautiful and rare mineral called *periclase*, which is found in only one locality, Monte Somma, in Italy. Magnesia requires for solution about fifty-five thousand times its weight of water. It is antacid and laxative, and is used, under the name of *calcined magnesia*, in dyspepsia, sick headache, gout, etc. *Magnesia* is also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the oxide of magnesium, also called Light Magnesia, a white, very light, and very fine powder.

Magne'sia Pon-de-ro'sa.* "Heavy Magnesia." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a white, dense, and very fine powder, corresponding in all other properties and reactions with magnesia. (See preceding article.)

Magne'sia Us'ta.* "Burnt Magnesia." Calcined magnesia.

Magnesiæ Carbonas.* See MAGNESII CARBONAS.

Magne'siæ (mag-ne'zhe-ē) **Sul'phas.*** "Sulphate of Magnesia." A substance occurring in colorless crystals, which slowly effloresce on exposure to air, and are very soluble in water. The sulphate of magnesia, popularly known as Epsom Salts, is one of the most valuable of all the saline cathartics. It is especially adapted to cases where it is desirable to combine a refrigerant with a mild and safe purgative.

Mag-ne'sian. [Lat. **Magnesia'nus**; from *magne'sia.*] Belonging to magnesia; containing magnesia:—applied to a group of rocks.

Magnesian Limestone. See DOLOMITE.

Magne'sii (mag-ne'zhe-i) **Car-bo'nas.*** "Carbonate of Magnesium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for light, white, friable masses, or a light white powder, odorless and tasteless, insoluble in alcohol, and almost insoluble in water, to which, however, it imparts a feebly alkaline reaction. This salt is antacid, and by combining with acid in the stomach becomes generally cathartic. It is an excellent antilithic when uric acid is secreted in excess. It is useful in all cases which require a laxative antacid.

Magne'sii Ci'tras Gran-u-la'tus.* "Granulated Citrate of Magnesium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a white, coarsely-granulated salt, deliquescent on exposure to air. It is intended to furnish an agreeable effervescent drink. Its medical properties are those of its solution (see LIQUOR MAGNESII CITRATIS), except that, as it does not contain a large excess of acid, it is less pleasant to the palate.

Magne'sii Sul'phas.* "Sulphate of Magnesium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for Epsom Salts. It is a mild and safe purgative.

Magne'sii Sul'phis.* "Sulphite of Magnesium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a white, crystalline powder, gradually becoming oxidized on exposure to air, colorless, and having a slightly bitter, somewhat sulphurous taste. It shares the general medical properties of the sulphites. It is antizymotic, and is useful in local application on gangrenous sores or sanious ulcers.

Mag'ne-sīte. Native carbonate of magnesium, a mineral which occurs massive, also in rhombohedral crystals which have a vitreous lustre and are sometimes transparent. It is soluble in hot hydrochloric acid.

Magnesium,* mag-ne'zhe-um. An element, the metallic base of magnesia. It is a silver-white, very brilliant metal, malleable and ductile, and fusible at a low temperature. Specific gravity, 1.74, or, according to some authorities, 2.2. It is one of the essential constituents of the human body, and is an abundant constituent of serpentine, magnesian limestone, and other rocks. In the form of wire or ribbon, it burns with facility and emits a brilliant light which is intensely white and is used in photography and signal-lights. An unlimited quantity of magnesium might be obtained from the water of the ocean.

Mag'net. [Lat. **Mag'nes, ne'tis**; Gr. *μάγνης*; Fr. *Aimant*, ā'mǒN', or *Pierre d'Aimant*, pe-aiR' dā'mǒN'.] Loadstone, a native oxide of iron which attracts iron. (See LOADSTONE.) The term is more usually applied, however, to a bar of steel or iron to which the magnetic property has been imparted. It is supposed that the earth is a great magnet. There are two points on its surface called *magnetic poles*. The north magnetic pole is in lat. 70° 5′, lon. 96° 46′ W. Here the dip of the needle amounts to 90°, so that its position is perpendicular.

Mag-net'ic. [Lat. **Magnet'icus.**] Belonging to the magnet; attractive.

Magnet'ic Nee'dle. A magnetized bar of steel, supported on a pivot, so that it may move freely and respond to the slightest attraction. It is the essential part of the mariner's compass, which is used to ascertain the points of the compass.

Mag'net-izm. [Lat. **Magnetis'mus**; from the Gr. *μάγνης*, a "magnet."] The property of attraction, or repulsion, possessed by the loadstone. The science which investigates the phenomena presented by natural and artificial magnets, and the laws by which they are connected. Magnetism offers a prominent and striking instance of that quality in nature which is termed *polarity*. This polarity consists in the fact that, if a magnet is suspended freely, one end of it will invariably direct itself towards a certain point of the compass (nearly to the north), the other towards the opposite point. In some places the magnetic needle

points exactly north and south. In others it deviates more or less from this direction, and at some it stands at right angles to it. This phenomenon is called the *variation* of the needle. Electricity and magnetism appear either to be identical or to stand to each other in the relation of cause and effect, as all the phenomena of magnetism are producible by electricity.

Magnetism, Animal. See MESMERISM.

Mag'net-īte. Magnetic iron ore, a species of mineral composed of iron and oxygen. It is isometric, and occurs in octahedral crystals. It is one of the best ores of iron. Native magnets are specimens of this species.

Mag-net-ol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Magnetolo'gia**; from the Gr. *μάγνης*, a "magnet," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on the magnet and magnetism; the science of magnetism.

Mag-net-om'e-ter. [Lat. **Magnetom'etrum**; from the Gr. *μάγνης*, a "magnet," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An apparatus for ascertaining the force with which the magnet attracts iron in different places.

Mag-no'lĭ-ạ.* (Fr. *Magnolier*, mȧg'no'le-ȧ'.) A Linnæan genus of the class *Polyandria*, natural order *Magnoliaceæ*. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the bark of *Magno'lia glau'ca*, *Magno'lia acumina'ta*, and *Magno'lia tripet'ala*. This bark is a mild aromatic tonic and diaphoretic, and has been employed with success as a remedy in intermittent fevers, chronic rheumatism, and remittents of typhoid character. This genus of trees, named in honor of Pierre *Magnol*, a French botanist, comprises many species, natives of China, Japan, India, and the United States. They mostly have beautiful and fragrant flowers, and are cultivated for ornament. The *Magnolia grandiflora*, a native of the Southern United States, is a large and noble evergreen tree, and bears fragrant white flowers. The *M. tripetala* (or *Umbrella*) is a native of the Southern United States.

Magnolia Acuminata.* See CUCUMBER-TREE.

Magnolia Conspicua.* See YULAN.

Magno'lia Glau'cạ.* Sweet Bay, or Laurel Magnolia, a small tree, a native of the Middle and Southern United States. It bears beautiful white flowers, which are large and very fragrant. In the Southern States it is an evergreen.

Magnoliaceæ,* mag-no-le-a'she-ē, or **Magno'lĭ-æ.*** A natural order of exogenous trees and shrubs, natives of the tropical and temperate parts of North America and Asia. It includes the Magnolia, the Tulip-tree, the *Illicium*, the *Michelia*, the *Drimys*, the *Tasmannia*, and other trees of great beauty. Many species are valuable as tonics.

Mag-no-lĭ-ā'ceous. [Lat. **Magnolia'ceus.**] Resembling the magnolia.

Mag-no'lĭ-æ,* the plural of MAGNO'LIA, forming the Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See MAGNOLIACEÆ.

Mạ-go'nĭ-ạ Glạ-bra'tạ.* A tree of the order *Sapindaceæ*, a native of Brazil. Its bark is used for curing old ulcers, etc.

Maguey, mȧ-gā'. The Mexican name of the *Aga've America'na*, from the juice of which the popular Mexican drink called *pulque* is prepared. See PULQUE.

Mạ-hog'ạ-nў. The wood of the *Swiete'nia Mahog'oni*, or Mahogany-tree, the bark of which is used as a substitute for Peruvian bark, though it is inferior. It is a native of Honduras, the West Indies, etc.

Main, mȧN. The French term for HAND, which see.

Main-en-Griffe, mȧN-ȯN-grĕf'. Literally, "like a claw," or "in the form of a claw." A French phrase denoting a condition of the hand resulting from atrophy of the interosseous muscles. It is sometimes called in English *claw-hand*.

Māize. A common name for the *Zea Mays*, or Indian-corn plant. See INDIAN CORN.

Ma-ĭ-ze'nạ. A fine meal or flour prepared from maize.

Ma-jo-ra'nạ.* The plant Marjoram:—also written *Marjorana*. See ORIGANUM VULGARE.

Majora'na Sў-rī'ạ-cạ.* A name for the *Teu'crium ma'rum*, or Syrian herb Mastich.

Mal, mȧl. A French word signifying evil, illness, pain, disease: as, *mal de mer*, "sea-sickness;" *mal caduc*, "epilepsy."

Ma'lạ.* [Contraction of the Lat. *maxil'la*, the "jaw"?] The prominent part of the cheek, or cheek-ball.

Mal'ạ-ċhīte. [From the Gr. *μαλάχη*, a kind of mallow, the color of which it resembles.] A beautiful green mineral, a native carbonate of copper. It admits of a high polish, and is valued for ornamental articles. It usually occurs in incrustations with a smooth, tuberose, botryoidal, or stalactitic surface,—sometimes in monoclinic crystals which have an adamantine lustre.

Malacia,* mạ-la'she-ạ. [From the Gr. *μαλακός*, "effeminate."] Literally, "softness," "luxury," or "effeminacy." Depraved or fanciful appetite, as in chlorosis, pregnancy, etc.:—so called, it would seem, because effeminate or luxurious habits often create capricious desires.

Mal'ạ-coid. [From the same.] Having a mucilaginous texture:—applied to parts of plants.

Mal-ạ-col'o-ġў. [From the Gr. *μαλάκια*, the Aristotelian name of the *Mollusca*, and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The science which treats of the *Mollusca*, which Cuvier divided into six classes,—*Cephalop'oda*, *Pterop'oda*, *Gasterop'oda*, *Aceph'ala*, *Brachiop'oda*, and *Cirrop'oda*. A notice of these will be found under their respective heads. See MOLLUSCA.

Mal-ạ-co'mạ, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *μαλακόω*, to "soften."] A softening of a part, as of the brain, kidneys, bones, etc.

Mal-ạ-co-phўl'lus.* [From the Gr. *μαλακός*, "soft," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] Having leaves soft to the touch.

Mal-ạ-co'sis.* [From the Gr. *μαλακόω*, to "soften."] The progress of malacoma.

Mal-ạ-cos'te-on.* [From the Gr. *μαλακός*, "soft," and *ὀστέον*, a "bone."] Softness of the bones.

Mal-a-co-zo-o-lo′ğĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μαλακός*, "soft," *ζῶον*, an "animal," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on the *Mollusca*.

Mal-a-co-zo′on.* [From the Gr. *μαλακός*, "soft," and *ζῶον*, an "animal."] The same as MOLLUSCUM, which see.

Mal-ac-tin′ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μαλακός*, "soft," and *ἀκτίν*, a "ray," or "radius."] The same as *Acalepha*. See ACALEPHUS.

Maladie, mȧ′lȧ′dē′. The French term for DISEASE, which see.

Maladie du Pays, mȧ′lȧ′dē′ dü pē′ē′. A common French term for NOSTALGIA.

Mȧ-lag′mȧ, a*tis*.* [From the Gr. *μαλάσσω*, to "soften."] See CATAPLASMA.

Malaise, mȧ′lāz′. [Fr.; from *mal*, "ill," and *aise*, "ease."] Discomfort or uneasiness; indisposition.

Mȧ-lam′bo Bark, or **Ma′tĭ-as Bark.** The bark of the *Croton Malambo*, a tree found in Colombia and Venezuela and used as a substitute for cinchona.

Mā′lar. [Lat. **Mala′ris**; from *ma′la*, the "cheek."] Belonging to the cheek-bone.

Mȧ-lā′rĭ-ȧ. [Italian; from *ma′la*, "bad," and *a′ria*, "air."] A term nearly equivalent to *miasm*, or *marsh-miasm*, denoting a poison generated in soils whose energies are not expended in the production of healthy vegetation. It has been estimated that this one cause has produced two-thirds of the mortality occurring in most warm countries,—that is, in those countries where heat, moisture, and vegetable decomposition combine to promote its development. Carefully-conducted experiments, made by different scientists, seem to establish beyond all reasonable question the conclusion that the morbific agent in malaria is a minute fungus, distinguished by various names. See PATHOGENESIS.

It is a well-established fact that districts infected with malaria are always rendered less unhealthy by cultivation; and in some cases a sickly atmosphere has been converted by that process into one eminently salubrious.

In the treatment of malarial diseases, which mostly take the form of fevers, the physician should endeavor, when this is practicable, to have the patient removed from the infected district to a region where the air is perfectly pure, and by the exhibition of suitable tonics, especially of antiperiodics, to assist nature in resisting and throwing off the morbific influences.

Mȧ-lā′rĭ-ȧl, or **Mȧ-lā′rĭ-ous.** Belonging to, or caused by, malaria.

Mal-as-sim-ĭ-lā′tion. [From the Lat. *ma′la*, "bad," and the Eng. *assimilation*.] Morbid or defective assimilation.

Mal′ate. [Lat. **Ma′las, a′tis**.] A combination of malic acid with a base.

Mal′ate of Iron. A preparation formed by the action of the juice of sour apples on iron-filings.

Male Fern. See ASPIDIUM FILIX MAS.

Male Flŏw′ers. A term applied to flowers which have stamens, or a stamen, but no pistil.

Male Sȳs′tem. All that part of the flower which belongs to the stamens.

Malesherbiaceæ,* măl-zẹr-be-a′she-ē. [From *Malesherbia*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of exogenous plants, found in Chili and Peru.

Mal-for-mā′tion. A deviation from the natural or proper form of an organ; a deviation from the normal standard in the size, form, number, or situation of any part or organ of the body. Malformations may be divided into two classes, —*acquired* malformations, commonly called *deformities*, and *congenital* malformations. The latter are the subject of Teratology.

Mal′ic. [Lat. **Mal′icus**; from *ma′lum*, an "apple."] Belonging to apples. Malic acid is an acid found in some apples and in many other kinds of fruit, such as currants.

Mal′ice Pre-pense′. [From the French *malice*, "ill will," *pre*, "before," and *penser*, to "think."] Premeditated ill will; in legal phrase, "malice *aforethought*."

Mal-ĭ-for′mis.* [From the Lat. *ma′lum*, an "apple," and *for′ma*, "form."] Having the form of an apple:—applied as the specific name of *Passiflora maliformis*.

Mȧ-lig′nant. [Lat. **Malig′nus**; from *ma′lus*, "evil."] (Fr. *Malin*, mȧ′lăN′.) A term applied to diseases that endanger life, more especially to such as are characterized by their violence or *atrocity*, so to speak (as *cancer*, the *plague*, etc.), and by their rapid progress to a fatal termination.

Mȧ-lig′nĭ-tȳ. [Lat. **Malig′nitas**; from the same.] Noxious quality; destructive tendency; fatality; insidious character of a disease which manifests itself by unusual symptoms and often terminates fatally.

Malin. See MALIGNANT.

Mȧ-lin′ġer-er. [From the French *malingre*, "sickly."] One who simulates or feigns disease to avoid labor or punishment.

Ma′lis.* [Gr. *μάλις*, a cutaneous disease.] A Greek term, according to Dr. Good, for cutaneous vermination, or the skin being infested with animalcules.

Ma′lis Fĭ-la′rĭ-æ.* "Skein-Worm." See GUINEA-WORM.

Mal-le-ȧ-bil′ĭ-tȳ. [Lat. **Malleabil′itas, a′tis**; from *mal′leus*, a "hammer" or "mallet."] The property possessed by certain metals of being beaten into thin plates or other forms without cracking. Gold and silver are the most malleable metals in common use.

Mal-le-ā′tion. [Lat. **Mallea′tio, o′nis**; from *mal′leus*, a "hammer," or "mallet."] A specie of chorea, in which the hands convulsively act in striking on the knees, as if with a hammer.

Mal-le′o-lar. [From the Lat. *malle′olus*, a "little hammer," also an "ankle-bone."] A term applied to two branches of the posterior tibial artery.

Mal-le′o-lus.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *mal′leus*, a "hammer."] A term applied to the projections of bone on the tibia and fibula, forming the inner and outer ankles. In Botany, a layer; a shoot bent into the ground and half divided at the bend so that it takes root.

Mal'le-us.* A "Hammer." One of the small bones of the internal ear:—so named from its resemblance to a hammer.

Mal-lo-coc'cus.* [From the Gr. *μαλλός*, a "fleece," and *κόκκος*, a "berry."] Having hairy fruit.

Mal-lo'tus Phil-ip-pĭ-nen'sis,* or **Rottle'ra Tinc-to'rĭ-a.*** A small tree of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, a native of India, Australia, Arabia, etc. See KAMALA.

Mal'lōw. The popular name of several species of *Malva*.

Mal-pi'ghĭ-a.* [Named after *Malpighi*, an Italian anatomist.] A genus of ornamental shrubs, natives of tropical America. The *Malpighia glabra* and *Malpighia urens* bear edible fruits.

Malpi'ghia U'rens.* A shrub, a native of the West Indies. Its fruit is edible and astringent, and is a remedy for diarrhœa.

Malpighiaceæ,* mal-pe-ġe-a'she-ē. [From *Malpi'ghia*, one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous trees and shrubs, nearly all of which are tropical. Many of them have beautiful flowers. This order comprises the *Banisteria*, the *Gaudichaudia*, and the *Nitraria tridentata*, supposed to be the lotus-tree of the ancients.

Malpi'ghian (mal-pee'ġe-an) **Bod'ies.** [Lat. **Cor'pora Malpighia'na**; so called in honor of *Malpighi*, the celebrated Italian anatomist.] A term applied to small bodies or corpuscles found in the kidney; also to certain white corpuscles found in the spleen, similar in structure to the follicles of the lymphatic glands.

Malpi'ghian Lay'er (of the Skin). A name for the *rete mucosum*. It is also called *Rete Malpighia'num*, the "net-work of Malpighi," by whom it was first pointed out.

Mal-prac'tice, Mal-prax'is. Practice contrary to rules; bad management.

Mâlt. Barley which has been prepared for the manufacture of beer by incipient germination.

Malt Ex'tract. A preparation made from malt, combining the soluble ingredients of malt with the bitter principle of hops. It has been recommended in certain irritable forms of dyspepsia.

Mâlt'ĭne. A name given to the diastase of malt, a white amorphous substance soluble in water. It appears to be identical with *ptyalin*, the salivary ferment, and to be similar in medical properties to malt extract.

Mal'tum.* "Malt." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the seed of *Hordeum distichum* caused to enter the incipient stage of germination by artificial means, and dried. It is used in the preparation of the officinal extract of malt.

Ma'lus.* The classical Latin name of the Apple-tree, to which some botanists have given the systematic name *Malus communis*, but most botanists refer it to the genus *Pyrus*.

Ma'lus Med'ĭ-ca.* The same as CITRUS MEDICA, which see.

Mal'va.* [Perhaps from the Gr. *μαλάχη*, a "mallow."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Monadelphia*, natural order *Malvaceæ*. It comprises numerous species of herbs and shrubs, natives of Europe, Asia, etc. Several of them are naturalized in the United States.

Mal'va Mos-cha'ta.* Musk-Mallow, a perennial plant, a native of Europe, deriving its name from a peculiar musky odor given off by all parts of the plant. It bears large rose-colored flowers.

Mal'va Sўl-ves'tris.* The common mallow-plant, a native of Europe. It is emollient and demulcent.

Malvaceæ,* mal-va'she-ē. A natural order of exogenous plants, herbs, shrubs, and trees, which abound in tropical and temperate regions. It includes the *Malva* (Mallow), *Hibiscus*, *Althæa*, *Sida*, *Paritium*, and *Gossypium*, the true cotton-plant. The uniform character of the order is to abound in mucilage, which is used as a demulcent or emollient.

Mamelle. See MAMMA.

Mamelon, mȧm'lôN'. See NIPPLE.

Mam'ma,* plural **Mam'mæ.** [From the Gr. *μάμμα*, the instinctive cry of an infant.] (Fr. *Mamelle*, mȧ'mĕl'.) The breast; an organ forming, in the human female, a globular projection on each side of the thorax, being the seat of the lactiferous (or milk-producing) glands:—applied also to the corresponding part of all animals that suckle their young.

Mam'mæ-form. Conical, with a rounded apex; the same as MAMMIFORM:—applied to parts of plants.

Mammaire. See MAMMARY.

Mam'mal. [Lat. **Mamma'lis**; from *mam'ma*, a "breast."] Having breasts, or teats:—applied to a class of animals. See MAMMALIA.

Mam-ma'lĭ-a,* or **Mam'mals.** [The plural neuter of the Lat. *mamma'lis*, "having breasts or teats." See MAMMA.] The most highly organized class of the animal kingdom, constituting the first or highest section of Cuvier's grand division *Vertebrata*. They possess mammary glands and suckle their young. A great majority of them are four-footed and are covered with hair. The Cetaceans, instead of four feet, have corresponding or analogous fins. One of the principal anatomical characteristics of the *Mammalia* is the condition of the lungs, which are suspended freely in a thoracic cavity and separated from the abdomen by a perfect diaphragm. The number of existing species of mammals is about two thousand.

Mam-măl'o-ġў. [Lat. **Mammalo'gia.**] A treatise on the *Mammalia*; the science which treats of mammiferous animals.

Mam'ma-rў. [Lat. **Mamma'rius**; from *mam'ma*, a "breast."] (Fr. *Mammaire*, mȧ'mĕR'.) Belonging to the *mamma*, or female breast.

Mam'mary Gland. The organ which secretes the milk; a gland placed beneath the adipose layer of the mamma.

Mam-ma'tus.* Having *mammæ*, or breasts; mammate.

Mam-me'a A-mer-ĭ-ca'na.* A tree of the order *Clusiaceæ* or *Guttiferæ*, a native of the West Indies and tropical South America. It bears a large edible fruit called Mammee Apple, which

has a delicious flavor. Its flowers are white and fragrant.

Mam-mif'er-us.* [From the Lat. *mam'ma*, the "breast," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Having breasts or teats:—applied in the plural neuter (*Mammif'era*) to a class of animals, the same as MAMMALIA.

Mam'mĭ-form. [Lat. **Mammifor'mis**; from *mam'ma*, the "breast," and *for'ma*, "form."] Having the form of the breast or nipple:—the same as MASTOID.

Mam-mil'la,* plural **Mam-mil'læ.** [Diminutive of the Lat. *mam'ma*, the "breast."] A little breast; a nipple:—also applied to the male breast. See NIPPLE.

Mam'mil-la-rў. [Lat. **Mammilla'ris**; from *mammil'la*," a "nipple."] Belonging to the nipple, or resembling a nipple or small breast.

Mam'mil-late. [Lat. **Mammilla'tus.**] Having mammillæ, or nipples. In Botany, bearing little prominences on the surface.

Mam-mil-lā'tion. [Lat. **Mammilla'tio, o'nis**; from *mammil'la*, a "nipple."] A term applied to the appearance of little prominences like granulations on a mucous surface, as of the stomach, sometimes, in phthisis, etc.

Mam-mil-lif'er-us.* [From the Lat. *mammil'la*, a "nipple," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing mammillæ, or something resembling them.

Mam-mil-lĭ-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *mammil'la*, a "nipple," and *for'ma*, "form."] Having the form of mammillæ; mammilliform:—applied to a gland.

Mam-mil-lo'sus.* [From the Lat. *mammil'la*, a "nipple."] Having mammillæ, or prominent tubercles.

Mam-mi'tis.* [From the Lat. *mam'ma*, the "female breast."] The same as MASTITIS, which see.

Mam'mose. [Lat. **Mammo'sus**; from *mam'ma*, the "breast."] Having breasts, or prominences like breasts:—applied to parts of plants.

Mam'moth. A word of Tartar origin, applied in Siberia to burrowing animals. It is usually applied to an extinct species of elephant, the *El'ephas primige'nius*. An entire animal of this species has been found in Siberia, with the soft parts preserved in the ice.

Mam'moth Tree. A popular name of the *Sequoi'a gigante'a*, a coniferous tree of California. Some specimens of it are thirty feet in diameter and more than three hundred and fifty feet high. See SEQUOIA.

Mam'mu-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *mam'ma*, the "breast."] A term applied to the swollen conceptacles on the thallus of certain lichens.

Man. = *Manip'ulus.** A "handful."

Man. [Lat. **Ho'mo, Hom'inis.**] In general, a human being, classed with mammiferous animals, and constituting the sole genus of the order *Bimana* of the *Mammalia*. *Man* (Latin, *Vir*), in a restricted sense, denotes the male of the human species.

Ma-na'tus.* [From the Lat. *ma'nus*, a "hand;" so called in allusion to its hand-like fins.] A genus of herbivorous Cetaceans, including the species usually called the *Manatee*, or sea-cow.

Man-chĭ-neel', or **Man-chĭ-nēal'.** The *Hippom'ane Mancinel'la*, a poisonous tree of South America. With its juice the aborigines poison their arrows.

Mancona Bark. See ERYTHROPHLŒUM.

Man'cus.* Maimed; defective; lame. In Botany, deficient in some part.

Man'dĭ-ble. [Lat. **Mandib'ula**, or **Mandib'ulum**; from *man'do*, to "chew."] A term applied in the plural to the anterior or superior pair of jaws in certain insects; also to the jaws of birds.

Man'dible. [Lat. **Mandib'ula**; from the same.] A name for the lower jaw (*maxilla inferior*) of man.

Man-dib'u-lar. [Lat. **Mandibula'ris**; from *mandib'ula*, a "mandible."] Belonging to a mandible, or the lower jaw.

Man-dib-u-la'ta,* or **Man-dib'u-lates.** [From the Lat. *mandib'ula*, a "jaw."] A grand section of insects, including all those which preserve their organs of mastication in their last or perfect stage of metamorphosis.

Man-dib'u-lĭ-form. [Lat. **Mandibulifor'mis**; from *mandib'ula*, a "mandible," and *for'ma*, "form."] A term applied to the jaws of insects when hard and horny.

Mandioc. See JATROPHA MANIHOT.

Man-drag'o-ra.* Mandrake. A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Solanaceæ*, natives of Europe and Asia. They are poisonous, acting as emetics, narcotics, and purgatives. The mandrake was used by the ancients as a sedative and anæsthetic. The root is fleshy, often forked, and similar to the lower part of a human body. In former times it was supposed to have magical virtues. The *Mandragora autumnalis* or *officinalis* is a handsome plant, with deep blue flowers. The *M. vernalis* has similar properties to the preceding. *Mandrake* is also a popular name of *Podophyllum peltatum*.

Mandrake. See MANDRAGORA.

Man-du-cā'tion. [Lat. **Manduca'tio, o'nis**; from *mandu'co*, *manduca'tum*, to "chew."] The same as MASTICATION, which see.

Ma-net'tĭ-a Cor-dĭ-fo'lĭ-a.* A shrub of the order *Cinchonaceæ*, a native of tropical America. Its root is emetic, and is used by the Brazilians in dropsy, etc.

Mangaba, or Mangava. See HANCORNIA SPECIOSA.

Man'ga-nāte. [Lat. **Man'ganas, a'tis.**] A combination of manganic acid and a base. See PERMANGANATE.

Man'ga-nese, or Man'ga-num. [Lat. **Mangane'sium.**] A peculiar metallic element, which is gray, hard, brittle, and very difficult of fusion. In its metallic form it has not been applied to any use. Its specific gravity is about 8. It is a very refractory metal, and is not altered even in moist air at ordinary temperatures. The process of separating it from the ore is so difficult and expensive that the pure metal costs about one hun-

dred dollars per pound. It combines with oxygen to form several oxides, one of which is *pyrolusite*, an abundant mineral. This is the same as the Black Oxide, noticed below.

Manganesi Oxidum Nigrum.* See MANGANI OXIDUM NIGRUM.

Man-gạ-ne'sic. [Lat. **Manganes'icus**; from *mangane'sium.*] A term applied to an acid obtained from manganese.

Man-gạ-ne'sĭ-i Sul'phas.* "Sulphate of Manganese." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a substance which occurs in colorless, or pale rose-colored, transparent crystals. It acts as a cholagogue purgative, and also as an alterative.

Man'gạ-ni Ox'ĭ-dum Ni'grum.* "Black Oxide of Manganese." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for native crude binoxide of manganese, containing at least 66 per cent. of the pure oxide. It is called *Manganesii Oxidum Nigrum* in the Pharmacopœia of 1870. It is regarded as a tonic and alterative, and has been employed in syphilis and various cutaneous diseases. When slowly introduced into the system, as happens to those engaged in grinding this mineral, it acts (like lead or mercury) as a cumulative poison, often producing paraplegia.

Man'gani Sul'phas.* "Sulphate of Manganese." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a salt composed of hydrogen, manganese, oxygen, and sulphur. It is in the form of colorless or rose-colored, right rhombic prisms, soluble in water and insoluble in alcohol. It is a violent purgative in large doses, and emeto-cathartic in full doses.

Man'gạ-nous. [Lat. **Mangano'sus**; from *mangane'sium.*] A term applied to an oxide of manganese.

Manganum.* See MANGANESE.

Mange, mānj. A cutaneous disorder which affects domestic animals, such as the dog, sheep, and cow. See SCABIES FERINA.

Man-ĝif'er-a Ga-bo-nen'sis,* or **Ir-vin'-ĝĭ-ạ Bar'te-rĭ.*** A tree of the order *Burseraceæ* or *Simarubaceæ*, a native of Western Africa. Its fruit contains an oily kernel which has an agreeable taste. A cake prepared from this kernel is much used as an article of food, and resembles chocolate in taste and odor.

Man'go. (Called by the Hindoos *âm.*) The fruit of the *Mangif'era In'dica*, a large fruit-tree, of the order *Anacardiaceæ*, inhabiting the tropical parts of Asia, throughout all which it is cultivated nearly as extensively as the apple and pear are in Europe. The fruit is somewhat like a nectarine, but longer. It contains a large stone covered with coarse fibres, which are surrounded with succulent flesh, or rather a thick, pulpy juice. It is esteemed one of the most delicious fruits of India, but its flavor is often impaired by a very slight taste like that of turpentine. The Mexican mango is perhaps superior to that of India.

Mangosteen. See GARCINIA MANGOSTANA.

Mangrove. See RHIZOPHORA.

Ma'nĭ-ạ.* [Gr. *μανία*; from *μαίνομαι*, to "rage."] Delirium unaccompanied by fever; madness. A genus of the order *Vesaniæ*, class *Neuroses*, of Cullen's nosology. See INSANITY.

Ma'nia a Po'tu.* "Madness from Drinking." Insanity resulting from excessive indulgence in drinking. See DELIRIUM TREMENS.

Mạ-nī'ạ-cal. [Lat. **Maniaca'lis.**] Affected with mania; resembling mania.

Man'ĭ-cate. [Lat. **Manica'tis**; from *man'ica*, a "glove" or "sleeve."] Gloved; covered with a woolly coat which may be stripped off whole, as some plants.

Manie sans Délire, mȧ'nē' sȯN dā'lēR'. "Madness without Delirium." See MORAL INSANITY.

Man'ĭ-hot,* or **Jat'ro-phạ.*** A genus of plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, comprising many species of woody or shrubby plants, natives of America. The root of *Manihot utilissima* is a virulent poison in its natural or raw state; but after the poisonous juice is pressed out, it is a wholesome food, called *cassava* or *manioc.*

Man'ihot U-tĭ-lis'sĭ-mạ.* A synonyme of the *Jatropha Manihot.*

Man'ĭ-oc. Another name for cassava and tapioca.

Mạ-nip-u-lā'tion. [From the Lat. *manip'ulus*, a "handful."] The mode of handling utensils, materials, etc., in experimental philosophy; the performance of experiments:—also applied to the manual examination and treatment of parts of the body, to shampooing, etc.

Mạ-nip'u-lus.* [From the Lat. *ma'nus*, a "hand," and *ple'nus*, "full."] A handful; a maniple.

Man'nạ.* A substance supposed to resemble the manna of the Holy Scriptures, obtained from several species of ash-tree. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the concrete saccharine exudation of *Fraxinus Ornus*, also called *Ornus Europæa*, a tree of the order *Oleaceæ.* Manna is a gentle laxative, peculiarly adapted to children and pregnant women.

Man-nif'er-us.* [From the Lat. *man'na*, and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or affording manna:—applied to plants.

Man'nīte. [Lat. **Man'nis, i'tis.**] A white substance, chiefly obtained from manna; sugar of manna. It has been found in honey and numerous vegetables. It is a white, inodorous, crystallized solid, soluble in cold water and in hot alcohol.

Man of the Earth. See IPOMŒA PANDURATA.

Mạ-nom'e-ter. [From the Gr. *μανός*, "thin," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for measuring the slackness or feebleness of the flow of blood in arteries or veins; a modification of the HÆMADYNAMOMETER, which see.

Man. pr. = *Ma'ne pri'mo.** "In the first morning,"—that is, "very early in the morning."

Man'tle. [Lat. **Pal'lium**; Fr. *Manteau*, mȯN'tō'.] A development of the skin which covers the body or a portion of the body of nearly all *Mollusca.*

Mạ-nu'brĭ-um.* [Perhaps from the Lat. *ma'nus*, the "hand," and *ha'beo*, to "hold."]

Literally, a "hilt," or "handle:"—applied in Anatomy to the uppermost part of the sternum.

Manu'brium Ma'nus.* An epithet applied to the radius.

Man-u-lu'vĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *ma'nus*, a "hand," and *la'vo*, to "wash."] A hand-bath.

Ma'nus.* (Fr. *Main*, mân.) The hand. See HAND.

Manustupratio.* See MASTURBATION.

Ma'ple. The popular name of many species of trees of the genus ACER, which see. The wood called Birdseye and Curled Maple is obtained from the Sugar Maple.

Ma'ple Su'gar. A variety of saccharose or cane sugar obtained from the sap of the *Acer saccharinum* in spring. It is essentially the same as that obtained from the sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*).

Mą-ran'tą.* [Named in honor of *Maranti*, a Venetian botanist.] Arrow-root. A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Marantaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of tropical America. They are cultivated in the East and West Indies. Maranta is also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the fecula of the rhizome of the *Maranta arundinacea*. Arrow-root is nutritious and demulcent, affording a light, mild, and easily-digested article of diet, well adapted for the sick and convalescent, and peculiarly suited to bowel-complaints and diseases of the urinary passages.

Maran'ta Arundina'cea* (ą-run-dī-na'she-ą). The arrow-root plant, a native of the West Indies.

Maran'ta Gą-lan'gą,* or **Al-pi'nĭ-ą Ga-lan'ga.*** A plant believed to yield *galangal*, a pungent aromatic root formerly used as a substitute for ginger. This root is brought from China and the East Indies.

Maran'ta In'dĭ-cą.* A species of *Maranta*, from which arrow-root is obtained.

Marantaceæ,* măr-an-ta'she-ē. A natural order of endogenous plants, found in the tropical parts of Africa and America. It includes the *Maranta*, from which arrow-root is procured. Some botanists regard the *Marantaceæ* as a sub-order of *Scitamineæ*.

Măr-an-tā'ceous. [Lat. **Maranta'ceus.**] Resembling *Maran'ta*.

Măr-as-mo'dēs.* [From the Lat. *maras'mus*, a "withering" or "wasting away."] Resembling, or having, marasmus.

Mą-ras-mo-i'dēs.* [From the Lat. *maras'mus*, a "withering" or "wasting away," and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling marasmus; maras'moid.

Măr-as-mop'ў-rą.* [From the Lat. *maras'mus*, a "withering" or "wasting away," and the Gr. *πῦρ*, a "fever."] Hectic fever.

Mą-ras'mus.* [From the Gr. *μαραίνω*, to "wither."] Literally, a "withering" or "wasting away." Consumption of the whole body:—a synonyme for general wasting or atrophy.

Mar'ble. (Fr. *Marbre*, mârbr.) A species of limestone, or hard carbonate of lime, capable of a high polish. The term is properly applied to fine crystalline limestone. Many of the best marbles are magnesian limestone,—*i.e.*, DOLOMITE, which see. Good white statuary-marble is quarried at West Rutland, Vermont. Marble is considered the most beautiful of all building-materials. See MARMOR.

Mar-çĕs'çent. [Lat. **Marces'cens**; from *mar'ceo*, to "wither."] Withering; gradually withering, without falling off:—applied to the calyx and corolla of certain plants.

Marc-gra'vĭ-ą Um-bel-la'tą.* A shrub, a native of tropical America. Its root is reputed to be diuretic.

Marcgraviaceæ,* mark-gra-ve-a'she-ē. [From *Marcgra'via*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of exogenous trees and shrubs, found in equinoctial America.

Marchantiaceæ,* mar-shan-te-a'she-ē. [From *Marchan'tia*, one of the genera.] A name given by Lindley to a natural order of plants. See HEPATICÆ.

Mar'cor,* plural **Mar-co'rēs.** [From the Lat. *mar'ceo*, to "wither."] Leanness or wasting of the body:—applied in the plural to diseases characterized by emaciation of the body, constituting an order of the class *Cachexiæ* of Cullen's nosology. See MARASMUS.

Ma-rem'mą.* An Italian name for a marshy plain that is constantly or frequently inundated.

Mar'gą.* Marl, a fertilizing substance found in nature, consisting of a mixture of calcareous and argillaceous earths. The calcareous portion often consists of the fragments or *débris* of small shells.

Mar'gą-rāte. [Lat. **Mar'garas, a'tis.**] A combination of margaric acid with a base.

Mar-găr'ic. [Lat. **Margar'icus**; from *margari'na.*] A term applied to an acid obtained from margarin.

Mar'gą-rin, or **Mar'gą-rĭne.** [Lat. **Margari'na**; from the Gr. *μάργαρον*, a "pearl."] A simple fat, a constituent of the radical termed *margaryl*:—so named from its pearly appearance.

Margarita.* See PEARL.

Mar'gą-rўl. [From the Lat. *margari'na*, "margarin," and the Gr. *ὕλη*, "material."] A radical, of which stearin and margarin are constituents.

Mar'ġin. [From the Lat. *mar'go*, *mar'ginis*, a "border."] A border, brink, or rim; the blank space around the printed page of a book. In Botany, the edge or circumference of a leaf or other expansion.

Mar'ġĭn-al. [Lat. **Margina'lis**; from *mar'go*, *mar'ginis*, a "border."] Placed upon, or belonging to, the margin:—applied to leaves and other parts of plants.

Mar'ġin-ate. [Lat. **Margina'tus**; from *mar'gino*, *margina'tum*, to "make borders."] Having a border, edge, or margin. In Botany, margined with an edge different from the rest in color or texture.

Marigold. See CALENDULA.

Mą-rîne'. [Lat. **Mari'nus**; from *ma're*, "the sea."] Belonging to the sea; nautical; growing in the sea:—applied to plants, etc.

Marine' Aç'id. Muriatic or hydrochloric acid:—formerly termed the *spirit of salt.*

Marine' Salt. Chloride of sodium; common salt:—formerly called *muriate of soda.*

Mariotte (mă're-ot'), **Ex-pĕr'ĭ-ment of.** A curious experiment by the Abbé Mariotte, which consists in putting two small round spots on a wall at some distance from each other, then standing, with the left eye closed, opposite the left-hand object and looking at it with the right eye: upon walking back some distance, the spot will become invisible.

Măr'ĭ-tĭme. [Lat. **Marit'imus**; from *ma're*, the "sea."] Belonging to the sea, or bordering on the sea. *Maritimus* is used as the specific name of certain plants, as *Artemisia maritima.*

Mar'jo-ram, Com'mon. The *Orig'anum vulga're.*

Mar'joram, Sweet. The *Orig'anum majora'na.*

Mar'joram, Wild. The *Orig'anum vulga're.*

Marl. See MARGA.

Marl'y. Having the nature of marl; containing marl.

Mar'ma-lāde. A confection, or conserve, made of quinces, or other fruit, and sugar.

Mar'malade, Nat'u-ral. The name of the fruit of a tree variously called *Achras mammosa, Lucuma mammosa,* and *Sapota mammosa.*

Mar-măr'y-ga,* or **Mar-măr'y-ge,*** plural **Mar-măr'y-gæ.** [From the Gr. *μαρμαίρω*, to "shine."] In the plural, the appearance of sparks or coruscations before the eyes.

Mar-măr-y-go'dēs.* [From the Lat. *marmar'ygæ.*] Having, or resembling, *marmarygæ.*

Marmelos.* See ÆGLE MARMELOS.

Mar'mor, or*is.** [From the Gr. *μαρμαίρω*, to "shine."] (Fr. *Marbre*, mărbr.) "Marble." The Latin name for the crystalline, or white granular, carbonate of lime. See MARBLE.

Mar'mo-rate. [From the Lat. *mar'mor*, "marble."] Marbled; traversed by irregular veins of color:—applied to some vegetable products.

Măr'rōw. [Lat. **Medul'la**; Gr. *μυελός*; Fr. *Moëlle*, mo'ĕl'.] The fatty oleaginous substance in the cavities of long cylindrical bones.

Marrow, Spinal. See MEDULLA SPINALIS.

Măr-ru'bĭ-um.* "Horehound." A Linnæan genus of the class *Didynamia*, natural order *Labiatæ.* Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the leaves and tops of *Marru'bium vulga're.* It is tonic, and in large doses laxative. It is used in catarrh and other chronic affections of the lungs.

Marru'bium Al'bum.* "White Horehound." Another name for the *Marrubium vulgare.*

Marru'bium Vul-ga're.* "Common Horehound." The systematic name of the common or white horehound, also called *Marrubium album.*

Mars,* gen. **Mar'tis.** [The name of the god of War; also used for "war" itself.] One of the planets. Also the alchemical name of iron, given on account of its importance in war: hence the salts of iron were called *Martial Salts.*

Mars-de'nĭ-a.* A genus of shrubs or twining plants of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of the East Indies, Australia, and tropical America. The *Marsdenia tinctoria* affords a blue dye resembling indigo. The *Marsdenia erecta* has a poisonous, milky juice.

Marseilles (mar-sālz') **Vin'e-gar,** or **Thieves' Vin'egar.** A solution of essential oils and camphor in vinegar. The reputation of this prophylactic in contagious fevers is said to have arisen from the confession of four thieves, who, during the plague at Marseilles, plundered the dead bodies with perfect security, being preserved from contagion by this aromatic vinegar, which has hence been called *Le Vinaigre des Quatre Voleurs*, lẹh vẽ'nạgr' dạ kătr vo'lur' ("the Vinegar of the Four Thieves").

Marsh. [Lat. **Pa'lus, Palu'dis**; Fr. *Marais*, mă'rạ'.] An uncultivated piece of land, very wet, or partly covered with stagnant water. In hot seasons it exhales effluvia which produce intermittent fevers. Marshes are naturally formed on argillaceous soil that is not permeable. The stagnant water that covers them nourishes a special vegetation, the decay of which is attended by the formation of MARSH GAS, which see.

Marsh Fe'ver. A synonyme of intermittent fever.

Marsh Gas. A synonyme of light carburetted hydrogen, an important natural gas, and an abundant product of the decomposition of organic matter. See CARBURETTED HYDROGEN.

Marsh-Mal'lōw. The *Althæa officinalis.*

Marsh Tea. See LEDUM PALUSTRE.

Marsh Trefoil. See MENYANTHES.

Marsh's Test. A test for arsenious acid, consisting in the action upon the acid of nascent hydrogen, obtained by dissolving zinc in dilute sulphuric acid: the arsenious acid is deoxidized, with evolution of arseniuretted hydrogen gas.

Marsileaceæ,* mar-sil-e-a'she-ē. [From *Marsil'ea*, one of the genera.] A natural order of cryptogamic plants, resembling mosses, found in ditches or wet places.

Mar-su'pĭ-al. [Lat. **Marsupia'lis**; from *marsu'pium*, a "pouch" or "purse."] Pouched, or resembling a pouch:—applied to a bone which characterizes the order of marsupial animals.

Mar-su-pĭ-a'lĭ-a,* or **Mar-su'pĭ-als.** [From the same.] An order of mammiferous quadrupeds, of which the females have a portion of the abdominal integument folded inwards, forming either a depression containing the *mammæ*, or a pouch serving also as a temporary abode for the young. It includes the kangaroo, opossum, and wombat.

Mar-su'pĭ-ĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *marsu'pium*, a "pouch," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having pouch-like flowers.

Mar-su'pi-um.* [From the Gr. *μάρσιπος*, or *μαρσύπιον*, a "little sack."] A pouch:—applied to the large cavity of the peritoneum; also to the scrotum. In Zoology, the pouch or recep-

tacle near the *mammæ* of the opossum, kangaroo, etc.

Marteau, mär'tō'. The French term for MALLEUS, which see.

Martial. See MARS.

Mar-tȳn'ī-a.* Unicorn Plant. A genus of herbs of the order *Pedaliaceæ*, natives of Mexico and the Southern United States. The *Martynia fragrans*, a native of Texas and Mexico, is cultivated for the beauty and fragrance of its large, rich purplish-red flowers.

Ma'rum Sȳ-ri'a-cum,* or **Teu'crĭ-um Ma'rum.*** An aromatic plant of the natural order *Labiatæ*, formerly used as a tonic, antispasmodic, or errhine.

Ma-ru'ta Cot'u-la.* Another name for *Anthemis Cotula*. See MAYWEED.

Marvel of Peru. See MIRABILIS.

Mas,* gen. **Ma'ris.** The male of any kind of animal.

Mas-cu-lĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *mas'culus*, "male," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having male flowers; masculiflo'rous.

Mas'cu-līne. [Lat. **Mas'culus**; from *mas*, a "male."] Male, or belonging to the male sex; resembling a man or male. In Botany, belonging to the stamens.

Mask. [Lat. **Lar'va.**] A bandage applied over the face in cases of erysipelas, burns, or scalds. It is a piece of linen in which apertures are made corresponding to the eyes, nose, and mouth.

Masked. [From the French *masquer*, to "disguise."] See PERSONATE.

Mas'sa.* [From the Gr. *μάσσω*, to "knead."] Any compound from which pills are to be made.

Mas'sa Co-pāi'bæ.* "Mass of Copaiba." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a mixture composed of ninety-four parts of copaiba and six parts of magnesia, recently prepared.

Mas'sa de Hy-drar'ġў-ro,* or **Mas'sa ex Hydrar'gyro.*** "Mass [prepared] from Mercury." See BLUE MASS.

Mas'sa Fer'ri Car-bo-na'tis.* "Mass of Carbonate of Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for Vallet's ferruginous mass, containing nearly half its weight of ferrous carbonate. It is extremely valuable in simple anæmia and chlorosis. Its chief merits are its unchangeableness, its freedom from astringency, and its ready solubility in acids.

Mas'sa Hy-drar'ġў-ri.* "Mass of Mercury." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for Blue Mass.

Massage, mȧ'sȧzh'. [From the Gr. *μάσσω*, to "knead."] A French word signifying the act of shampooing.

Mass'es. In Botany, collections of anything in unusual quantity, as, for example, *pollen-masses*, which are unusual collections of pollen.

Mas-se'ter, e'ris.* [Gr. *μασητήρ*; from *μασάομαι*, to "chew."] A short, thick muscle of the lower jaw, on each side of the face.

Mas-se-tĕr'ic. [Lat. **Masseter'icus.**] Belonging to the *masseter* muscle.

Mas'sĭ-cot. Yellow oxide of lead, or protoxide of lead, extensively used in the fabrication of minium. Heated to redness, it melts and is converted into *litharge*.

Mas'sive. [From the Lat. *mas'sa*, a "lump or mass."] In Mineralogy, compact and having no regular form. In general, it signifies heavy, ponderous, bulky.

Mas'ta-den, en*is.** [From the Gr. *μαστός*, the "breast," and *ἀδήν*, a "gland."] The mammary gland, or female breast.

Mas-ta-de-ni'tis, i*dis.** [From the Lat. *mas'taden*, the "mammary gland."] Inflammation of the mammary gland.

Mas-tăl'ġĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μαστός*, the "breast," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the mammary gland, or breast.

Mas-taux'e.* [From the Gr. *μαστός*, the "breast," and *αὔξη*, "increase."] Swollen or enlarged female breast.

Mas'ter-wort. See IMPERATORIA OSTRUTHIUM. In some places the *Heracleum lanatum* is called Masterwort.

Mast-hel-co'sis.* [From the Gr. *μαστός*, the "breast," and *ἕλκωσις*, "ulceration."] Ulceration of the *mamma*, or female breast.

Mas'tic, or **Mas'tich.** [Gr. *μαστίχη*.] A resinous substance obtained from the *Pista'cia Lentis'cus*. It is a stimulant and tonic, but it is rarely given internally, except in combination. (See MASTICHE.) Dissolved in alcohol or oil of turpentine, it is used as a varnish.

Mas-tĭ-cā'tion. [Lat. **Mastica'tio, o'nis**; from *mas'tico*, *mastica'tum*, to "chew."] The act or process of chewing; also the taking, chewing, and insalivation of the food.

Mas'tĭ-ca-to-rў. [Lat. **Masticato'rius**; from the same.] Relating to mastication. Also a medicine to be masticated, or chewed, or a substance that is chewed (but not swallowed) to perfume the breath or increase the secretion of saliva, as betel, tobacco, coca.

Mastich. See MASTIC.

Mas'tich-Tree. The *Pista'cia Lentis'cus*.

Mas'tĭ-ċhe,* gen. **Mas'tĭ-ċhēs.** [Gr. *μαστίχη*; from *μαστιχάω*, to "gnash the teeth," to "chew."] "Mastic." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the concrete resinous exudation from the *Pista'cia Lentis'cus*. It is used in the East for chewing. It forms one of the ingredients of the *Pilulæ Aloës et Mastiches*. See MASTIC.

Mas'tĭ-çin, or **Mas'tĭ-çĭne.** A peculiar principle obtained by the action of alcohol upon mastic. It is a variety of resin.

Mas'tĭ-cot. The same as MASSICOT.

Mas'tĭ-cus.* [From the Gr. *μαστός*, the "breast."] Mastic; belonging to the *mammæ*.

Mas-ti'tis, i*dis.** [From the same.] Phlegmonous inflammation of the female breast.

Mas-to-car-çĭ-no'ma, a*tis.** [From the Gr. *μαστός*, the "breast," and the Lat. *carcino'ma*.] Carcinoma, or incipient cancer, of the breast.

Mas-to'dēs.* [From the Gr. *μαστός*, the "breast."] Having large breasts.

Mas'to-don.* [From the Gr. *μαστός*, the "breast, "teat," or "nipple" (?), and *ὀδούς*, a "tooth."] A genus of extinct, gigantic quadrupeds, allied to the elephant :—so called from the conical projections upon the surfaces of the molar teeth.

Mas-to-dŷn'ĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *μαστός*, the "breast," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Pain occurring in the *mamma*, or female breast.

Mas'toid. [Lat. **Mastoi'des**; from the Gr. *μαστός*, the "breast," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the breast or nipple.

Mas'toid Proç'ess. [Lat. **Proces'sus Mastoi'deus.**] A prominence of the temporal bone, resembling a nipple or teat.

Mas-toi'de-ạl. [Lat. **Mastoi'deus**; from *mastoi'des* proces'sus.] Belonging to the mastoid process of the temporal bone.

Mas-to-i-de-ăl'ğĭ-ạ.* [From the Lat. *mastoi'des* proces'sus, and the Gr. *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the mastoid process.

Mas-to-i-de-o-çen-te'sis.* [From the Lat. *mastoi'des* proces'sus, and the Gr. *κέντησις*, a "puncturing."] Perforation of the mastoid process.

Mas-tol'o-ğў. [Lat. **Mastolo'gia**; from the Gr. *μαστός*, the "breast," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The natural history of *Mammalia*; also that branch of Anatomy which treats of the female breast.

Mas-to-me'nĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *μαστός*, the "breast," and *μῆνες*, the "menses."] Metastasis of the menstrual flow to the *mammæ*, or breasts.

Mas-ton'cus.* [From the Gr. *μαστός*, the "breast," and *ὀγκός*, a "tumor."] A tumor of the *mamma*, mammary gland itself, or nipple.

Mas-to-pạ-rec'tạ-ma, a*tis*.* [From the Gr. *μαστός*, the "breast," and *παρέκταμα*, "immoderate extension."] Excessive distention of the breasts.

Mas-to-pạ-thi'ạ.* [From the Gr. *μαστός*, the "breast," and *πάθος*, "affection" or "disease."] Pain in the female breast; mastop'athy.

Mas-to-path'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to mastopathia.

Mas-to-pim-e-lon'cus,* or **Mas-to-pĭ-on'cus.*** [From the Gr. *μαστός*, the "breast," *πιμελή*, "fat," and *ὀγκός*, a "tumor."] A fatty swelling or tumor in the breast.

Mas-tor-rha'ğĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *μαστός*, the "breast," and *ῥήγνυμι*, to "break forth."] Sudden hemorrhage from the breast.

Mas-to-seir'rhus.* [From the Gr. *μαστός*, the "breast," and *σκίῤῥος*, a "hard tumor."] Scirrhus of the breast.

Mas-tur-bā'tion. [Lat. **Masturba'tio, o'nis**, a contraction of *ma'nu-stupra'tio* ("defilement by the hand"); from *ma'nus*, the "hand," and *stu'pro, stupra'tum*, to "ravish," to "defile."] Self-pollution, or the secret vice. See POLLUTION.

Mas-tur-ba'tor. One who practises MASTURBATION, which see.

Maté, mă-tā'. See PARAGUAY TEA.

Ma'ter A-ce'ti.* "Mother of Vinegar." A mould-plant, belonging to the genus *Mycoder'ma*, which is developed in vinegar.

Mạ-te'rĭ-ạ Med'ĭ-cạ.* "Medical Material," or "Medical Substances." (Fr. *Matière médicale*, mă'te-aiʀ' mă'dė'kăl'.) A collective term, comprising all medicines, or all substances, natural or artificial, which are used in the cure of diseases. To the physician there is no department of medical knowledge of greater importance than that of Materia Medica, which, as it has been well observed, furnishes "the tools with which he has to work in the cure of disease." In every science which includes the consideration of a great multitude of separate facts or details, a judicious classification becomes almost a necessity.

In regard to Materia Medica, many different schemes have been proposed,—among others, the following:

The different articles of Materia Medica may be divided into two great classes: 1, *organic* (vegetable or animal), as *columbo*, *quassia*, *musk*, etc.; and, 2, *inorganic* (or mineral), as *acetate of lead*, *alum*, *lunar caustic*, *lime-water*, etc. Again, they may be classified as *natural*, or those which are found ready prepared by nature, as *cinchona bark*, *nutmeg*, *opium*, etc., and *artificial*, or those which have been produced or modified by chemical agency, as *quinine*, *morphine*, *calomel*, *iodide of iron*, etc.

Medical substances have also been divided into —1. Those which owe their effects to some peculiar specific property or principle which acts upon the vital irritability of the different organs or parts of the body, as *tartar emetic*, which has a specific action directed chiefly to the stomach; *calomel*, whose action is directed principally to the liver and salivary glands; and *alcohol*, which exerts a special influence on the brain and nervous system, etc. 2. Those which owe their effects to merely mechanical properties, as emollient poultices and lubricating substances used for allaying cough, etc. To the last division may be referred bran bread, bran mush, etc., which owe their aperient effects to the mechanical irritation of the alimentary canal arising from the rough particles contained in the bread.

But the most useful and most important classification of medicines, in a practical point of view, is doubtless that based on their medical properties, or on the manner in which they operate upon the human system, according to the table given below.

CLASS I.—ASTRINGENTS: Medicines which produce contraction of the living tissues. Section I., *Vegetable Astringents*; Section II., *Mineral Astringents*.

CLASS II.—TONICS: Medicines which produce a gentle and permanent excitement of all the vital actions, though their influence is chiefly observable in the functions of organic life. Section I., *Pure or Simple Bitters*; Section II., *Bitters of Peculiar or Modified Properties*; Section III., *Febrifuge Tonics*; Section IV., *Aromatics*; Section V., *Mineral Tonics*.

CLASS III.—ARTERIAL STIMULANTS: Medicines which excite the circulation with little comparative influence on the nervous system.

CLASS IV.—NERVOUS STIMULANTS (ANTISPASMODICS): Medicines which to the power of stimulating the heart and arteries add that of exciting the nervous system.

CLASS V.—CEREBRAL STIMULANTS (NARCOTICS): Medicines which, with a stimulating influence over the circulation and the general nervous system, combine a peculiar determination to the brain.

CLASS VI.—ARTERIAL SEDATIVES: Medicines which, by their immediate influence, produce a reduction of the vital actions. Some of these are directed more especially to the circulatory system, without any immediate influence upon the nervous power. Though sedative in their general influence, they may be stimulating to particular functions or organs.

CLASS VII.—NERVOUS SEDATIVES: Medicines which, in their primary operation, reduce at the same time the nervous power and the force of the circulation.

CLASS VIII.—EMETICS: Medicines capable of producing vomiting in certain doses, and as an ordinary result. Section I., *Vegetable Emetics;* Section II., *Mineral Emetics.*

CLASS IX.—CATHARTICS: Medicines which produce evacuations from the bowels. Section I., *Vegetable Cathartics;* Section II., *Mineral Cathartics.*

CLASS X.—DIURETICS: Medicines which increase the secretion of urine.

CLASS XI.—DIAPHORETICS: Medicines which promote perspiration. Diaphoretics may be divided into nauseating, refrigerant, and stimulating. Section I., *Nauseating Diaphoretics;* Section II., *Refrigerant Diaphoretics;* Section III., *Stimulating and Alterative Diaphoretics.*

CLASS XII.—EXPECTORANTS: Medicines which increase the secretion from the mucous membrane of the air-cells and air-passages of the lungs or facilitate its discharge.

CLASS XIII.—EMMENAGOGUES: Medicines which promote the menstrual secretion.

CLASS XIV.—SIALAGOGUES: Medicines which promote the secretion of saliva.

CLASS XV.—ERRHINES: Medicines which promote the secretion from the mucous membrane of the nostrils.

CLASS XVI.—EPISPASTICS: Medicines which when applied to the skin produce a blister.

CLASS XVII.—RUBEFACIENTS: Medicines which inflame the skin without vesicating as an ordinary result.

CLASS XVIII.—ESCHAROTICS: Substances which destroy the life of the part to which they are applied, and produce a slough.

CLASS XIX.—DEMULCENTS: Bland unirritating substances, most of which form with water a viscid solution.

CLASS XX.—EMOLLIENTS: Medicines which have the property of softening and soothing an irritated surface, or one harsh from dryness.

CLASS XXI.—ALTERATIVES: Medicines which produce gradually and scarcely perceptibly such a change in the functions of organs as to permit a healthy action to take the place of disease.

CLASS XXII.—ANTACIDS: Substances which are capable of combining with and neutralizing acids. Hence all salifiable bases are antacids; but the alkalies, alkaline earths, and their carbonates are almost exclusively employed for this purpose.

CLASS XXIII.—ANTHELMINTICS: Substances which have the property of poisoning or debilitating worms in the alimentary canal and thus rendering them more easy of expulsion. In relation to their mode of operation, it is probable that some act by a directly poisonous influence upon the worm, others by a mechanical agency.

CLASS XXIV.—DISINFECTANTS, AND ANTISEPTICS: Substances which possess the power of destroying morbific virus or miasm, and of correcting a tendency to putrescence.

CLASS XXV.—EXCITO-MOTOR STIMULANTS: Substances which possess the power of exciting, through the spinal marrow and motor nerves, contraction of the muscles of the body.

Ma-te'rĭ-al. [From the Lat. *mate'ries*, "matter."] Relating to, or consisting of, matter; corporeal; physical; substantial. Also important; essential.

Ma-te'rĭ-al-iśm. [From the same.] The opinion of those who recognize only the material and deny or doubt the existence of spiritual substances or beings. The theory that the material universe is self-existent and self-directed.

Matias. See MALAMBO.

Matico,* mă-tee'ko. The South American name of the *Artan'the elonga'ta*, a shrub growing wild in the interior of Peru. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the leaves of the *Artanthe elongata*. Matico is an aromatic stimulant and tonic, with a tendency like cubebs to act on the urinary passages. Hence it has been employed in gonorrhœa and other affections of the mucous membrane of the urethra, vagina, etc. It has also been highly recommended as a styptic in hæmatemesis, hæmaturia, etc.

Matière Médicale. See MATERIA MEDICA.

Mat'rass. A vessel of glass, metal, or earthenware, used in the processes of digestion, distillation, etc. Its shape is usually ovoid or globular.

Mat-rĭ-ca'rĭ-a.* A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*, natives of Europe and the United States. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the flower-heads of *Matricaria Chamomilla*, or German Chamomile. It is a native of Europe. It is a mild tonic, and, in large doses, emetic.

Matrica'ria Par-the'nĭ-um,* or **Leū-can'-the-mum Parthe'nium.*** Feverfew, a native of Europe, cultivated in our gardens. It is tonic, stimulant, and antispasmodic.

Matrice, mă'trēss'. The French term for UTERUS, which see.

Ma-tric'u-late. [From the Lat. *matric'ula*, a "register," a "list of names."] To enter, or admit to a membership of, a university, college, or other institution; to enroll one's name on the register of a college, etc. A person who is thus enrolled is called a *matriculate.*

Matrimony Vine. See LYCIUM BARBARUM.

Ma'trix, i'cis.* [From the Lat. *ma'ter* (Gr. *μήτηρ*), a "mother."] The uterus, or womb: —sometimes used almost synonymously with

"mother." Also the rock in which a crystal, metal, or fossil is embedded.

Ma'trix (of Teeth). The formative organ of a mammalian tooth, consisting of a pulp and a capsule: the former is converted into *dentine*, the latter into *cement*.

Mat'ter. [Lat. **Mate'ria**, or **Mate'ries**; Gr. *ὕλη*; Fr. *Matière*, mȧ'te-aiR'.] That which is visible or tangible; substance; that which occupies space and has physical, chemical, or mechanical properties; the material part of nature. The general properties of matter are *extension*, *impenetrability*, *figure*, or *form*, *divisibility*, *porosity*, *compressibility*, *dilatability*, *mobility*, *inertia*, *attraction*, *repulsion*, *polarity*, and *activity*. "Its activity is proved by its power of spontaneously setting other matter in motion and of itself obeying their mutual impulse."—(Sir John Herschel.)

Matter. See Pus.

Ma-tu'rans.* [From the Lat. *matu'ro*, *matura'tum*, to "ripen."] Literally, "ripening." Maturant, or maturative; having power to ripen or mature:—applied in the plural neuter (*Maturantia*, mat-u-ran'she-ạ) to substances which promote the suppuration of tumors.

Mat-u-rā'tion. [Lat. **Matura'tio**, *o'nis*; from the same.] The process succeeding to inflammation, by which pus, or matter, is formed in an abscess. In Botany, the period which extends from the moment the fruit begins to form until the time when it reaches the state of complete maturity. During this period the pectose and starch are transformed into pectine and sugar.

Maturative. See Maturans.

Mạ-tu'rĭ-tў. [From the Lat. *matu'rus*, "ripe."] A term used in reference to fruits and seeds which have reached their full development.

Mat'u-tī-nal. [Lat. **Matuti'nus**; from *matuti'num*, "morning."] Relating to the morning; happening early in the morning.

Mauritia,* mau-rish'e-ạ. A genus of palms, natives of tropical South America, and growing to an immense height (one hundred and fifty feet). The *Mauritia flexuosa*, *M. sagus*, and *M. vinifera* furnish alcohol, wine, and alimentary starch or fecula.

Mauvais Air, mō-vȧ zȧR (*i.e.*, "bad air"). The French equivalent of Malaria, which see.

Mauve, mōv. The French for Malva. Also an aniline purple color.

Maw'-Worm. The *As'caris vermicula'ris*, or thread-worm; the *Oxyu'ris* of Rudolphi.

Max-il'la.* The upper or lower jaw. See Maxillary.

Maxillaire. See Maxillary.

Max'il-la-rў. [Lat. **Maxilla'ris**; from *maxil'la*, a "jaw."] (Fr. *Maxillaire*, mȧk'sè'lèR'.) Belonging to the maxilla:—applied by Owen especially to the *maxilla superior*.

Maxillary Sinus. See Highmorianum Antrum.

Max'ĭ-mum.* [From the Lat. *max'imus*, the superlative degree of *mag'nus*, "great."] A term denoting the greatest possible quantity or effect. It is opposed to *minimum*, or the least possible, and to *medium*, or the mean between these extremes.

Mayaceæ,* ma-ya'she-ē. [From *Maya'ca*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of endogenous herbaceous plants, found in marshes in America.

May'hem. [Old Fr. *mehaigner*, to "hurt."] In English law, "the violently depriving another of the use of such of his members as may render him the less able, in fighting, either to defend himself or annoy his adversary;" maim, hurt, or wound.

Mays.* See Zea Mays.

May'weed. The common name of the *Anthemis Cotula*, a plant growing abundantly both in Europe and in the United States. Its medical properties are essentially the same as those of chamomile.

Mạ-zol'o-ġў. That branch of Natural History which treats of mammiferous animals. The same as Mammalogy. See Mammalia.

Mēad. [Anglo-Saxon, *Mēdu*; Sanscrit, *Mēdhu*.] The name of a fermented liquor produced from water sweetened with honey. The same as Hydromel.

Mĕad'ōw. A field or piece of land covered with grass, which is annually mown for hay.

Mead'ow Crow'foot. The Ranunculus Acris, which see.

Mead'ow Saf'fron. The Colchicum Autumnale, which see.

Mēa'gre. (Fr. *Maigre*, mȧgr.) Lean; thin; poor; having little flesh; barren; infertile.

Mean. (Fr. *Moyenne*, mwȧ'yĕn'.) The middle point or degree; the medium; that which is at equal distance from the extremes; the average. The mean or average of a mass of observations is obtained by dividing the amount of the magnitudes or values observed, by the number of observations.

Mēa'sles. (Fr. *Rougeole*, roo'zhol'.) The disease Rubeola, which see.

Mĕaś'ure. [Lat. **Mensu'ra**; Fr. *Mesure*, mẹh'züR'.] A standard of size, length, or quantity; the dimension of anything; a rule or standard by which the dimension of a thing is ascertained. In Geology, the term is applied to beds or strata, as the *coal measures*. See Mensuration.

Me-a'tus.* [From the Lat. *me'o*, *mea'tum*, to "go," to "pass," to "move."] A passage; an opening leading to a canal, duct, or cavity.

Mea'tus U-rĭ-na'rĭ-us.* "Urinary Passage, or Opening." The orifice of the urethra.

Me-ċhan'ĭ-cạl. [Lat. **Mechan'icus.**] Belonging to Mechanics, or to a machine:—applied to medicines which owe their effect to mere mechanical properties. See Materia Medica.

Me-ċhan'ics. [Lat. **Mechan'ica**, or **Mechan'ice**; Gr. *μηχανική*, from *μηχανή*, a "machine."] The science which treats of forces and powers, and their action on bodies either directly or by the intervention of machinery. Theoretical Mechanics is divided into two parts, *Statics* and *Dynamics*.

Mechanics, Animal. See ANIMAL MECHANICS.

Mech'a-nism. [See MECHANICS.] The structure or construction of a machine, engine, or body; the action of a machine according to the laws of mechanics, or the mode in which forces produce any effect.

Me-cho-a-can'. A purgative drug obtained in Mexico, being the root of the *Asclepias Contrayerva*. It is in circular slices, white and farinaceous within. It is said that it is employed to adulterate jalap.

Meck'el's Gan'glĭ-on. The spheno-palatine ganglion, discovered by Meckel.

Mec'o-nāte. [Lat. **Meco'nas, a'tis.**] A combination of meconic acid with a base.

Me-con'ic. [Lat. **Mecon'icus**; from the Gr. *μήκων*, the "poppy."] Belonging to the poppy:—applied to an acid which forms one of the constituents of opium.

Me-con'ĭ-ca.* [The plural neuter of the Lat. *mecon'icus*; see MECONIC.] Opiates.

Mec'o-nin, or **Mec'o-nĭne.** [Lat. **Meco'nia**; from the Gr. *μήκων*, a "poppy."] A white substance found in opium. Meconin is a neutral principle in the form of acicular crystals, which are inodorous, and soluble in boiling water, alcohol, and ether.

Me-co-nĭ-o-i'dēs.* [From the Lat. *meco'nium*, and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling meconium; meco'nioid.

Me-co-nĭ-o-lo'ġĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *meco'nium*, and the Gr. *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on meconium, its nature and properties.

Me-co-nĭ-or-rhœ'a.* [From the Lat. *meco'nium*, and the Gr. *ῥέω*, to "flow."] A morbidly increased discharge of meconium.

Me-co'nĭ-um.* [Gr. *μήκων*; from its resemblance to the inspissated juice of the poppy.] The dark-green excrementitious substance found in the large intestine of the fœtus.

Mec-o-nol'o-ġy. [Lat. **Meconolo'gia**; from the Gr. *μήκων*, the "poppy," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on the poppy, or on opium.

Médecin, mȧd'sȧN'. The French word for PHYSICIAN, which see.

Médecine. See MEDICINE.

Me-de'o-la.* [From the Lat. *Mede'a*, a famous sorceress.] A genus of perennial herbs of the order *Liliaceæ* or *Trilliaceæ*. It consists of a single species, the *Mede'ola Virgin'ica*, or Indian Cucumber, a native of the United States. Its root has the taste of a cucumber, and is said to be diuretic.

Me'dĭ-a,* the plural of the Lat. MEDIUM.

Me'dĭ-an. [Lat. **Media'nus**; from *me'dius*, the "middle."] In the middle; between others; medial, or mesial.

Me'dian Ba-sil'ic Vein. A branch of the basilic vein.

Me'dian Çe-phal'ic Vein. A branch of the cephalic vein.

Me'dian Line. [Lat. **Lin'ea Media'na.**] A vertical line supposed to divide the body of an animal into two equal parts, the one right and the other left. See MESIAL.

Me'dian Nerve. The second branch of the brachial plexus, descending the inner part of the arm along the biceps muscle.

Me-dĭ-as-tĭ-ni'tis.* (Fr. *Médiastinite*, mȧ'de'ȧs'te'nêt'.) Inflammation of the mediastinum.

Me-dĭ-a-sti'num.* [From the Lat. *me'diostans*, "standing in the middle."] The septum, or duplicature of the pleura, which divides the cavity of the thorax into two parts; the *septum thoracis*.

Me'dĭ-ate. [From the Lat. *me'dius*, "in the middle," or "between."] A term applied to auscultation and percussion when some medium is interposed between the surface of the body of the patient and the ear or finger of the physician.

Med'ĭ-ca Ma'lus.* "Apple-Tree of Media." The LIMONUM CITRUS, which see.

Med-ĭ-ca'go.* "Medick." A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ*, comprising numerous species, natives of Europe. The *Medicago arborea*, a woody plant, is a native of Italy. Its leaves are purgative. The *Medicago sativa* (Lucern) is a perennial plant, cultivated for green fodder.

Med'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Med'icus**; from *me'deor*, *mede'ri*, or *med'ico*, *medica'tum*, to "cure," to "heal," or to "treat with medicine."] Belonging to medicine, or the healing art; also pertaining to medicines.

Med'ical Ju-ris-pru'dence. That science which applies the principles of medicine to the elucidation of doubtful questions in courts of justice:—also termed *Legal*, or *Forensic*, *Medicine*.

Medicamen. See MEDICAMENT.

Med'ĭ-ca-ment. [Lat. **Medicamen'tum**, plural **Medicamen'ta**; from *med'ico*, to "heal."] A medicine.

Med-ĭ-ca-men'ta,* the plural of the Lat. *medicamen'tum*. See MEDICAMENT.

Medicamen'ta Ar-ca'na.* "Secret Medicines." Patent medicines.

Med'ĭ-cāt-ed. [Lat. **Medica'tus**; from *med'ico*, *medica'tum*, to "heal."] Having the qualities of a medicine:—applied to water, wine, etc., when they are imbued or impregnated with some medicinal substance.

Med-ĭ-cā'tion. [Lat. **Medica'tio**; from the same.] The act of medicating. The administration of one or more therapeutic agents, to respond to a definite indication, in order to produce such or such modification in the structure or functions of the organism. It is not synonymous with *treatment*, which aims to cure or palliate a disease, whereas the aim of medication is to provoke or cause a particular effect, as diuresis, perspiration, etc. Ordinarily, *treatment* consists in the simultaneous or successive employment of several *medications*.

Med-ĭ-ca'trix, i'cis.* [From the same.] Healing, or curing:—always joined with a feminine noun: as, *vis medicatrix*, "healing power."

Med-ĭ-ci'na Di-æ-tet'ĭ-ca.* "Dietetic Medicine." That department of medicine which especially regards the regulation of diet.

Medici'na Di-ą-sos'tĭ-cą.* [From the Gr. *διασώζω*, to "preserve."] "Preserving Medicine." That branch of medicine which treats of the preservation of health.

Medici'na Ğўm-nas'tĭ-cą.* "Gymnastic Medicine." That branch of medicine which resorts to exercise with a view of preserving or restoring health.

Medici'na Pro-phў-lac'tĭ-ca.* "Prophylactic, or Preventive, Medicine." That branch of medicine which treats of the means proper for the preservation of the health. See PROPHYLACTIC.

Me-diç'ĭ-nal. [Lat. **Medicina'lis**; from *medici'na*, "medicine."] Belonging to medicine. Having power to heal, or having remedial virtue; sanative.

Mediç'inal Hours. Those hours in which it is considered that medicines may be taken with most advantage,—being in the morning (fasting), an hour before dinner, four hours after it, and at bedtime.

Med'ĭ-cĭne. [Lat. **Medici'na**; from *me'deor*, to "heal."] (Fr. *Médecine*, mȧd'sĕn'; Ger. *Heilkunde*, hīl'kŏŏn-dęh, and *Heilkunst*, hīl'kŏŏnst: the former properly signifies the "knowledge or science of medicine;" the latter, the "healing art.") The science of medicine. The art and science of healing or curing disease and preserving health. Also a medicinal substance or preparation. In its most extensive sense Medicine comprises Anatomy, Pathology, Therapeutics, Hygiene, and Pharmacy.

Med'icine, Con-ser-vą-tive. [Lat. **Medici'na Conservati'va.**] That method in the treatment of disease which aims especially at the conservation and development of the vital powers, in contradistinction to the method whose chief aim is, by active remedies, to destroy or expel the disease, instead of seeking to build up the strength of the patient.

Med'icine, Le'gal. The application of medical science to questions connected with the administration of justice.

Med'ĭ-cus.* [From the Lat. *me'deor*, to "cure" or "heal."] A healer of diseases; a physician.

Med-ĭ-nil'ą Mag-nif'ĭ-cą.* A shrub of the order *Melastomaceæ*, a native of the islands of the Indian Ocean. It is described as a magnificent plant.

Medioc. = *Medio'cris*,* or *Medio'cre.** "Middle-sized."

Me-dĭ-o'cre. [Lat. **Medio'cris.**] Middling; intermediate between large and small.

Me-dĭ-o-ju-ras'sĭ-cus.* [From the Lat. *me'dius*, the "middle," and *juras'sicus*, "belonging to Jura."] Mediojuras'sic:—applied to a group of strata comprehending the intermediary oölitic.

Med-ĭ-tul'lĭ-um.* The *diplŏe*; also the medullary juice in the spongy tissue of the short bones and extremities of the long bones.

Me'dĭ-um,* plural **Me'dĭ-ą.** [From the Lat. *me'dius*, the "middle."] The space or substance through which a moving body passes. The middle place or degree. In Medicine, applied to the conditions which surround a patient or a living body, as air, water, light, etc.

Med'lar. The *Mes'pilus Germani'ca*, a tree or shrub of the order *Rosaceæ*, a native of Europe. It bears an edible fruit, which is astringent.

Médoc, mȧ'dok'. A red French wine produced near Bordeaux. It is called *Claret* by the English and the Americans. It is ranked as a light wine. It has a deep purple color and a vinous flavor blended with some astringency.

Me-dul'la.* [From the Lat. *me'dius*, the "middle." ?] The marrow. The pith or pulp of vegetables.

Medul'la Ob-lon-ga'tą.* (Fr. *Mésocéphale*, mȧ'zo'sȧ'fȧl', or *Moëlle allongée*, mo'ĕl' ă'lôN'zhȧ'.) The "oblong marrow:" so called from its shape:—a name given to that portion of the brain which lies within the cranium on the basilar process of the occipital bone.

Medul'la Spi-na'lis.* The spinal marrow, or spinal cord.

Med'ul-la-rў. [Lat. **Medulla'ris**; from *medul'la*, "marrow."] Belonging to marrow or to pith; pithy.

Med'ullary Rays. The radiating lines presented by a cross-section of the stem of an exogenous tree or other plant; a set of narrow plates of cellular tissue extending from the bark to the pith: these make the *silver-grain* of wood.

Med'ullary Sar-co'mą. A name for *Fungus hæmatodes*.

Med'ullary Sheath. A set of ducts surrounding the pith of plants.

Me-dul'lin, or **Me-dul'lĭne.** [Lat. **Medulli'na**; from *medul'la*, "marrow."] A term applied to the pith of plants, particularly that of the *Helianthus*, or sunflower.

Me-dul-li'tis, *i'dis.** [From the Lat. *medul'la*, "marrow."] The same as MYELITIS.

Me-dul'lose. [Lat. **Medullo'sus**; from *medul'la*, "marrow."] Resembling marrow, or full of marrow, or pith. In Botany, having the texture of pith.

Me-du'sa.* [From the Gr. Μέδουσα, the name of a fabulous monster.] A genus of marine animals belonging to the class *Acalephæ*, having a body like a mass of jelly, which is phosphorescent at night. It excites irritation, and often inflammation, in any part of the human body with which it may come in contact.

Meer'schaum. (German pronunciation, mȧR'shŏwm.) "Sea-Foam," or "Sea-Froth." A silicate of magnesia; a greasy, soapy substance, found in Asia Minor, also in Cornwall and other places in Europe. When first dug up it is soft, has a greasy feel, and lathers like soap; and on this account it is used by the Tartars in washing their linen.—(DANA.) Tobacco-pipes are made of it in Turkey and Germany.

Meg-ą-çeph'ą-lus.* [From the Gr. *μέγας*, "great," and *κεφαλή*, the "head."] A term applied to plants that have flowers united into large heads; also to animals remarkable for their large heads.

Meg-a-lan'thus.* [From the Gr. *μέγας*, or *μεγάλος*, "great," and *ἄνθος*, a "flower."] Having large or ample flowers.

Meg-a-lo-car'pus.* [From the Gr. *μέγας*, or *μεγάλος*, "great," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] Having large fruit; megalocar'pous.

Meg-a-lop'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μεγάλη* (from *μέγας*), "great," and *ὄψις*, "sight," "appearance."] An affection of the eye in which objects appear larger than they really are.

Meg-a-lo-sau'rus.* [From the Gr. *μέγας*, or *μεγάλος*, "great," and *σαῦρος*, a "lizard."] The name applied by Dr. Buckland to an extinct genus of gigantic Saurians found by him in oölitic slate near Oxford. Some of them measure from forty to fifty feet in length. They partake of the structure of the crocodile and the monitor.

Meg-a-lo-sper'mus.* [From the Gr. *μέγας*, or *μεγάλος*, "great," and *σπέρμα*, a "seed."] Having large seeds.

Meg-a-lo-sple'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μέγας*, or *μεγάλος*, "great," and *σπλήν*, the "spleen."] Enlargement, or tumefaction, of the spleen.

Megalotherium.* See MEGATHERIUM.

Meganthus.* See MEGALANTHUS.

Meg-a-the'rĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *μέγας*, "great," and *θηρίον*, a "beast."] The name given by Cuvier to a genus of extinct edentate quadrupeds, including one of the most remarkable of terrestrial mammalia. It is the type of the *Megatheridæ*, or Megatherioids of Owen.

Me'grim. [Lat. **Migræ'na**; Fr. *Migraine*, mĕ'grān'.] A kind of headache, affecting one side near the eye or temple; sick-headache of a periodical character, recurring at intervals of a few hours, or days, or weeks. Among the exciting causes of megrim are anxiety, overwork, impure air, sexual excesses, and impoverished nutrition. See HEMICRANIA.

Meĭ-bo'mĭ-an Glands. Small glands between the conjunctiva and tarsal cartilages, discovered by Meibomius.

Meĭ-o-stem'o-nous. [From the Gr. *μεῖον*, "less," and *στήμων*, a "stamen."] Having fewer stamens than pistils.

Meissner (mĭss'nẹr), **Cor'pus-çles of.** Small oblong bodies sometimes found in the papillæ of the fingers and palm of the hand.

Meiss'ner, Gan'glĭ-on or **Plex'us of.** A name applied to a flat layer of nervous bodies or masses occurring in the *tunica submucosa* of the intestines.

Mel,* gen. **Mel'lis.** [Gr. *μέλι*.] The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) of the saccharine secretion deposited in the honey-comb by the *A'pis mellif'ica*; honey. It is aperient and demulcent.

Mel A-e're-um,* Mel Ros'çĭ-dum.* "Aërial Honey," "Honey-Dew." Two names for the substance otherwise called *Aeromeli* ("Air Honey"), or manna. See HONEY-DEW.

Mel Des-pu-ma'tum.* "Clarified Honey." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for refined honey. Heat the honey by means of a water-bath, remove the scum, and strain. It is less disposed to ferment than crude honey.

Mel Ro'sæ.* "Honey of Rose." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a preparation made of eight parts of red rose in No. 40 powder, ninety-two parts of clarified honey, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol to make one hundred parts. It forms a pleasant addition to the gargles employed in inflammation and ulceration of the mouth and throat. It is astringent and detergent.

Mel So'dĭ-i Bo-ra'tis.* "Honey of Borate of Sodium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a preparation made as follows: Take of borate of sodium, in fine powder, sixty grains; clarified honey, a troyounce. Mix them.

Me-læ'na.* [From the Gr. *μέλας*, *μέλανος*, "black."] (Fr. *Mélèna*, mā'lā'nā', or *Mélène*, mā'lān'.) A vomiting of a concrete, blackish blood, mixed with acid or phlegm; the black vomit. A form of *melæna* (called by Good *Melæna cholæ'a*, "Bilious Melæna") in which the skin is of a very dark color has received the name of *Melasicterus*, or black jaundice.

Melæ'na Ĉho-læ'a.* A name for *Icterus niger* (*Melasic'terus*), or black jaundice. See MELÆNA.

Me-læn'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to melæna.

Mel-a-leū'ca.* [From the Gr. *μέλας*, "black," and *λευκός*, "white."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Polyadelphia*, natural order *Myrtaceæ*. It comprises many species of aromatic trees and shrubs, natives of Australia and the islands of the Indian Ocean. Some of them are cultivated in Europe for the splendor of their flowers. Their leaves contain an aromatic essential oil.

Melaleu'ca Caj-u-pu'ti,* or **Melaleu'ca Leu-co-den'dron.*** The plant from which cajeput oil is obtained. It is a small tree, a native of the Moluccas and other islands.

Melaleu'ca Mi'nor.* Another name for the *Melaleuca Cajuputi*.

Melaleu'ca Vĭr'ĭ-dĭ-flo'ra.* A tree or shrub, a native of New Caledonia. It yields an essential oil similar to cajeput oil.

Mel-am-po'dĭ-um.* [From *Melam'pus*, who first used it.] Another name for the HELLEBORUS NIGER, which see.

Mel-a-næ'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μέλας*, *μέλανος*, "black," and *αἷμα*, "blood."] A suffocative state, in which all the blood in the body appears very dark or black. The term is also applied to a condition, usually resulting from chronic disease, in which the blood contains a black pigment-matter floating in it.

Mel-an-an-the'rus.* [From the Gr. *μέλας*, "black," and *ἀνθηρός*, "belonging to flowers," also an "anther."] Having black anthers.

Mel-an-ehol'ic. [Lat. **Melanchol'icus.**] Belonging to melancholy.

Mel'an-ehol-y. [Lat. **Melancho'lia**; from the Gr. *μέλας*, *μέλανος*, "black," and *χολή*, "bile;" because supposed by the ancients to proceed from black bile.] (Fr. *Mélancolie*, mā'lŏN'ko'lē'.) A disease characterized by gloomy thoughtfulness, ill-grounded fears, and general depression of mind. A genus of the order *Vesaniæ*, class *Neuroses*, of Cullen's nosology. See ATRABILIS.

Mélané. See MELANIC.

Mel-ą-neph-ĭ-dro'sis.* [From the Gr. *μέλας, μέλανος*, "black," and the Lat. *ephidro'sis*, "morbid perspiration."] Black *ephidrosis*, or the *Sudor Anglicus niger*, or black English sweating fever.

Mélange, mą'lŏNzh'. The French term for "mixture."

Me-lan'ic. (Fr. *Mélané*, mą'lą'ną'.) Pertaining to melanoma or melanosis.

Mel'ą-nĭne. [From the Gr. *μέλας*, "black."] A semi-solid organic substance, the color of which varies from black to brown or dark purple. It is deposited in the form of a powder in water in which the choroid membrane or melanic tumors have been agitated. It has neither taste nor smell. It is found in a normal state in the fibro-plastic bodies of the choroid and of the iris. In the morbid state it is the constituent matter of simple melanosis and melanic tumors.

Mel'ą-nĭsm. In Botany, a disease producing blackness.

Mel-ą-nis'mus.* [From the Gr. *μέλας*, "black."] Black jaundice; melanism. See MELASICTERUS, and MELÆNA.

Mel'ą-no-car-çĭ-no'mą, a*tis*.* [From the Gr. *μέλας*, "black," and the Lat. *carcino'ma*, "cancer."] Black cancer. The same as MELANOMA, which see.

Mel-ą-no-car'pus.* [From the Gr. *μέλας, μέλανος*, "black," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] Having black fruit.

Mel-ą-nœ-de'mą, a*tis*.* [From the Gr. *μέλας, μέλανος*, "black," and the Lat. *œde'ma*, a "swelling."] Black œdema, or melanosis, of the lungs.

Mel-ą-no'mą, a*tis*.* [From the Gr. *μελανόω*, to "grow black."] (Fr. *Dégénérescence noir*, dą'zhą'ną'rĕs'sŏNss' nwăR.] A disease in which there are dark soot-colored tubercles under the integuments and in the viscera. Any morbid growth in which the presence of black pigment is a leading character; a melanic tumor.

Mel'ą-noph-thăl'mus.* [From the Gr. *μέλας*, "black," and *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye."] Melanoma of the eye.

Mel'ą-no-phy'mą, a*tis*.* [From the Gr. *μέλας*, "black," and *φύμα*, a "growth."] A term applied to the *Seca'le cornu'tum*.

Mel-ą-nop'ĭ-per, er*is*.* [From the Gr. *μέλας*, "black," and *πέπερι*, "pepper."] The *Piper nigrum*, or black pepper.

Mel-ą-nor-rha'ğĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *μέλας*, "black," and *ῥήγνυμι*, to "break forth."] The same as MELÆNA, which see.

Mel-ą-no-seir'rhus.* [From the Gr. *μέλας*, "black," and *σκίῤῥος*, a "tumor."] The same as MELANOMA, which see.

Mel-ą-no'sis.* [From the Gr. *μέλας*, "black."] The progress of melanoma; the condition of the system associated with the presence of pigmented tumors.

Mel-ą-no-sper'mus.* [From the Gr. *μέλας*, "black," and *σπέρμα*, "seed."] Having black seed or fruit.

Mel-ą-nos'to-mus.* The same as MELASTOMUS, which see.

Mel'ą-no-sўph-ĭ-lol'e-pis, i*dis*.* [From the Gr. *μέλας*, "black," the Lat. *syph'ilis*, and the Gr. *λεπίς*, a "scale."] A term for a black syphilitic scaly eruption.

Mel-ą-no-than'ą-tos,* or **Mel-ą-no-than'-ą-tus.*** [From the Gr. *μέλας*, "black," and *θάνατος*, "death."] An epidemic disease of the Middle Ages. See BLACK DEATH.

Mel-ą-not'ic. [Lat. **Melanot'icus.**] Belonging to melanosis.

Melanourin. See MELANURIN.

Melanthaceæ,* mel-an-tha'she-ē. [From *Melan'thium*, one of the genera.] A natural order of endogenous plants, found in nearly all parts of the world. Few orders of plants are more universally poisonous than this, whose qualities are indicated by *Colchicum* and *Veratrum* (White Hellebore).

Mel-an-the'rus.* [From the Gr. *μέλας*, "black," and *ἀνθηρός*, an "anther."?] Having black, or blackish, anthers.

Mel-ą-nu'rin. [Lat. **Melanuri'na**; from the Gr. *μέλας*, "black," and *οὖρον*, the "urine."] A substance, in the form of a black pigment, found sometimes in urine.

Mel-ą-sic'ter-us.* [From the Gr. *μέλας*, "black," and *ἴκτερος*, the "jaundice."] Black jaundice. See MELÆNA.

Me-las'mą.* [From the Gr. *μέλας*, "black."] A black ecchymosis, occurring chiefly in old people.

Me-las'to-mą Mal-ą-both'rĭ-cum.* A shrub which has astringent leaves. Its fruits are used to dye cotton. The fruits of this genus stain the mouth black. See MELASTOMUS.

Melastomaceæ,* me-las-to-ma'she-ē, or **Me-las'to-mæ.*** [From *Melas'toma*, one of the genera.] A large natural order of exogenous plants, natives of the tropical and temperate parts of America, India, and the islands of the Pacific. It comprises nearly two thousand species of trees, shrubs, and herbs. Among their products are edible fruits and useful medicines. The order is represented in the United States by *Rhexia Virginica* (Meadow-Beauty). The flowers of this order are generally handsome. One species, *Cyanophyllum metallicum*, is cultivated for its magnificent foliage.

Me-las'to-mæ.* The Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See MELASTOMACEÆ.

Me-las'to-mus.* [From the Gr. *μέλας*, "black," and *στόμα*, a "mouth."] Causing, or having, a black mouth:—applied to plants whose fruits blacken the mouths of persons who eat them.

Méléna, or **Mélène.** See MELÆNA.

Mélèze, mą'lĕz'. The French name for "larch." See PINUS LARIX.

Me'li.* [Gr. *μέλι*, "honey."] See MEL.

Me'lĭ-ą A-za-dĭ-rach'tą.* A tree of the order *Meliaceæ*, a native of India, used as a febrifuge. An oil extracted from its fruit is burned in lamps.

Me'lia A-zed'a-rach.* Pride of India, or China-Tree, an ornamental tree, a native of India or Persia. It is cultivated for shade and ornament in the Southern United States and many other countries. It bears fragrant flowers of a lilac color. See AZEDARACH.

Meliaceæ,* me-le-a'she-ē. [From *Me'lia*, one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous trees and shrubs, natives of tropical Asia and America. Bitter astringent and tonic qualities belong to the species of this order, which comprises *Carapa* and *Trichilia*. Some of them have purgative and emetic properties.

Me'lĭ-æ,* the plural of ME'LIA, forming the Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See MELIACEÆ.

Mel-ĭ-an'thus Ma'jor.* A tree of the order *Zygophyllaceæ*, a native of South Africa. A decoction of its leaves is used as an external remedy for ulcers, etc. Its flowers contain honey.

Mel-ĭ-çe'ra,* **Mel-ĭ-çe'rĭ-a,*** **Mel-ĭ-çe'ris, i*dis.*** [From the Gr. *μέλι*, "honey," and *κηρός*, "wax."] An encysted tumor, the contents of which are of the consistence and appearance of honey.

Mel-ĭ-çe'rous. [Lat. **Melice'rus.**] Belonging to melicera.

Mel-ĭ-coc'ca Bi-ju'ga.* The Genip-Tree, a tree of the order *Sapindaceæ*, a native of Colombia and naturalized in Jamaica. It produces fruits of an agreeable vinous flavor.

Mel-ĭ-lo'tus Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'lis.* Melilot, or Sweet Clover, an herbaceous plant of the order *Leguminosæ*, a native of Europe, and naturalized in New York and other States. Its yellow flowers contain *coumarin*, and have been used in medicine.

Mel-ĭ-phyl'lum.* [From the Gr. *μέλι*, "honey," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] A name for the *Melis'sa officina'lis*.

Me-lis'sa.* [Gr. *μέλισσα*, a "bee."] Balm. A Linnæan genus of plants of the class *Didynamia*, natural order *Labiatæ*. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the leaves and tops of *Melissa officinalis*. It is fragrant and aromatic.

Melis'sa Cit'rĭ-na.* A name for the *Melissa officinalis*.

Melis'sa Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'lis.* The systematic name of Balm, a native of Europe.

Mel-ĭ-tæ'mĭ-a,* or **Mel-ĭ-thæ'mĭ-a.*** [From the Gr. *μέλι*, "honey," and *αἷμα*, "blood."] The presence of sugar in the blood.

Me-lĭt'a-gra.* [Etymology uncertain.] (Fr. *Mélitagre*, mā'lē'tägr'.) A name for *impetigo*. Also pain of the limbs, arthritic or rheumatic (?).

Mel'ĭ-tose. The peculiar sugar of Australian manna. It agrees with cane-sugar in composition, and is soluble in water.

Me-lit'tis Me-lis-so-phyl'lum.* A plant of the order *Labiatæ*, a native of Europe, the only species of the genus. It was formerly reputed to be diuretic and lithontriptic.

Mel-ĭ-tu'rĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μέλι*, "honey," and *οὖρον*, the "urine."] The same as *Diabetes mellitus*. See DIABETES.

Mel-la'go,* gen. **Mel-lag'ĭ-nis.** [From the Lat. *mel*, "honey."] Any medicine having the consistence of honey.

Mel'le-us.* [From the same.] Having the taste or smell of honey.

Mel-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Mellif'erus**; from *mel*, "honey," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Producing honey; containing honey:—applied to certain insects and plants.

Mel-lif'ĭ-cus.* [From the Lat. *mel*, "honey," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] Making honey; mellif'ic:—in the feminine singular it forms the specific name of the common honey-bee (*A'pis mellif'ica*).

Mel-li'go.* Honey-Dew, a condition of plants having a secretion of sweet matter on the leaves, supposed to be caused by aphides.

Mel-li'nus.* The color of new honey.

Mel-li'tum,* plural **Mel-li'ta.** [From the Lat. *melli'tus*.] A preparation of honey.

Mel-li'tus.* [From the Lat. *mel*, "honey."] Mixed with honey; mellitous.

Mel'lon. A radical substance obtained from the precipitate formed by the action of chlorine on a solution of sulphocyanide of potassium. It is a yellow solid, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen.

Mel'o-e.* [From the Gr. *μηλέα*, an "apple-tree."] A genus of coleopterous insects.

Meloe Vesicatorius.* See CANTHARIS; see also note on page 822.

Mel'on. The popular name of several species of fruits of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*. The Muskmelon, or Cantaloupe, is *Cucumis Melo*. The Watermelon is *Citrullus vulgaris*.

Me-lon'cus.* [From the Gr. *μῆλον*, an "apple," also the "cheek," and *ὄγκος*, a "tumor."] A tumor of the cheek.

Mel-o-nid'ĭ-um,* or **Me-lon'ĭ-da.*** An inferior fleshy, many-celled fruit, such as the apple and pear.

Mel-oth'rĭ-a Pen'du-la.* A climbing plant of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*. Its fruit is a powerful purgative. It is a native of Brazil and the Southern United States.

Mel-o-trid'y-mus.* [From the Gr. *μέλος*, a "limb," and *τρίδυμος*, "threefold."] A monster-fœtus with threefold limbs.

Member. See MEMBRUM.

Mem'bra,* gen. **Mem-bro'rum.** The plural of the Lat. MEMBRUM, which see.

Mem-bra'na,* plural **Mem-bra'næ.** The Latin term for MEMBRANE, which see.

Membrana Conjunctiva.* See CONJUNCTIVA.

Membra'na Cor-tĭ-ca'lis.* "Cortical Membrane." The external transparent coat of the ovum of mammals before the formation of the embryo.

Membrana Decidua.* See TUNICA DECIDUA UTERI.

Membra'na Den-ta'ta.* "Dentate, or Serrated, Membrane." A process between the *tu-*

nica arachnoidea and the *pia mater*. It sends off a number of slender tooth-like processes, from which it derives its name.

Membra'na Ger-mĭ-na-ti'va.* The "Germinal Membrane." A term sometimes applied to the earliest development of the germ in fishes and the *Amphibia*.

Membra'na Ja-co'bi,* or **Tu'nĭ-ca Jaco'-bi.*** "Jacob's Membrane, or Tunic." [Named from Dr. *Jacob*, of Dublin, its describer.] An extremely delicate serous membrane interposed between the retina and the choroid coat.

Membra'na Nic'tĭ-tans.* "Nictitating Membrane." A thin membrane forming a kind of third eyelid, found in certain birds, at the inner corner of the eye. It can be extended over the eye so as to protect it without obstructing the vision.

Membrana Ruyschiana.* See RUYSCHIANA MEMBRANA.

Membrana Schneideriana.* See SCHNEIDERIAN MEMBRANE.

Membra'na Se-rot'ĭ-na.* "Late, or Later, Membrane." [See SEROTINUS.] That portion of the *membrana decidua reflexa* which is formed later than the rest.

Membra'na Tec-to'rĭ-a.* An elastic membrane found in the ear and connected with the peripheral wall of the cochlea.

Mem-bra-nā'ceous. [Lat. **Membrana'-ceus**; from *membra'na*, a "membrane."] Of the nature of membrane:—in Botany, thin, flexible, and more or less translucent.

Mem-bra'næ,* gen. **Mem-bra-na'rum**, the plural of the Lat. *membra'na*. See MEMBRANE.

Mem'brane. [Lat. **Membra'na.**] A skin-like tissue composed of interwoven fibres, used to cover some part of the body, and sometimes forming a secreting surface. The simple membranes are divided into three kinds, *mucous*, *serous*, and *fibrous*. 1. *Mucous membranes*, investing or lining cavities and canals which communicate with the external air, as the mouth, the nose, etc. 2. *Serous membranes*, lining cavities which have no external communication, such as the cavity of the pleura and the cavity containing the intestines. They have a smooth, glossy surface, from which exudes a transparent *serous* fluid that gives to them their name. When this fluid is secreted in excess, dropsy of those parts is the result. 3. *Fibrous membranes* of various forms, constituting capsules, sheaths, aponeuroses, etc.

Mem-bran-ĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *membra'na*, a "membrane," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having foliaceous membranous expansions:—applied to certain plants.

Mem-bran'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Membranifor'-mis**; from *membra'na*, a "membrane," and *for'ma*, a "form."] Formed like membrane; broad and thin.

Mem-bran-o-i'dēs.* [From the Lat. *membra'na*, a "membrane," and the Gr. εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling membrane:—applied to animal or vegetable products.

Mem-bra-nol'o-ġy. [Lat. **Membranolo'-gia**; from *membra'na*, a "membrane," and the Gr. λόγος, a "discourse."] The science of the membranes, their nature, quality, and use.

Mem'bra-nous. [Lat. **Membrano'sus**; from *membra'na*, a "membrane."] Composed of membrane; resembling membrane. In Botany, thin and flexible; the same as MEMBRANACEOUS.

Mem-bran'u-la,* or **Mem-bran'u-lum.*** [Diminutive of the Lat. *membra'na*, a "membrane."] A little membrane; a mem'branule.

Membre. See MEMBRUM.

Mem'brum,* plural **Mem'bra.** (Fr. *Membre*, mŏMbr.) A member or limb; a subordinate part of a body or animal.

Mem'brum Vĭ-rī'le.* The male organ of generation. See PENIS.

Mem-no'nĭ-us.* In Botany, a brown-black color; pitch-black.

Mem'o-rў. [Lat. **Memo'ria**; Gr. μνήμη; Fr. *Mémoire*, mȧm'wȧR'.] A faculty which retains or recalls ideas and the notion of objects which have produced sensations; the power of retaining or recalling past events or ideas.

Memory, Loss of. See AMNESIA.

Ménière's (mȧ'ne-airz') **Dis-ease'.** A condition sometimes following a stroke of apoplexy, in which the patient finds himself totally deaf in one ear, with *tinnitus aurium* and other symptoms of brain-disorder.

Me-nin'ġe-al. [Lat. **Menin'geus**; from the Gr. μῆνιγξ, a "membrane."] (Fr. *Meningé*, mȧ'nȧN'zhȧ'.) Belonging to the membranes of the brain.

Me-nin'ġēs,* the plural of the Lat. MENINX, which see.

Me-nin-ġĭ-i'tis, i*dis.* [From the Latinized Greek *menin'gion*.] Inflammation of the meningium.

Me-nin'ġĭ-on,* or **Me-nin'ġĭ-um.*** [Diminutive of the Gr. μῆνιγξ, a "membrane."] The arachnoid membrane.

Men-in-ġi'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. μῆνιγξ, a "membrane."] Inflammation of the membranes of the brain.

Meningitis, Cerebro-Spinal. See CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Men-in-go'sis.* [From the Gr. μῆνιγξ, a "membrane."] A variety of *syndesmosis*, consisting in the union of osseous pieces by membrane, as in the cranial bones of the fœtus.

Men-in-gu'rĭ-a.* [From the Gr. μῆνιγξ, a "membrane," and οὖρον, the "urine."] The passing of urine containing membranous shreds.

Me'ninx,* plural **Me-nin'ġēs.** [From the Gr. μῆνιγξ, a "membrane."] A membrane of the brain:—used by Chaussier specially for the *dura mater*.

Men-is'cate. [From the Gr. μηνίσκος, a "crescent."] A term applied in Botany to a cylinder bent into a semicircle.

Me-nis'coid. [Lat. **Meniscoi'des**, or **Meniscoi'deus**; from the Gr. μηνίσκος, a "crescent," and εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a crescent; also shaped like a concavo-convex lens, or a watch-glass:—applied to parts of plants.

Me-nis'cus.* [Gr. *μηνίσκος*, a "crescent."] A term applied to a crescent-shaped cartilage between the joints; also to a lens convex on one side and concave on the other.

Menispermaceæ,* men-ĭ-sper-ma'she-ē, or **Men-ĭ-sper'me-æ.*** A natural order of polypetalous exogenous shrubs, found in tropical Asia and America. It includes the *Menisper'mum*, the *Cissam'pelos*, the *Anamir'ta* (which yields *Cocculus Indicus*), and the *Coc'culus*, from which calumba is obtained. Active narcotic and bitter qualities prevail among the species of this order, the former in excess rendering them poisonous, the latter causing them to be valuable tonics.

Men-ĭ-sper-mā'ceous. [Lat. **Menisperma'ceus.**] Resembling the *Menispermum*:—applied to an order of plants. See MENISPERMACEÆ.

Men-ĭ-sper'māte. [Lat. **Menisper'mas, a'tis.**] A combination of menispermic acid with a base.

Men-ĭ-sper'me-æ.* The feminine plural of MENISPERMEUS, forming the Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See MENISPERMACEÆ.

Men-ĭ-sper'mic. [Lat. **Menisper'micus.**] Belonging to the *Menispermum Cocculus*:—applied to an acid.

Men-ĭ-sper'mum.* [From the Gr. *μήνη*, the "moon," and *σπέρμα*, a "seed;" so named because the seeds of some of the species are shaped like a half-moon.] "Moon-Seed." A Linnæan genus of the class *Diœcia*, natural order *Menispermaceæ*. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) of the rhizome and rootlets of *Menispermum Canadense*. It is reputed to be tonic, but is rarely used in regular practice.

Menisper'mum Can-a-den'se.* The systematic name of Canadian Moonseed, a perennial climbing plant, a native of the United States.

Menisper'mum Coc'cu-lus,* or **An-ạ-mir'ta Coc'culus.*** The plant the berries of which are called *Cocculus Indicus*.

Menisper'mum Co-lum'bo.* A name of the plant from which calumba is obtained:—also called *Jateorrhiza Calumba*.

Menisper'mum Pal-ma'tum.* Another name for the *Cocculus palmatus*.

Men-o-branch'ĭ-æ, a'rum.* [From the Gr. *μένω*, to "remain," and *βράγχια*, the "gills of a fish."] The abiding or permanent respiratory apparatus of amphibious animals. See MENOPOMATIA.

Men-o-do'ra Lon-ġĭ-flo'ra.* An herbaceous or suffruticose plant of the order *Oleaceæ*, a native of Texas, having odorous, bright-yellow, vespertine flowers. The corolla is salver-form, with a tube about two inches long.

Men-o-lip'sis.* [From the Gr. *μῆνες*, the "menses," and *λεῖψις*, a "failing."] A term for the failing, cessation, or retention of the catamenia.

Men'o-pause. The same as MENOPAUSIS, which see.

Men-o-pau'sis.* [From the Gr. *μῆνες*, the "menses," and *παῦσις*, a "cessation."] A cessation of the menses; menopause.

Men-o-pla'nĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *μῆνες*, the "menses," and *πλάνη*, a "wandering," or "deviation."] A discharge of blood, at the catamenial period, from some other part of the body than the womb; an aberration of the menstrual flow.

Menopomatia,* men-o-po-ma'she-ạ. [From the Gr. *μένω*, to "remain," and *πωμάτιον*, a "lid."] The *operculum*, or lid of the respiratory apparatus of amphibious animals.

Men-or-rha'ġĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *μῆνες*, the "menses," and *ῥήγνυμι*, to "burst forth."] Immoderate flowing of the catamenia, or menses, or of blood from the uterus; men'orrhagy. A genus of the order *Hemorrhagiæ*, class *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology.

Menorrha'gia Al'bạ.* "White Menorrhagy." The same as LEUCORRHŒA, which see.

Menorrha'gia Lo-chĭ-a'lis.* An excessive flow of the lochia.

Men-or-rhaġ'ic. [Lat. **Menorrhaġ'icus**; from *menorrha'gia*.] Belonging to menorrhagia.

Men-or-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. *μῆνες*, the "menses," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] A term usually applied to the ordinary or normal flow of the menses, but sometimes employed to denote excessive menstruation.

Men-os-ta'sĭ-ạ,* or **Me-nos'tạ-sis.*** [From the Gr. *μῆνες*, the "menses," and *στάσις*, a "standing."] Suppression of the catamenia.

Men-ox-e'nĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *μῆνες*, the "menses," and *ξένος*, "strange."] Irregular menstruation.

Mens,* gen. **Men'tis.** [From the Gr. *μένος*, "courage," "strength," or "power."] The Latin term for MIND, which see.

Men'ses,* gen. **Mensium,** men'sĭ-ŭm or men'she-um. [The plural of the Lat. *men'sis*, a "month."] (Fr. *Lunes*, lün.) The periodical monthly discharge from the uterus; the catamenia.

Menses, Immoderate Flow of. See MENORRHAGIA.

Menses, Obstruction of. See AMENORRHŒA.

Menses, Retention of. See CHLOROSIS, EMANSIO MENSIUM, and MENOLIPSIS.

Menses, Suppression of. See AMENORRHŒA, and MENOSTASIA.

Mensium,* men'sĭ-um or men'she-um, the genitive of the Lat. MENSES, which see.

Men'stru-ạ,* the plural of the Lat. MENSTRUUM, which see.

Men'stru-al. [Lat. **Menstrua'lis**; from *men'ses*.] (Fr. *Menstruel*, mɔ̃N'stRü'ĕl'.) Belonging to the catamenia. In Botany, lasting for a month.

Men-stru-ā'tion. [Lat. **Menstrua'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] The monthly period of the discharge of a red fluid from the uterus; the function of menstruating.

Menstruation, Difficult. See DYSMENORRHŒA.

Menstrua'tion, Vĭ-ca'rĭ-ous. A name applied to a flow of blood or similar fluid from some other part than the vagina; a flow which

would seem to be the same menstrual tendency misdirected to another part of the system.

Menstruel. See MENSTRUAL.

Men'stru-um.* [Said to be derived from the Lat. *men'sis*, a "month," because formerly the menstruum was continued in action for a month.] A liquid used to dissolve, or extract the virtues of, ingredients by infusion, decoction, etc.; a solvent. The plural (*menstrua*) is used for the MENSES.

Men-su-rā'tion. [Lat. **Mensura'tio, o'nis**; from *mensu'ro, mensura'tum*, to "measure."] The act or process of measuring the thorax, abdomen, etc. Also the part of practical geometry which teaches how to measure the area of surfaces, and the volume or extension of bodies, by measuring lines and angles.

Men'ta.* A name for the *membrum virile*:—also called *Mentula*.

Men'ta-gra.* [From the Lat. *men'tum*, the "chin," and the Gr. *ἀγρα*, a "seizure."] A herpetic eruption about the chin, forming a tenacious crust like that on a scald-head. The same as SYCOSIS.

Men'tal. [Lat. **Menta'lis**; from *mens, men'tis*, the "mind."] Pertaining to the mind.

Men'tal. [Lat. **Menta'lis**; from *men'tum*, the "chin."] An anatomical term, signifying "belonging to the chin."

Men'tha.* [From *Min'the*, a daughter of Cocytus, fabled to have been changed into the herb.] A Linnæan genus of the class *Didynamia*, natural order *Labiatæ*. It comprises many exotic species which grow without cultivation in the United States.

Men'tha A-quat'ĭ-ca.* Water Mint, a plant, a native of Europe, and naturalized in the United States. It is aromatic and stimulant.

Men'tha Pip-e-rĭ'ta.* (Fr. *Menthe poivrée*, mŏNt pwȧ'vrȧ'.) "Peppermint." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the leaves and tops of *Mentha piperita*. It is a perennial herb, naturalized in the United States. Its taste is aromatic, pungent, and attended with a sensation of coolness. It is used as an aromatic, stimulant, and carminative.

Men'tha Pu-le'gĭ-um.* (Fr. *Pouliot*, poo'-le-o'.) The plant Pennyroyal. It is used as a carminative, emmenagogue, and stomachic.

Men'tha Sa-ti'va,* Men'tha Spi-ca'ta,* Men'tha Vĭr'ĭ-dis,* Men'tha Vul-ga'ris.* (Fr. *Menthe verte*, mŏNt vairt, or *Menthe sauvage*, mŏNt sō'vȧzh'.) Various names for Spearmint. *Mentha viridis* is adopted in the Pharmacopœias.

Men'tha Vĭr'ĭ-dis.* "Spearmint." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the leaves and tops of *Mentha viridis*. The virtues and applications of this plant are the same as those of peppermint.

Menthe. See MENTHA.

Men'thēne. A peculiar aromatic product which is found in the oil of peppermint. It may be obtained by distilling menthol with anhydrous phosphoric acid. It is a colorless, transparent liquid, of an agreeable odor, soluble in alcohol and in ether.

Men'thol. [From the Lat. *men'tha*, "mint," and *o'leum*, "oil."] The name of a stearoptene obtained from oil of peppermint, which in its medical virtues it closely resembles. It occurs in transparent prisms, soluble in alcohol. Menthol pencils are used externally as a remedy for neuralgia, headache, etc.

Men-ti'go, ġ'inis.* [From the Lat. *men'tum*, the "chin."] The same as MENTAGRA.

Men'tu-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *men'ta*.] The *membrum virile*, or penis; the same as MENTA:—formerly applied to the clitoris.

Men'tum.* The chin:—applied to the lower and solid part of the proper *labium*.

Me-nȳ-an'thēs.* [From the Gr. *μηνύω*, to "reveal," to "show," and *ἄνθος*, a "flower;" because its flowers reveal the marshy or swampy character of the ground on which they grow.—(WITTSTEIN.)] (Littré gives *Minyanthe* [from the Gr. *μινύς*, "little," and *ἄνθος*, a "flower"].) A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Gentianaceæ*.

Menyan'thes Tri-fo-lĭ-a'ta.* The Marsh Trefoil, Bog-Bean, or Buck-Bean, a native of Europe and of the Northern United States. It is a beautiful plant, and is supposed to be the only species of the genus. It is tonic and cathartic, but it is seldom used in the United States. In France its leaves are employed against intermittent fevers, scrofula, and scurvy.

Me-nȳ-an'thin. [Lat. **Menyanthi'na.**] A bitter substance obtained from the *Menyanthes trifoliata*. It is a glucoside, soluble in alcohol and in water and chemically neutral.

Me-phit'ic. [Lat. **Mephit'icus**; from *mephi'tis*, a "noxious, pestilential exhalation."] Having a foul, heavy, poisonous smell or vapor:—applied to gases or vapors which are deleterious to the animal economy.

Me-phi'tis.* The Latin for a "foul or sulphurous smell." A foul, noxious, or poisonous exhalation.

Mer-cap'tan.* [From the Lat. *mercu'rius*, "mercury," and *cap'to*, to "seize" or "seize upon."] A liquid of an ethereal character, named from its energetic action on peroxide of mercury. It may be considered as a form of alcohol in which the oxygen is replaced by sulphur.

Mercure, mĕR'kür'. The French term for MERCURY, which see.

Mer-cu'rĭ-al. [Lat. **Mercuria'lis**; from *mercu'rius*, "mercury."] Consisting of or belonging to mercury, or quicksilver; also sprightly, spirited.

Mercurial Balsam. A term for CITRINE OINTMENT, which see.

Mercurial Ointment. See UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI.

Mercu'rial Tre'mor. A disorder affecting those employed in trades or occupations which expose them to mercurial vapors, consisting in convulsive agitation of the voluntary muscles when in exercise; popularly, the *Trembles*.

Mer-cu'rĭ-al-ĭne. A volatile alkaloid extracted from the leaves and seed of the *Mercurialis annua*. It is a poisonous, oily liquid, which has a great affinity for water.

Mer-cu-rĭ-a'lis An'nu-a.* An herbaceous plant of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, a native of France. It is purgative, and serves as the base of a laxative preparation called *miel de mercuriale*.

Mercuria'lis Per-en'nis.* A poisonous plant, a native of England and France. It is purgative, but is not used in medicine.

Mer-cu'rĭ-cus.* [From the Lat. *mercu'rius*, "mercury."] Belonging to mercury.

Mer-cu'rĭ-us.* The heathen god Mercury. The name of a planet. In Chemistry, the metal quicksilver. See HYDRARGYRUM, and MERCURY.

Mercu'rius Cor-ro-si'vus.* "Corrosive Mercury." A name for corrosive sublimate. See HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM CORROSIVUM.

Mercu'rius Corrosi'vus Ru'ber.* "Red Corrosive Mercury." See HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM.

Mercu'rius Dul'cis Sub-lĭ-ma'tus.* "Sublimated Mild Mercury." A name for calomel. See HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM MITE.

Mercu'rius Præ-cip-ĭ-ta'tus Al'bus.* "White Precipitated Mercury." A name for calomel.

Mercu'rius Præcipita'tus Ru'ber.* "Red Precipitated Mercury." See HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM.

Mer'cu-rў. [From *Mercu'rius*, the Latin name of the god Hermes; applied to quicksilver on account of its mobility and volatility.] (Fr. *Mercure*, mĕr'kür'.) *Hydrargyrum*. A metal which is always fluid above a temperature of about 40° below zero. Its specific gravity is 13.5. It is the only metal which is liquid at common temperatures. It boils at 660° of Fahrenheit, and its vapor condenses on cool surfaces in minute brilliant globules. It is soluble in cold nitric and in hot sulphuric acid. The ore from which the greater part of mercury is obtained is *cinnabar*, which, when pure, is identical with *vermilion*. Native mercury, which is a rare mineral, occurs usually in fluid globules disseminated in the gangue and sometimes accumulated in cavities so as to be dipped up in pails. Mercury in an uncombined or metallic state is inert. It combines with many metals to form *amalgams*. For the compounds of mercury, see HYDRARGYRUM, HYDRARGYRI, etc.

Mĕr'ĭ-carp. [Lat. **Mericar'pium**; from the Gr. *μερίς*, a "portion," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] Half a cremocarp:—applied to each of the two carpels of the fruit of the *Umbelliferæ*.

Mĕr-ĭ-dĭ-al'ў-sis.* [From the Gr. *μέρος*, a "part," and the Lat. *dial'ysis*, a "dissolving."] A partial or incomplete solution of a substance.

Me-rid'ĭ-an. [Lat. **Meridia'num**; from *me'dius*, "middle," and *di'es*, a "day,"—the *d* being changed to *r* for the sake of euphony. See MERIDIES.] Literally, "belonging to mid-day, or noon." In Astronomy, a great circle of the sphere, passing through the earth's axis and the zenith of the spectator. In Geography, a meridian is a great circle (or rather ellipse) passing through the poles of the earth and crossing the equator at right angles. A particular meridian (sometimes one and sometimes another, according to the usage of different nations) is fixed upon from which to reckon longitude.

Me-rid'ĭ-ēs.* [See MERIDIAN.] A Latin word signifying "mid-day" or "noon;" also the "south."

Me-rid'ĭ-o-nal. [Lat. **Meridiona'lis**; from *merid'ies*, "noon," the "south."] Relating to the meridian; that which is situated on a line to the south in respect to the place spoken of; southern.

Mĕr-ĭ-dro'sis.* [From the Gr. *μερίς*, a "portion," and *ἱδρώς*, "sweat."] Perspiration occurring in a particular part.

Mĕr-is-mat'ic. [From the Gr. *μερίς*, a "part."] In Botany, separating into parts by the formation of partitions within. Cellular tissue is often thus multiplied.

Mĕr'ĭ-thall. [Lat. **Merithal'lus**; from the Gr. *μερίς*, a "part," and *θαλλός*, a "branch."] A name for an internode of plants.

Mĕr-o-blas'tic. [From the Gr. *μέρος*, a "part," and *βλαστός*, a "germ."] A term applied to the eggs of animals in which the yolk is chiefly nutritive, only a small part going to the essential development of the germ.

Mĕr'o-çēle.* [From the Gr. *μηρός*, the "thigh," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] Femoral hernia.

Mĕr-o-çel'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to merocele.

Me-ro'pĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μέρος*, a "part," and *ὤψ*, "vision."] Partial dulness or obscuration of sight.

Me-rop'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to meropia.

Mer-ten'sĭ-a Vir-ġin'ĭ-ca.* Lungwort, an herbaceous plant of the order *Boraginaceæ*, a native of the United States. It has blue flowers, and is cultivated for ornament.

Me'rus.* Pure; unmixed:—applied to wine.

Mesembryaceæ,* me-sem-bre-a'she-ē, or **Mesem-brў-an-the'me-æ.*** A natural order of exogenous, succulent plants, mostly found at the Cape of Good Hope. It includes the *Mesembryan'themum* (Ice-Plant).

Me-sem-brў-an'the-mum.* A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Mesembryaceæ*, comprising numerous species (over three hundred), natives of South Africa. Their flowers open only in bright light.

Mesembryan'themum Aç-ĭn-aç-ĭ-for'me.* A succulent plant which has pink-purple flowers and is cultivated for ornament. Its juice is employed against dysentery.

Mesembryan'themum Crўs-tal-li'num.* The Ice-Plant, a native of Greece and the Cape of Good Hope, remarkable for the glittering little excrescences which cover the herbage like hoarfrost. It is cultivated for ornament. It is considered demulcent and diuretic, and has been employed in dropsy and spasm of the bladder.

Mĕs-en-çe-phal'ic. [Lat. **Mesencephal'icus**; from the Gr. *μέσος*, "middle," or "be-

tween," and *ἐγκέφαλον*, the "brain."] Situated over the middle portion of the contents of the head.

Měs-en-çeph'ą-lum.* [From the same.] The middle or centre of the brain.

Me-sen'nạ,* or **Mu-sen'nạ.*** A name for the bark of the *Albizzia anthelmintica*, a tree of the order *Leguminosæ*, a native of Abyssinia. It is said to be a powerful remedy against tænia.

Mésentère. See MESENTERY.

Me-sen-ter-em-phrax'is.* [From the Gr. *μεσεντέριον*, the "mesentery," and *ἔμφραξις*, a "stoppage."] Obstruction of the mesentery.

Měs-en-tĕr'ic. [Lat. **Mesenter'icus.**] Belonging to the mesentery.

Měs-en-te-rit'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to mesenteritis.

Me-sen-te-ri'tis, i*dis*,* **Me-sen-te-rĭ-i'tis, i*dis*.*** [From the Lat. *mesente'rium*, the "mesentery."] Inflammation of the mesentery.

Me-sen-te-roph'thĭ-sis.* [From the Gr. *μεσεντέριον*, the "mesentery," and *φθίσις*, a "wasting."] *Ta'bes mesenter'ica*, or a wasting of the mesenteric glands.

Měs'en-tĕr-ў. [Lat. **Mesente'rium**; from the Gr. *μέσος*, "middle," and *ἔντερον*, the "intestine."] (Fr. *Mésentère*, mā'zŏN'taiR'.) The largest process of the peritoneum, to which the jejunum and ileum intestines are attached.

Me'sĭ-ạl. [From the Gr. *μέσος*, "middle."] Synonymous with MEDIAN.

Me'sial Line, otherwise called **Me'dĭ-ạn Line.** An imaginary line dividing the body perpendicularly into two symmetrical portions. See MEDIAN.

Meś'mer-iśm. A theory or system invented or revived by F. A. Mesmer about the year 1776, referring all phenomena of life to a magnetic fluid universally diffused, which fluid is influenced, it is alleged, by external agents, especially by certain individuals peculiarly or pre-eminently endowed with magnetic power.

Meś'mer-īzed. A term applied to one who is in a state of mesmeric or unnatural sleep or is under the influence of animal magnetism.

Meś'mer-o-Phre-nol'o-ġў. The application of Mesmerism to Phrenology. It is alleged by the believers in Animal Magnetism that, if mesmeric manipulations be directed to any phrenological organ, the particular faculty or propensity proper to that organ will be called into active exercise.

Měs-o-branch'ĭ-us.* [From the Gr. *μέσος*, "middle," and *βράγχια*, the "gills."] A term applied in the plural neuter (*Mesobran'chia*) to an order of the *Anellata*, comprehending those of which the branchiæ occupy the middle of the body or extend from this point almost to the posterior extremity; mesobranchious.

Měs-o-çæ'cum.* [From the Gr. *μέσος*, "middle," and the Lat. *cæ'cum*.] A process of the peritoneum to which the cæcum is attached.

Měs'o-carp. [Lat. **Mesocar'pum**, or **Mesocar'pus**; from the Gr. *μέσος*, "middle," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] The middle layer of a fruit or pericarp, when that is separable into three layers.

Měs'o-çe-phal'ic. [From the Gr. *μέσος*, "middle," also "medium," and *κεφαλή*, the "head."] A term applied to a head which is neither very long nor very short. See DOLICHOCEPHALIC, and BRACHYCEPHALIC.

Měs-o-çeph'ą-lon.* [From the Gr. *μέσος*, "middle," and *κεφαλή*, the "head."] See PONS VAROLII.

Měs'o-chil. The intermediate part of the lip of such orchids as have this organ separated into three distinct portions.

Měs-o-co'lon.* [From the Gr. *μέσος*, "middle," and *κῶλον*, the "colon" intestine.] A process of the peritoneum to which the colon is attached.

Měs'o-derm. [For etymology see next article.] The middle layer of tissue in the shell of the spore-case of an urn-moss.

Měs-o-der'mum.* [From the Gr. *μέσος*, "middle," and *δέρμα*, the "skin."] The *rete Malpighii*.

Me-sod'me.* [From the Gr. *μέσος*, "middle," and *δόμος*, a "house."] The mediastinum.

Měs-od-mi'tis, i*dis*.* [From the Lat. *mesod'me*.] Inflammation of the mediastinum.

Měs-o-gas'tric. [Lat. **Mesogas'tricus**; from the Gr. *μέσος*, "middle," and *γαστήρ*, the "belly."] Belonging to the middle of the stomach or belly.

Měs-o-gas'trĭ-um.* [From the same.] The umbilical region, or middle portion of the abdomen.

Me-sol'o-bus.* [From the Gr. *μέσος*, "middle" or "between," and *λοβός*, a "lobe;" because situated between the lobes (hemispheres) of the brain.] The *corpus callosum*.

Me-sol'o-ġў. [From the Gr. *μέσος*, "medium," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The science of mediums; the science of the relations of living beings to the mediums in which they live:—a term used to express the investigation of the mutual relationships existing between living beings and their surroundings. It is a branch of etiology dealing with such factors as temperature, atmosphere, climate, food, and the subtile agencies of habit, profession, etc.

Měs-o-me'trĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *μέσος*, "middle," and *μέτρα*, the "womb."] A cellular vascular membrane between the body of the uterus and adjacent parts.

Měs-o-phlœ'um.* [From the Gr. *μέσος*, "middle," and *φλοίος*, "bark."] That portion of the bark of plants which is between the *epiphlœum*, or outer bark, and the *liber*, or inner bark; the middle or green bark.

Měs-o-phўl'lum,* or Měs'o-phўll. [From the Gr. *μέσος*, "middle," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] All the interior parenchyma of a leaf lying between the two surfaces.

Me-soph'ў-tum.* [From the Gr. *μέσος*, "middle," and *φύτον*, a "plant."] The *vital knot* in plants; that is to say, the line of demarcation between the ascending and the descending axis, or between the internode and the petiole.

Mes-o-rec'tum.* [From the Gr. *μέσος*, "middle," and the Lat. *rec'tum*.] A process of the peritoneum to which the rectum is attached.

Me-sos'çe-lo-çēle.* [From the Lat. *mesos'celum*, the "perineum," and the Gr. *κήλη*, a "tumor."] Hernia of the perineum.

Me-sos'çe-lo-phy'mą, a*tis.* [From the Lat. *mesos'celum*, the "perineum," and the Gr. *φῦμα*, a "swelling."] Perineal abscess.

Me-sos'çe-lum,* or **Me-sos'çe-lus.*** [From the Gr. *μέσος*, "middle," or "between," and *σκέλος*, the "leg."] The perineum.

Mĕs-o-tho'rax.* [From the Gr. *μέσος*, "middle," and *θώραξ*, the "chest."] That part of the chest in insects which gives origin to the second pair of legs.

Me-sot'ĭ-cą.* [From the Gr. *μέσος*, "middle," or "between;" referring to the substance or matter deposited between the portions of the cellular tissue.] The name of an order in Dr. Good's nosology, comprising diseases affecting the parenchyma. See PARENCHYMA.

Mĕs'o-tœ-ehi'tis, i*dis.* [From the Lat. *mesotœ'chium.*] Mediastinal pleuritis, or inflammation of the mediastinum.

Mĕs-o-tœ'ehĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *μέσος*, "middle," and *τοίχος*, a "wall."] The same as MEDIASTINUM.

Mĕs-o-tym'pą-nic. [Lat. **Mesotympan'icus**; from the Gr. *μέσος*, "middle," and the Lat. *tympan'icus*, "tympanic."] A term applied by Owen to the middle subdivision of the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes.

Mĕs-ox'ą-lāte. [Lat. **Mesox'alas, a'tis.**] A combination of mesoxalic acid with a base.

Mĕs-ox-al'ic Aç'id. [Lat. **Mesoxal'icum Aç'idum.**] A substance formed on heating to the boiling point a concentrated solution of alloxanate of baryta.

Mĕs-o-zo'ic [from the Gr. *μέσος*, "middle," and *ζωή*, "life"] **Time.** A geological term, denoting the time that followed the Palæozoic and preceded the Cenozoic. The Mesozoic or Mediæval time comprises a single age only,—the *Reptilian.* It is divided into three periods,—the *Triassic*, the *Jurassic*, and the *Cretaceous.*

Mes-pil-o-daph'ne Pre-tĭ-o'sa,* or **Crypto-car'ŷ-ą Pretio'sa.*** A tree of the order *Lauraceæ*, a native of Brazil. Its bark has properties similar to those of cinnamon.

Mespilus.* See MEDLAR.

Mesquite or **Mezquit** (mĕs-keet') **Tree.** The *Proso'pis juliflo'ra*, or *Proso'pis glandulo'sa*, a small thorny tree of the order *Leguminosæ*, a native of Texas, Mexico, etc. Its wood is extremely hard and durable. It yields a gum called *Mesquite gum*, which resembles gum arabic. It is probable that this gum has all the valuable medicinal properties of gum arabic. It is used by confectioners. The Mesquite is called *Algarobia glandulosa* by some botanists.

Mĕs'u-ą Fer're-ą.* A handsome tree of the order *Guttiferæ*, a native of India. It has very hard wood, and fragrant flowers which are valued for their medicinal virtues.

Meta (*μετά*). A Greek preposition signifying "with," "among," "between," "after;" sometimes "over," "beyond." When joined with other words, it often denotes *change*, and is nearly equivalent to the Lat. *trans.* Thus, the Gr. *ἵστημι* signifies to "place," *μεθίστημι*, to "transplace" or "transpose;" *μορφόω*, to "form," *μεταμορφόω*, to "transform," etc.

Me-tab'ą-sis.* [From the Gr. *μεταβαίνω*, to "pass from one place or state to another."] A change of disease, or of treatment, or from one thing to another, either in the symptoms of a malady or in the indications for its cure.

Me-tab'o-lą,* or **Me-tab'o-le.*** [From the Gr. *μεταβάλλω*, to "change."] A change, or mutation; a change of place. Also the same as METABASIS.

Met-ą-bol'ic. [Lat. **Metabol'icus**; from the Gr. *μεταβολή*, "change."] Capable of changing, or of being changed:—applied in Physiology to phenomena which result from chemical changes either in the cell itself or in the surrounding *cystoblastema.*

METABOLIC FORCE. The same as METABOLISM, which see.

Me-tab'o-lism. [From the Gr. *μεταβολή*, "change."] A term applied to the power which living cells possess of changing substances brought into contact with them.

Met-ą-car'pal. [Lat. **Metacarpa'lis.**] Belonging to the metacarpus.

Met-ą-car'pus.* [From the Gr. *μετά*, "after," and *καρπός*, the "wrist."] (Fr. *Métacarpe*, mā'tă'kăRp'.) The group of five cylindrical bones situated between the carpus and the fingers.

Met-aç-e-ton'ic [from the Gr. *μετά*, denoting "change," and the Eng. *ac'etone*] **Aç'id.** One of the products obtained when sugar is heated with hydrate of potash. It is similar to acetic acid.

Me-taeh'ŷ-sis.* [From the Gr. *μετά*, "beyond" (= Lat. *trans*), and *χύσις*, a "fusion."] The process of transfusion. See META.

Met-ą-çŷ-e'sis.* [From the Gr. *μετά*, "after," "beyond," and *κύησις*, "uterine gestation."] Extra-uterine gestation.

Met-ą-ġen'e-sis.* [From the Gr. *μετά*, implying "change," and *γένεσις*, "generation."] A term indicating a series of changes in organic development according to the law of *parthenogenesis.* Thus, the Acalephe passes through the infusorial and the polype stages, and propagates by germination, as well as by spontaneous division, before it acquires sexual organs. This differs from *metamorphosis*, in which the individual changes its form.

Met'al. [Lat. **Metal'lum**; from the Gr. *μέταλλον*, a "mine," or "metal."] (Fr. *Métal*, mā'tăl'.) A substance regarded as simple or elementary, and distinguished by a peculiar lustre, resulting from its opacity and its reflective power in regard to light. The metals are considered as electro-positive bodies. They are opaque, and are good conductors of heat and electricity. They are all solid at ordinary temperatures, except mercury. The number of metals is about fifty. The term *noble* or *precious metals* is applied to those that do not rust when exposed to the air or moisture, and that are not oxidized in open fires,—as gold, silver, platinum, and palladium. It is difficult to draw a line of demarcation between the metals and the metalloids.

Me-tal'lic. [Lat. **Metal'licus**; from the same.] (Fr. *Métallique*, mȧ'tȧ'lēk'.) Relating to metal; consisting of metal.

Met-al-lĭ-zā'tion. [Lat. **Metalliza'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] A conversion into metal.

Me-tal-lo-dўn'ĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *metal'lum*, "metal," and the Gr. *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Pain, or illness, induced by working among metals, as the lead colic, and mercurialization.

Met-al-log'ra-phy. [Lat. **Metallogra'phia**; from the Gr. *μέταλλον*, a "mine," or "metal," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of metals.

Met'al-loid. [Lat. **Metalloi'des**; from the Gr. *μέταλλον*, a "mine," or "metal," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling metal.

Met'al-loids. A term applied to non-metallic simple substances, which have no metallic lustre, are bad conductors, are electro-negative in relation to metals, and generally form acids when combined with oxygen. But, as some elements have properties common to metals and metalloids, it is difficult to settle the boundary-line between these two classes.

Met'al-lur-ġў. [Lat. **Metallur'gia**; from the Gr. *μέταλλον*, a "mine," or "metal," and *ἔργον*, a "work."] The art of separating metals from their ores; the science of the reduction of ores. The metallurgy of iron includes not only the process of smelting the ores, but also the conversion of pig iron into wrought iron and steel.

Met-a-mĕr'ic. [Lat. **Metamer'icus**; from the Gr. *μετά*, implying "change," and *μέρος*, a "part."] A term applied to compounds where the elements are the same as in other combinations, but arranged differently.

Met-a-mor'phic. [From the Gr. *μεταμορφόω*, to "transform."] A geological term applied to sedimentary rocks that have been changed by heat or some crystallizing process into compact crystalline rocks, as granite, gneiss, and marble. They contain few, if any, fossils.

Met-a-mor'phĭ-cus.* Pertaining to change. See DEVELOPMENTAL.

Met-a-mor-phop'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μεταμόρφωσις*, "change of form," and *ὄψις*, "sight."] (Fr. *Berlue*, bĕr'lü'.) An affection of the eyes in which objects appear changed from their natural form, or in which imaginary objects are presented to the eye of the patient.

Met-a-mor'pho-sis. [Lat. **Metamorpho'sis**; Gr. *μεταμόρφωσις*, from *μεταμορφόω*, to "transform."] The change of form which insects and some other animals undergo in passing from one stage of existence to another. The several forms which insects assume are called *larva*, *pupa* or *chrysalis*, and *imago*, which last is their perfect state. In Botany, the transformation of one organ into another homologous one. "In the language of Morphology, leaves, sepals, petals, stamens, etc., are homologous organs."—(GRAY.) The leaf is the typical organ, and all the others are transformed leaves.

Met-a-pep'tone. A substance nearly allied to PEPTONE, which see.

Met-a-phўs'ics. [Lat. **Metaphys'ica**, or **Metaphys'ice**; from the Gr. *μετά*, "after," and *φυσικά*, the "science of physics;" because the study of mind naturally comes after, as it is more difficult than, the science of external nature.] The science which treats of the nature and laws of the mind. "A word employed in popular usage to denote all those inquiries which are conversant about objects other than merely physical and sensible."—(BRANDE.)

Me-tas'ta-sis,* plural **Me-tas'ta-sēs.** [From the Gr. *μεθίστημι*, to "transpose."] The translation, or shifting, of a disease from one part of the body to another, or to some internal organ.

Met-a-stat'ic. [Lat. **Metastat'icus.**] Belonging to metastasis.

Met-a-tar'sal. [Lat. **Metatarsa'lis.**] Belonging to the metatarsus.

Met-a-tar'sus.* [From the Gr. *μετά*, "after," or "below," and *ταρσός*, the "tarsus."] (Fr. *Métatarse*, mȧ'tȧ'tȧRs'.) The group of five cylindrical bones of the foot, between the tarsus and the toes. In Ornithology the term is applied to a single bone ending in three pulley-like processes representing the tarsus and metatarsus together.

Me-tath'e-sis.* [Gr. *μετάθεσις*; Fr. *Métathèse*, mȧ'tȧ-tȧz'.] An operation tending to transfer a disease from a place where it exists to another part where its presence is less injurious.

Met-a-tho'rax, a'cis.* [From the Gr. *μετά*, "after," or "below," and *θώραξ*, the "chest."] The third, or posterior, segment of the thorax of insects.

Met-a-tro'phĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μετά*, implying "change, or perversion," and *τροφή*, "nourishment."] Morbid nutrition.

Met-a-zo'ic. [Lat. **Metazo'icus**; from the Gr. *μετά*, "after," or "below," and *ζώη*, "life."] A term applied to the strata of the more ancient rocks which contain the *débris* of organized bodies, so that one is compelled to regard them as posterior to the appearance of vegetables and animals on the surface of the globe.

Met-en-çeph'a-lon.* [From the Gr. *μετά*, "after," and *ἐγκέφαλον*, the "brain."] A term applied to what is sometimes called the "after-brain," which includes the medulla oblongata, the greater part of the fourth ventricle, and the auditory nerve.

Me'te-or. [Lat. **Meteo'rum**; from the Gr. *μετέωρος*, "aerial," "elevated," "pertaining to the sky."] A body suspended, or in motion, in the atmosphere, there becoming the agent of some phenomenon; also the phenomena which arise in the atmosphere.

Me-te-or'ic. [Lat. **Meteor'icus.**] Belonging to a meteor, or to the sky:—applied to stones which fall from the heavens in certain circumstances, and to waters which accrue from condensation of the vapors suspended in the atmosphere.

Me'te-or-ism. [Lat. **Meteoris'mus**; from the Gr. *μετεωρίζω*, to "raise up."] The secretion of gas or air in the abdomen.

Me'te-or-ite, or Me'te-or-o-lite. [Lat. **Meteorol'ites**; from the Gr. *μετέωρος*, "on high," "aerial," "pertaining to the sky," and *λίθος*, a

"stone."] An aërolite:—a name applied to certain stones which fall from the heavens after the appearance of meteors. "Meteoric stones are specimens of celestial bodies, occasionally sent to us from the heavens. They exemplify the same chemical and crystallographic laws as the rocks of the earth, and have afforded no new element or principle of any kind."—(DANA.) They usually contain metallic iron alloyed with cobalt and nickel. The Texas meteorite of Yale College weighs sixteen hundred and thirty-five pounds.

Me-te-o-rol'o-ğy. [Lat. **Meteorolo'gia**; from the Gr. *μετέωρος*, "aerial," "elevated," "pertaining to the sky," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The science of meteors, or the science which explains the various phenomena of the atmosphere and treats of the changes of the weather. In its extended signification it comprises Climatology and one division of Physical Geography.

Me-thæm'a-ṭa.* [From the Gr. *μετά*, "after," "among," or "between," and *αἷμα*, "blood."] A term applied to the *intermediate* (or capillary) system of blood-vessels. See CAPILLARY.

Meth'od. [Gr. *μέθοδος*; Lat. **Meth'odus.**] A regular order; a proper arrangement; a system; a classification; a mode of doing or saying something with a certain order and according to certain principles.

Me-thod'ic Med'ĭ-cĭne. [Lat. **Medici'na Method'ica.**] Medicine as practised by the sect called *Medici methodici* (Methodists), by exact rules, in opposition to empirical practice.

Meth-od'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Method'icus.**] Conformed to method or rule; observing method; disposed in regular order.

Meth-o-gas-tro'sis.* [From the Gr. *μέθη*, "drunkenness," and the Lat. *gastro'sis*, "disease of the stomach."] Disease of the stomach arising from indulgence in stimulating drinks.

Meth'ol. A hydrocarbon produced in the distillation of wood. It is a colorless liquid.

Meth-o-ma'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μέθη*, "drunkenness," and *μανία*, "madness."] *Mania a potu*, or insanity resulting from drunkenness. Also a morbid craving for intoxicating substances.

Me-thon'ĭ-ca,* or **Glo-rĭ-o'sa.*** A genus of ornamental climbing plants of the order *Liliaceæ*, natives of India and South Africa. They are very poisonous. Their flowers are mostly crimson or yellow.

Methonica Superba.* See GLORIOSA SUPERBA.

Meth'yl. [Lat. **Methy'le.**] A term applied to a radical of pyroxylic spirit. It is a colorless, odorless gas, which burns with a bluish flame, and is a compound of carbon and hydrogen.

Meth-yl'a-mĭne. A group of compounds representing ammonia, in which one, two, or three equivalents of hydrogen are replaced by as many equivalents of methyl.

Meth'y-lēne. [Lat. **Methyle'num**; from *methy'le.*] A certain hypothetical base, supposed to be the radical base of a series of organic compounds.

Meth'ylene, Bī-chlo'ride of. A colorless liquid having an odor resembling that of chloroform. It is said to be a powerful and excellent anæsthetic, but dangerous.

Me-thyl'ic Al'co-hol, Py-rox-yl'ic Spir'it. A substance analogous to ordinary alcohol, found among the products of the distillation of wood. It is a volatile, colorless liquid, burns with a pale flame, and dissolves many substances, potash, soda, resins, etc. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and water. It has been used in medicine, and is reputed to be narcotic, sedative, and anti-emetic.

Methyl'ic E'ther. A colorless gas of an ethereal odor, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and very inflammable. It is a gas even at a low temperature. According to Dr. B. W. Richardson, it is a rapid and safe anæsthetic.

Meth'ў-sis.* [Gr. *μέθυσις.*] Drunkenness, or intoxication.

Me-thўs'tĭ-ca.* [From the same.] Substances employed for the purposes of exhilaration and inebriation.

Métis, mā'tēss'. The French term for HYBRID, which see.

Met-o-pan-trăl'ğĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *metopan'trum*, the "frontal sinus," and the Gr. *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the frontal sinuses.

Met-o-pan-tri'tis, i*dis.** [From the Lat. *metopan'trum*, the "frontal sinus."] Inflammation in the frontal sinuses.

Met-o-pan'tron,* or **Met-o-pan'trum.*** [From the Gr. *μέτωπον*, the "forehead," and *ἄντρον*, a "cave" or "cavity."] The frontal sinus.

Me-to'pon,* or **Me-to'pum.*** [Gr. *μέτωπον*; from *μετά*, "beyond," and *ὤψ*, the "face."] The front, or forehead.

Me'tra.* [Gr. *μήτρα.*] The uterus, or womb.

Me-træ'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and *αἷμα*, "blood."] Turgescence, or swelling of blood, in the womb.

Me-træm-or-rha'ğĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and *αἱμορραγία*, an "eruption of blood."] Hemorrhage from the uterus.

Me-trăl'ğĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the uterus. See HYSTERALGIA.

Me-trăl'ğĭ-cus.* Belonging to metralgia; metral'gic.

Met-ra-næ'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and the Lat. *anæ'mia*, "deficiency of blood."] Want of blood in the uterus.

Met-ra-nas'tro-phe.* [From the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and *ἀναστροφή*, an "inversion."] Inversion of the uterus.

Met-ra-tre'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and the Lat. *atre'sia*, "imperforation."] Imperforation of the uterus. See HYSTERATRESIA.

Me-traux'e.* [From the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and *αὔξη*, "increase."] Hypertrophy of the uterus.

Mètre, mē't'r (French pronunciation mâtr). [From the Gr. *μέτρον*, a "measure."] A French measure, equal to 39.371 (or about 39⅓) inches,—in other words, about an English yard and one-

tenth. It is the unit of length in the Metric System.

Met-rec-to'pĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and *ἔκτοπος*, "out of place."] Displacement, or deviation from the normal position, of the womb.

Met-rec-top'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to metrectopia; metrectop'ic.

Met-rel-co'sis.* [From the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and *ἕλκος*, an "ulcer."] Ulceration of the uterus.

Met-rem-phrax'is.* [From the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and *ἐμφράσσω*, to "obstruct."] Congestion, or an overloaded condition of the blood-vessels and substance, of the uterus, or womb.

Met-rem-phў-se'ma, a*tis.** [From the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and *ἐμφύσημα*, a "windy swelling."] See PHYSOMETRA.

Me-tren'chў-tēs.* [From the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and *ἐγχύω*, to "pour in."] An instrument, or a syringe, for injecting medicated liquors into the uterus.

Metria.* See PUERPERAL FEVER.

Met'ric Sys'tem. The system of weights and measures adopted in France and generally on the Continent of Europe, in order to remove the confusion caused by the great diversity of weights and measures used by different nations. The units of the Metric System are: 1, the *Metre*, the unit of length; 2, the *Are*, the unit of surface, = the square of ten metres; 3, the *Litre*, the unit of capacity; 4, the *Gramme*, the unit of weight. (See GRAMME, LITRE, and METRE.) Each unit has its decimal multiples and submultiples,—that is, weights and measures ten times larger or ten times smaller than the unit of the denomination preceding. These multiples and submultiples are indicated by prefixes placed before the names of the several fundamental units. The prefixes denoting multiples are derived from the Greek language, and are *deca*, ten, *hecto*, hundred, *kilo*, thousand, and *myria*, ten thousand. Those denoting submultiples are Latin,—viz., *deci*, tenth, *centi*, hundredth, and *milli*, thousandth.

Me-trit'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to metritis.

Me-tri'tis, i*dis.** [From the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb."] Inflammation of the womb. See HYSTERITIS, and UTERITIS.

Me-troc'a-çe.* [From the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and *κάκη*, "vice," or "evil."] A putrid or putrescent condition of the uterus, or womb.

Met'ro-car'çĭ-no'ma, a*tis.** [From the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and *καρκίνωμα*, "cancer."] Carcinoma, or cancer, of the womb.

Met-ro-dўn'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Pain in the uterus.

Met-ro-mal-a-co'ma, a*tis.** [From the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and *μαλακός*, "soft."] Morbid softening of the womb.

Met-ro-mal-a-co'sis.* [From the same.] The progress or formation of metromalacoma.

Met-ro-ma'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and *μανία*, "madness."] The same as NYMPHOMANIA, which see.

Me-trom'e-ter. [Lat. **Metrom'etrum**; from the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] The same as HYSTEROMETER, which see.

Met-ro-neū'rĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and *νεῦρον*, a "nerve."] A nervous affection of the womb.

Met-ro-pa-thi'a.* [From the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and *πάθος*, "affection," "disease."] An affection of the womb.

Met-ro-pĕr-ĭ-to-ni'tis, i*dis.** [From the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and the Lat. *peritoni'tis*.] Inflammation of the uterus and peritoneum.

Met-ro-phle-bi'tis, i*dis.** [From the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and the Lat. *phlebi'tis*.] Inflammation of the veins of the womb.

Me-troph'thĭ-sis.* [From the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and *φθίσις*, "wasting."] *Tabes*, or wasting, of the uterus.

Met-ro-ple-tho'ra.* [From the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and *πληθώρα*, "fulness."] A plethoric or congested state of the uterus.

Met-ro-pol'ў-pus.* [From the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and the Lat. *pol'ypus*.] Polypus of the womb.

Met-ro-pў-oph'thĭ-sis.* [From the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," *πύον*, "pus," and *φθίσις*, "consumption."] Purulent *tabes* of the uterus.

Met-ror-rhag'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to metrorrhagy.

Met-ror'rha-gў. [Lat. **Metrorrha'gia**; from the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and *ῥήγνυμι*, to "break forth."] Excessive discharge (usually hemorrhage) from the womb.

Met-ror-rhex'is.* [From the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and *ῥῆξις*, a "rupture."] Rupture of the uterus.

Met-ror-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] A discharge from the uterus, as of blood, mucus, etc.

Met-ror'rho-is, i*dis.** [From the same.] Hemorrhoidal affection of the womb.

Met'ro-sal-pin-gi'tis.* [See next article.] Inflammation of the Fallopian tube.

Met-ro-sal'pinx.* [From the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and *σάλπιγξ*, a "tube."] A name for the Fallopian tube.

Met-ro-scir'rhus.* [From the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and *σκίῤῥος*, a "hard tumor."] Scirrhus of the uterus.

Met'ro-scope. [Lat. **Metrosco'pium**; from the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and *σκοπέω*, to "examine."] An instrument for examining the uterus.

Met-ro-sco'pĭ-a.* [From the same.] Investigation of the uterus; metros'copy.

Met-ro-ste-re'sis.* [From the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and *στέρησις*, "privation."] Extirpation, or removal, of the uterus.

Met'ro-tome. [Lat. **Metrot'omus**; from the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] The same as HYSTEROTOME, which see.

Met-ro-to'mĭ-a.* [From the same.] Metrot'omy. The same as HYSTEROTOMY.

Met-ro-tom'ĭ-cus.* Of, or belonging to, metrotomia.

Met-ry-pĕr-æs-the'sis.* [From the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and the Lat. *hyperæsthe'sis*, "excessive sensibility."] Too great sensibility or irritability of the womb.

Met-rŭ-per-tro'phĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb," and the Lat. *hypertro'phia*, "hypertrophy."] Hypertrophy of the womb.

Meurtrissure, mŭr'trĕ'sŭr'. The French term for CONTUSION, which see.

Mez-e-re'um,* or **Me-ze're-on.*** Pharmacopœial names (U.S. 1870, 1880) of the bark of *Daph'ne mezere'um*, and of other species of *Daphne*. It is used as a diaphoretic, diuretic, and alterative, and sometimes externally as an epispastic. See DAPHNE.

Mezquit. See MESQUITE.

Mī'aśm. [Lat. **Mias'ma, a***tis*; from the Gr. *μαίνω*, to "pollute," to "corrupt."] Floating and impalpable morbific effluvia, the product of decay or putrefaction of animal and vegetable substances. See MALARIA.

Mi-as'ma-ta,* the plural of the Lat. *mias'ma*. See MIASM.

Mī-as-mat'ic. [Lat. **Miasmat'icus.**] Belonging to miasm.

Mī'ca.* [From the Lat. *mi'co*, to "glister."] A mineral of a laminated and glittering appearance. It is one of the constituents of granite. Mica is the name of a group of minerals comprising species named *biotite*, *muscovite*, etc. Common mica (muscovite) occurs in monoclinic crystals, and often in thin plates or scales, which are transparent or translucent, and elastic. It is composed of silica, alumina, and potash. The ordinary light-colored micas are mostly muscovite.

Mi'ca.* [From the Gr. *μικκός*, Doric for *μικρός*, "little."] A term for a crumb, or small portion broken off from anything.

Mi'ca Schist, or **Mi'ca Slate.** A rock which has the same constituents as granite, but has less felspar and more mica. It has a schistose or slaty structure, breaking into thin slabs.

Mī-cā'ceous. [Lat. **Mica'ceus**; from the Lat. *mi'ca*.] Belonging to, or resembling, mica:—applied to minerals that have a foliaceous structure like mica.

Micatio (mi-ka'she-o), **o'nis.*** [From the Lat. *mi'co, mica'tum*, to "glitter," to "flash."] Rapid winking of the eyelids.

Mi-che'lĭ-a.* [Named after *Micheli*, a Florentine botanist.] A genus of lofty trees of the order *Magnoliaceæ*, natives of India and the islands of the Malay Archipelago. The bark of *Michelia montana* is said to have properties like those of cascarilla.

Miche'lia Cham'pa-ca.* A tree of the order *Magnoliaceæ*, a native of India, where it is cultivated for the beauty and perfume of its orange-colored flowers. Its root and flowers are used in medicine. This tree is sacred to Vishnu.

Miche'lia Mon-ta'na.* A tree, a native of India, having properties like those of cascarilla.

Mic. pan. = *Mi'ca pa'nis.** "Crumb of bread."

Mic-ran-a-to'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μικρός*, "small," and the Lat. *anato'mia*, "anatomy."] Microscopic anatomy.

Mic-ran-a-tom'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to micranatomia.

Mic-ran'dra.* A genus of trees of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, comprising two species, *Micrandra Siphonioides* and *Micrandra minor*, natives of Brazil. They abound in milky juice, which, when inspissated, is caoutchouc.

Mic-ris-tol'o-ġy. [Lat. **Micristolo'gia**; from the Gr. *μικρός*, "small," and the Lat. *histolo'gia*, "histology."] The science which treats of the minutest organic fibres.

Microbe, mē'krōb'. [From the Gr. *μικρός*, "little," and *βίος*, "life."] "A term proposed by Sédillot, and now generally adopted, to designate inferior organisms which exist in the state of germ, or in the adult state, in the air, in the water, and on the bodies that surround us, and which produce, as Pasteur has demonstrated, many, if not all, of the infectious and virulent diseases of men and animals."—(LITTRÉ.) See PATHOGENESIS.

Mic-ro-car'pus.* [From the Gr. *μικρός*, "small," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] Having small fruit:—also applied to mosses that have small urns.

Mic-ro-çeph'a-lus.* [From the Gr. *μικρός*, "small," and *κεφαλή*, the "head."] Having flowers disposed in small heads. In Zoology, having a small head.

Mic-ro-ċhe'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μικρός*, "small," and the Lat. *che'mia*, "chemistry."] Minute chemical investigation, respecting, for example, the constitution of the atmosphere, organic, vegetable, and animal juices, etc.; microchemistry. The use of the microscope to ascertain the character of proximate principles which can be obtained only in minute quantity, or of which the crystals are too small to be seen by the naked eye.

Mic-ro-ċhem'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to microchemia; microchemical.

Mic-ro-coc'çi.* [From the Gr. *μικρός*, "small," "minute," and *κόκκος*, a "grain."] Minute creatures found in the sediment of water, supposed by some to be the same as *bacteria*.

Mī'cro-coŝm. [Lat. **Microcos'mus**; from the Gr. *μικρός*, "little," "minute," and *κόσμος*, a "world."] Literally, a "little world." A term applied to man, as presenting in his mind, or organization, an epitome or similitude of the great world, or *Macrocosm*.

Mī-cro-coŝ'mic. [Lat. **Microcos'micus.**] Belonging to a microcosm.

Microcos'mic Salt. A triple salt of soda, ammonia, and phosphoric acid, obtained from urine:—so named because found in the human body.

Mī-cro-coŝ-mog'ra-phy. [Lat. **Microcosmogra'phia**; from the Eng. *mi'crocosm*, and the Gr. *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of the microcosm, or human body.

Mī-cro-coŝ-mol'o-ġy. [Lat. **Microcosmolo'gia**; from the Eng. *mi'crocosm*, and the Gr. *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on the human body, or on man.

Mic'ro-crĭth. [From the Gr. *μικρός*, "small," "minute," and *κριθή*, a "barleycorn," a "grain."] The unit of molecular weight, denoting the half of a hydrogen molecule. See CRITH.

Mic'ro-don, on'tis.* [From the Gr. *μικρός*, "small," and *ὀδούς*, a "tooth."] Having short or small teeth.

Mic'ro-Far'ad. The one-millionth part of a FARAD, which see.

Mic-ro-glos'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μικρός*, "small," and *γλῶσσα*, the "tongue."] Congenital smallness of the tongue.

Mic-ro-graph'ic. [Lat. **Micrograph'icus.**] Belonging to micrography.

Mī-crog'ra-phy. [Lat. **Microgra'phia**; from the Gr. *μικρός*, "minute," and *γράφω*, to "write."] An account of microscopic investigations. A description of bodies which are visible only with the aid of a microscope.

Mic'ro-lĭne. A variety of potash-felspar identical with orthoclase in chemical composition. It occurs in crystals, some of which are of a beautiful copper-green color. It is called *Amazon stone*, from its having been first found near the river Amazon, in South America.

Mī-crol'o-ġy. [Lat. **Microlo'gia**; from the Gr. *μικρός*, "minute," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The doctrine or science of minute objects, as microscopical animals and plants.

Mī-crom'e-ter. [Lat. **Microm'etrum**; from the Gr. *μικρός*, "minute," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for measuring small distances:—usually applied to an apparatus placed in the field of view of a telescope or a microscope. An instrument for ascertaining the dimensions of very minute objects under the microscope.

Mī-cro-met'ric. Belonging to the micrometer.

Mic-ro-pet'a-lus.* [From the Gr. *μικρός*, "small," and *πέταλον*, a "petal."] Having short or small petals.

Mic-roph-thăl'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μικρός*, "little," and *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye."] A morbid shrinking or wasting of the eyeballs.

Mī-cro-phyl'lous. [Lat. **Microphyl'lus**; from the Gr. *μικρός*, "little," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] Having small leaves.

Mic'ro-phyte. [From the Gr. *μικρός*, "small" or "minute," and *φυτόν*, a "plant."] A term applied to the microscopic spores of plants (a kind of fungus), which are supposed by some to constitute the germs of certain malarial diseases.

Mī-crop'sĭ-a,* or **Mī-cro'pĭ-a.*** [From the Gr. *μικρός*, "small," and *ὄψις*, "sight."] An affection of the eye in which objects appear smaller than they really are.

Mī'cro-pyle. [Lat. **Microp'yla**; from the Gr. *μικρός*, "little," and *πυλή*, a "gate."] The orifice of a seed. The orifice of the ovule is called the *micropyle* after it is closed in the seed.

Mī'cro-scope. [Lat. **Microsco'pium**; from the Gr. *μικρός*, "minute," and *σκοπέω*, to "see," to "examine."] An optical instrument by which minute objects, scarcely or not at all visible to the naked eye, may be distinctly seen. It forms on the retina a magnified image of the object. Microscopes are divided into two kinds,—*simple* and *compound*. Some of the latter will magnify about three thousand diameters.

Mī-cro-scop'ic, Mī-cro-scop'ic-al. [Lat. **Microscop'icus**; from the same.] Relating to a microscope; like a microscope; so minute that it can only be seen by means of a microscope.

Mī-cros'co-pў. [From the same.] The art of using microscopes; observation or scientific investigation by means of the microscope.

Mic-ro-sper'mus.* [From the Gr. *μικρός*, "minute," and *σπέρμα*, a "seed."] Having very small seeds or grains.

Mic-ro-sphўx'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μικρός*, "little," and *σφύξις*, the "pulse."] Smallness and weakness of pulse.

Mic'ro-spo'ron.* [From the Gr. *μικρός*, "small," and *σπόρος*, a "spore."] The fungus-plant of *Tinea versicolor*. See PHYTOSIS.

Mic-ro-sta'ċhў-us.* [From the Gr. *μικρός*, "little," and *στάχυς*, an "ear," or "spike."] Having flowers disposed in small spikes.

Mic'tion. [Lat. **Mic'tio, o'nis**; from *min'go*, *mic'tum*, to "pass water."] The act of passing water.

Mic-tu-rĭ'tion. [Lat. **Micturi'tio, o'nis**; from *mictu'rio*, to "desire to make water."] The act of making water; a constant inclination to pass water.

Micturi'tion, Dis-or'ders of. One of the most common of these is irritability of the bladder, rendering it difficult or painful to retain the urine any considerable length of time. This difficulty is a usual occurrence with men in advancing years. It may also arise from catarrh of the bladder at other periods of life. See VESICAL CATARRH.

Retention of urine, a troublesome and often distressing affection, is nearly always caused by mechanical obstruction, such as a stricture of the urethra, an enlarged prostate, or some kind of tumor. In such cases the use of the catheter is, for the most part, the only remedy affording complete relief, though opium in full doses is often useful in palliating the distress, and it may greatly mitigate, if it does not completely relieve, stricture of the urethra. (See STRANGURY.) What is termed incontinence of urine—that is, inability to retain it—often arises from the want of tonicity in the vesical muscles, so that the bladder is unable to empty itself, and then overflows involuntarily. In such cases the frequent use of the catheter may be necessary. Some medicine calculated to increase the tonicity of the bladder may occasionally prove useful.

Mid'rib. The middle or main rib of a leaf.

Mid'riff. [Anglo-Saxon *mid*, "middle," and *hrif*, the "belly."] The diaphragm.

Mid'wife. [Lat. **Obstet'rix, ĭcis**; Fr. *Sage-Femme*, sȧzh fȧm, or *Accoucheuse*, ȧ'koo'shuz'.] A woman who delivers women with child; a female obstetrician.

Miel, me-ĕl'. The French term for "honey." See MEL.

Mignonette. See RESEDA ODORATA.

Migraine, mē′grān′. The French term for HEMICRANIA, and MEGRIM, which see.

Mī-grā′tion. [Lat. **Migra′tio, o′nis;** from *mi′gro, migra′tum,* to "remove from one place to another."] The passage or flight from one country to another:—applied particularly to migratory animals. Birds and fishes are the animals that migrate most extensively.

Mī′grą-to-rў. [Lat. **Migrato′rius;** from the same.] Passing instinctively and habitually from one region or latitude to another on account of the change of the season, as certain kinds of birds. In the temperate zones birds migrate from north to south, or from south to north.

Mi-ka′nĭ-ą Gua′co.* A climbing plant of the order *Compositæ,* a native of South America. It is regarded as an efficacious antidote for the bite of venomous serpents. It has also been used as a febrifuge. See GUACO.

Mil′dew. [Ger. *Mehl-Thau,* māl′tŏw, "flour-dew;" Fr. *Nielle,* nē′ĕl′.] A disease of plants, produced by minute parasitic fungi. The term is properly applied to white moulds which affect the leaves of plants. It is also extended to the dark mildew of wheat, and to dark spots on linen kept in damp places.

Mil-ĭ-a′rĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *mil′ium,* "millet."] (Fr. *Miliaire,* mē′le′ĕR′.) Also called **Fe′bris Mil-ĭ-a′ris.*** Miliary fever, a disease attended with eruption of small pimples resembling millet-seed, generally associated with profuse sweating, and sometimes with pyrexia. The pimples are red at first, but afterwards are filled with a white transparent fluid. They dry up quickly, and fall off in scales. A genus of the order *Exanthemata,* class *Pyrexiæ,* of Cullen's nosology.

Miliary Fever. See MILIARIA.

Mil′ĭ-tą-rў Med′ĭ-cĭne, Mil′itary Sur′ġe-rў. [Lat. **Medici′na Milita′ris.**] The treatment of the diseases and wounds of soldiers,—of which some of the former, and most of the latter, are peculiar to military life.

Milium.* See GRUTUM, and AQUULA.

Milk. [Lat. **Lac, Lac′tis;** Gr. *γάλα, γάλακτος;* Fr. *Lait,* lą.] A fluid secreted by the mammary glands of the female of *Mammalia.* According to Brande, a thousand parts of skimmed milk contain nine hundred and twenty-nine parts of water, twenty-eight parts of curd, thirty-five parts of sugar, and six parts of lactic acid. Cream is composed of about forty-five one-thousandths of butter, thirty-five one-thousandths of curd, and nine hundred and twenty one-thousandths of whey. Among the components of fresh milk are casein and various salts, carbonates, phosphates, and chlorides. Milk contains nearly all the elements which are essential constituents of the human body, and is an excellent food. "It is constituted essentially of four elements, albuminoid, fatty, saccharine, and saline, and therefore contains all the materials necessary for the growth and nutrition of tissues."—(BARTHOLOW.) A French commission fixed the minimum standard of good milk at 88.5 per cent. of water, 4 per cent. of casein, 3 per cent. of butter, and 4.5 per cent. of lactin.

Milk-Bearing. See LACTIFEROUS.

Milk-Blotch. See PORRIGO LARVALIS.

Milk, Deficiency of. See AGALACTIA.

Milk, Excessive Flow of. See GALACTIRRHŒA.

Milk Fe′ver. [Lat. **Fe′bris Lac′tea.**] A fever accompanying or preceding the secretion of milk in women soon after delivery.

Milk of Sulphur. [Lat. **Lac Sul′phuris.**] Precipitated sulphur.

Milk-Pump. See ANTLIA LACTEA.

Milk-Scab. See PORRIGO LARVALIS.

Milk-Sick′ness. An endemic disease occasionally occurring in the Western States, including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, etc., resulting, it is supposed, from the milk being poisoned by something eaten by the cow.

Milk-Teeth. The first, or temporary, teeth.

Milk′-Tree. A popular name of several species of trees which yield a milky juice. Among them is the *Tanghinia lactaria.* See also BROSIMUM GALACTODENDRON, and COW-TREE.

Milk′-Weed. A popular name of several species of *Asclepias.*

Milk′-Weed Family. A synonyme of the order *Asclepiadaceæ.*

Milk′wort. A popular name of several species of *Polygala.*

Milky Way. See GALAXY.

Mil′le-ped, or **Mil′lĭ-pĕde.** [Lat. **Mil′lepes, e***dis;* from *mille,* a "thousand," and *pes,* a "foot."] A name applied to several insects having a multitude of feet.

Mil′ler-īte. A native sulphide of nickel, occurring usually in capillary or needle-like crystals, which are rhombohedral, also in columnar crusts and radiated. It is a valuable ore of nickel, containing 64 per cent. of that metal.

Mil′let. A popular name of several species of graminaceous plants, particularly *Panicum miliaceum.* Indian Millet is *Sorghum vulgare.* The seeds of millet are edible.

Mil′lĭ-gramme. [From the Lat. *mille,* a "thousand," and the Fr. *gramme.*] A French weight, the one-thousandth part of a gramme,—equal to 0.015 of a grain avoirdupois, or one sixty-sixth of a grain troy.

Millilitre, mil′le-le′tęr or mēl′lē′lētR′. [From the Lat. *mille,* a "thousand," and the Fr. *litre.*] A French measure of capacity, the one-thousandth part of a litre,—equal to 0.0610 of an English cubic inch.

Millimetre, mil′le-mē′tęr. [From the Lat. *mille,* a "thousand," and the Fr. *mètre.*] (Fr. *Millimètre,* mēl′lē′mêtR′.) A French measure, the one-thousandth part of a metre,—equal to 0.039, or one twenty-sixth, of an English inch.

Milt. The same as SPLEEN, which see.

Mil-to′nĭ-ą.* A genus of beautiful orchids, mostly natives of Brazil, having large flowers the predominant colors of which are purple and yellow. They are epiphytes.

Mĭ-met′ic. [Lat. **Mimet′icus;** from the Gr. *μίμησις,* an "imitation."] Resembling or imitating others.

Mĭ-mo'sa.* A Linnæan genus of the class *Polygamia*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. It comprises many (about two hundred) species of herbs or shrubs, mostly natives of tropical regions. The common sensitive plant is *Mimo'sa pudi'ca*, an exotic. Its leaves close in the evening, and are very sensitive to the touch. Several other species of Mimosa are sensitive.

Mimo'sa Cat'e-chu.* Another name for the *Acacia Catechu*.

Mimo'sa Ni-lot'ĭ-ca,* Mimo'sa Sen'e-gal.* Synonymes for the *Acacia vera*.

Mĭmo'se-æ.* A sub-order of the order *Leguminosæ*, comprising the species which have regular flowers, exserted stamens which are hypogynous and often very numerous, bipinnate leaves, and a straight embryo.

Mim'u-lus.* [From the Gr. *μμώ*, an "ape."] Monkey-Flower. A genus of herbs of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*, comprising many species which are natives of the United States and have handsome flowers.

Mim'ulus Mos-cha'tus.* Musk Plant, a native of North America, cultivated for ornament. It bears yellow flowers, and has a strong smell of musk.

Mim'u-sops.* A genus of trees of the order *Sapotaceæ*, comprising about thirty species, natives of Brazil, Guiana, Australia, the East Indies, etc. Several species afford hard and durable timber. A species found in Surinam is called the Bully Tree. It bears delicious fruit.

Mim'usops E-len'gi.* A tree, a native of Ceylon, yielding a hard, durable timber, and bearing fragrant flowers. Oil is obtained from its seeds.

Mim'usops Sie'be-ri,* or A'chras Mammo'sa.* A small tree, a native of the West Indies and Key West, Florida. It bears a plum-like edible fruit.

Min. = *Min'imum.** See MINIM.

Min-der-e'ri Spir'ĭ-tus.* [From *Min'derer*, or *Mindere'rus*, who first exhibited it.] The *Li'quor Ammo'niæ Aceta'tis* ("Solution of the Acetate of Ammonia"). It is a valuable diaphoretic, and is much used in fevers and inflammatory diseases.

Mine. [Fr. *Mine*, mĕn, or *Minière*, me'ne'aiR'; low Latin *Mine'ra*.] A deposit of metal, metallic ore, or mineral matter; a subterranean excavation for the exploitation of metals, ores, etc.; a cavern, or pit.

Minerai, mĕn'rā'. The French name for ORE.

Min'er-al. [Lat. **Minera'lis**; from *mi'na*, a "mine."] Literally, "belonging to a mine," and originally applied especially to metallic ores. The term now denotes any homogeneous inorganic substance found in or on the earth. Minerals constitute one of the three grand divisions of nature, called the mineral kingdom. "The most universal of all facts about minerals is that they are crystalline in texture."—(DANA.) A simple mineral has a definite chemical composition. An aggregate of several simple minerals not chemically combined is called a *rock*.

Min'eral Green. A hydrated subcarbonate of copper, used as a pigment.

Min'eral Oil. A common name for petroleum.

Min'eral Pitch. A species of solid bitumen.

Min'eral Tar. The *Petro'leum Barbaden'se*.

Min'eral Tur'pen-tine. A substance obtained from coal oil, and used in painting as a substitute for turpentine. It is the same as rectified benzine.

Mineral Waters. See AQUÆ MINERALES.

Min-er-al-ĭ-zā'tion. [Lat. **Mineraliza'tio, o'nis**; from *minera'le*, a "mineral."] The state or process of a metallic substance being deprived of its usual properties by combination with some other substance.

Min'er-al-ized. Changed to mineral by impregnation with mineral matter. Also disguised in character by combination with other substances:—thus used with regard to metals when combined with sulphur, carbon, etc.

Min-er-a-log'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Mineralog'icus.**] Belonging to Mineralogy.

Min-er-ăl'o-gist. [From MINERALOGY, which see.] One who is well skilled or versed in Mineralogy.

Min-er-ăl'o-gy. [Lat. **Mineralo'gia**; from *minera'le*, a "mineral," and the Gr. *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The science which treats of the properties, composition, relations, and classification of minerals. It is a branch of Natural History.

Min-er-og'ra-phy. [Lat. **Minerogra'phia**; from *minera'le*, a "mineral," and the Gr. *γράφω*, to "write."] Essentially the same as MINERALOGY.

Min'ĭ-ate. [Lat. **Minia'tus**; from *min'ium*, "red lead."] Vermilion-colored; scarlet mixed with yellow.

Min'im. [Lat. **Min'imum**; from *min'imus*, the "smallest," implying that it is the smallest liquid measure.] The sixtieth part of a fluidrachm,—nearly equivalent to a drop.

Min'ĭ-um.* The red oxide of lead; red lead; a bright red pigment.

Min-o-rā'tion. Mild purgation, without pain, by means of laxatives or minoratives.

Mĭ-nor'a-tĭve. [Lat. **Minorati'vus**; apparently from *mi'nor*, "less," as tending to reduce the system.] A term applied to a mild laxative.

Mint. The common name for the genus *Mentha*; also *Mentha piperita*, or peppermint.

Mint Fam'ĭ-lў. A name used by Dr. Gray as a synonyme of the order *Labiatæ*.

Mĭ-nu'tĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *minu'tus*, "small," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having small flowers.

Minyanthe.* See MENYANTHES.

Mĭ'o-çene. [From the Gr. *μείων*, "less," "fewer," and *καινός*, "recent."] A term applied to the middle tertiaries:—so called because they contain fewer recent shells than the Pliocene, or upper tertiaries.

Mĭ-rab'ĭ-lis.* Marvel of Peru. A genus of plants of the order *Nyctaginaceæ*, natives of the warm parts of America. The roots of *Mirabilis dichotoma* and *Mirabilis Jalapa* are purgative. The latter is cultivated in gardens, and is called Four-o'Clock, because its flowers open about four P.M.

Mirage, mĕ′rȧzh′. (Fr.) An optical illusion which is produced by unequal refraction in the lower strata of the atmosphere, and which causes remote objects on the sea or land to be seen double, or to appear to be suspended in the air. When inverted images are formed, the Italians give it the name of *Fata Morgana* (fȧ′tȧ mor-gȧ′nȧ).

Mir′ror. [Lat. **Spec′ulum**; Fr. *Miroir*, mĕR′-wȧR′.] A plate of glass or polished metal, capable of reflecting the images of objects. When the material is glass, one of its surfaces is covered with an amalgam of mercury and tin, or sometimes with silver. Mirrors are important parts of many optical instruments. See SPECULUM.

Mis-an′thro-pȳ. [Lat. **Misanthro′pia**; from the Gr. *μῖσος*, "hatred," and *ἄνθρωπος*, "man."] Hatred of mankind or their society.

Miscarriage. See ABORTION.

Mis-e-re′re Me′ī* (*i.e.*, "Have mercy on me"). A name for *Iliac passion*, because of its torments.

Mis-lac-tā′tion. [Lat. **Mislacta′tio**, *o′nis*.] A defective or vitiated condition of milk:—the same as GALACTIA.

Mismenstruation. See PARAMENIA.

Mismicturition. See PARURIA.

Mis-ogʹ′y-nous. [Lat. **Misogʹ′ynus**; from the Gr. *μῖσος*, "hatred," and *γυνή*, a "woman."] Hating women.

Mis-op-sy′ehĭ-ȧ.* [From the Gr. *μῖσος*, "hatred," and *ψυχή*, "life."] Hatred or weariness of life; melancholy, with disgust of life.

Misossification. See PAROSTIA.

Mis-o-zo′ī-ȧ.* [From the Gr. *μῖσος*, "hatred," and *ζωή*, "life."] Hatred or disgust of life.

Mis-pick′el. Arsenical Iron Pyrites, a native compound of arsenic, iron, and sulphur. It occurs crystallized in trimetric rhombic prisms.

Mist. = *Mistu′ra.** A "mixture."

Miš′tle-toe, Miš′el-toe, or **Mis′sel-to.** [Lat. **Vis′cum Al′bum.**] A parasitical shrub, growing on the branches of many kinds of trees, and well known in connection with the Druidical ceremonies. The powder of its leaves has been used as a remedy in epilepsy. Its root penetrates the bark, and engrafts itself into the wood, to which it becomes united as firmly as a natural branch.

Mis′tletoe Fam′ĭ-lȳ. A synonyme for the order *Loranthaceæ*.

Mis-tu′ra.* [From the Lat. *mis′ceo*, *mis′tum* or *mix′tum*, to "mix," to "mingle."] (Fr. *Mixture*, mĕks′tüR′, and *Potion*, po′se-ôN′.) A mixture. A fluid composed of two or more ingredients.

Mistu′ra Am-mo-ni′ȧ-ci.* "Ammoniac Mixture." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made of four parts of ammoniac and one hundred parts of water. Rub the ammoniac with the water, gradually added, until they are thoroughly mixed, and strain. The present four-per-cent. officinal mixture is slightly stronger than that of 1870. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of ammoniac, one hundred and twenty grains; water, half a pint. Add the water gradually to the ammoniac, rubbing them together until they are thoroughly mixed, and strain.

Mistu′ra A-mȳg′dȧ-læ.* "Almond Mixture." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made of sweet almond, six parts; acacia, in fine powder, one part; sugar, three parts; and distilled water, one hundred parts. This mixture may be used as an agreeable, nutritive demulcent in catarrhal and dysenteric affections. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of sweet almond, half a troyounce; gum arabic, in fine powder, thirty grains; sugar, one hundred and twenty grains; distilled water, eight fluidounces. Having blanched the almond, add the gum arabic and sugar, and beat them in a mortar until they are thoroughly mixed; then rub the mixture with the distilled water, gradually added, and strain.

Mistu′ra As-ȧ-fœt′ĭ-dæ.* "Asafetida Mixture." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a four-per-cent. mixture of asafetida. Rub the asafetida with the water, gradually added, until they are thoroughly mixed, and strain. The present mixture is a little stronger than that of 1870, which contained three per cent. of asafetida. It is less stimulant than the tincture, and more prompt in its action than the pill. It is often employed as an enema. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of assafetida, one hundred and twenty grains; water, half a pint. Add the water gradually to the assafetida, and rub them together until they are thoroughly mixed.

Mistu′ra Ehlo-ro-for′mi.* "Chloroform Mixture." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made of purified chloroform, eight parts; camphor, two parts; fresh yolk of egg, ten parts; and water, eighty parts. This mixture affords an easy and agreeable method of administering camphor and chloroform jointly. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of purified chloroform, half a troyounce; camphor, sixty grains; the yolk of one egg; water, six fluidounces. Rub the yolk in a mortar, first by itself, then with the camphor previously dissolved in the chloroform, and, lastly, with the water, gradually added, so as to make a uniform mixture.

Mistu′ra Cre′tæ.* "Chalk Mixture." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made of compound chalk powder, twenty parts; cinnamon-water, forty parts; and water, forty parts. Rub the powder with the cinnamon-water and water, gradually added, until they are thoroughly mixed. It is much employed in looseness of the bowels accompanied with acidity. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of prepared chalk, half a troyounce; glycerin, half a fluidounce; gum arabic, in fine powder, one hundred and twenty grains; cinnamon-water, water, each four fluidounces. Rub the chalk and gum arabic with the water, gradually added; then add the other ingredients, and mix the whole together.

Mistu′ra Di-ȧ-bol′ĭ-cȧ.* "Diabolical Mixture." A nauseous mixture sometimes given, in

small doses, to persons feigning disease, but so frequently repeated as to maintain the taste of its nauseous components, and thus to provoke a confession.

Mistu'ra Fer'ri Com-pos'ĭ-ta.* "Compound Iron Mixture." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for Griffith's Mixture, composed of sulphate of iron, six parts; myrrh, eighteen parts; sugar, eighteen parts; carbonate of potassium, eight parts; spirit of lavender, fifty parts; rose-water, nine hundred parts. This is a good tonic in debility of the digestive organs. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of myrrh, sugar, each sixty grains; carbonate of potassium, twenty-five grains; sulphate of iron, in coarse powder, twenty grains; spirit of lavender, half a fluidounce; rose-water, seven fluidounces and a half. Rub the myrrh, sugar, and carbonate of potassium with the rose-water, gradually added, then with the spirit of lavender, and, lastly, with the sulphate of iron, and pour the mixture immediately into a bottle, which must be well stopped.

Mistu'ra Fer'ri et Am-mo'nĭ-i Aç-e-ta'tis.* "Mixture of Acetate of Iron and Ammonium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for Basham's Mixture. Take of tincture of chloride of iron, two parts; diluted acetic acid, three parts; solution of acetate of ammonium, twenty parts; elixir of orange, ten parts; syrup, fifteen parts; water, fifty parts: to make one hundred parts. To the solution of acetate of ammonium, previously mixed with the diluted acetic acid, add the tincture of chloride of iron, and afterwards the elixir of orange, syrup, and water, and mix the whole thoroughly.

Mistu'ra Glўç-ўr-rhi'zæ Com-pos'ĭ-ta.* "Compound Mixture of Glycyrrhiza." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for Brown Mixture. Take of pure extract of glycyrrhiza, three parts; sugar, three parts; acacia, in fine powder, three parts; camphorated tincture of opium, twelve parts; wine of antimony, six parts; spirit of nitrous ether, three parts; water, seventy parts: to make one hundred parts. Rub the extract of glycyrrhiza, sugar, and acacia with the water, gradually added; then add the other ingredients, and mix the whole thoroughly. This is a very popular cough mixture. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of liquorice, in fine powder, sugar, in coarse powder, gum arabic, in fine powder, each half a troyounce; camphorated tincture of opium, two fluidounces; wine of antimony, a fluidounce; spirit of nitrous ether, half a fluidounce; water, twelve fluidounces. Rub the liquorice, sugar, and gum arabic with the water, gradually added; then add the other ingredients, and mix the whole together.

Mistu'ra Mag-ne'sĭ-æ et As-a-fœt'ĭ-dæ.* "Mixture of Magnesia and Asafetida." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for Dewees's Carminative. Take of carbonate of magnesium, five parts; tincture of asafetida, seven parts; tincture of opium, one part; sugar, ten parts; distilled water, a sufficient quantity to make one hundred parts. Rub the carbonate of magnesium and sugar in a mortar with the tincture of asafetida and tincture of opium. Then gradually add enough distilled water to make the mixture weigh one hundred parts.

Mistu'ra Po-tas'sĭ-i Ci-tra'tis.* "Mixture of Citrate of Potassium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for Neutral Mixture. Take of fresh lemon-juice, strained, one hundred parts; bicarbonate of potassium, about ten parts, or a sufficient quantity. Add the bicarbonate of potassium gradually to the lemon-juice until it is neutralized. It is an excellent refrigerant diaphoretic, adapted to almost all cases of fever with a hot, dry skin. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of lemon-juice, fresh, half a pint; bicarbonate of potassium, a sufficient quantity. Add the bicarbonate of potassium gradually to the lemon-juice, until the acid is completely neutralized; then strain through muslin.

Mistu'ra Rhe'i et So'dæ.* "Mixture of Rhubarb and Soda." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made of bicarbonate of sodium, thirty parts; fluid extract of rhubarb, thirty parts; spirit of peppermint, thirty parts; and water, a sufficient quantity to make one thousand parts. Dissolve the bicarbonate of sodium in five hundred parts of water. Add the fluid extract of rhubarb and the spirit of peppermint, and, lastly, enough water to make the mixture weigh one thousand parts. It is given to children as a stomachic and carminative.

Mis-tu'ræ,* the plural of MISTURA, which see.

Mitch-el'la Re'pens.* Partridge-Berry, a trailing evergreen herb, of the order *Rubiaceæ*, a native of the United States. It bears twin flowers, the ovaries of which unite and form one berry-like, red fruit, which is edible.

Mith'rĭ-date. [Lat. **Mithrida'tium**; said to have been invented or used by the celebrated *Mithrida'tes*, King of Pontus.] A preparation of numerous ingredients, formerly regarded as an antidote against poisons, but now little used.

Mit'ĭ-gāt-ing. [Lat. **Mit'igans, an'tis**; from *mit'igo*, to "assuage."] Allaying, or palliative: —applied to remedies which lull, assuage, or soothe pain.

Mit-ĭ-gā'tion. [From the same.] Alleviation; the act of mitigating or relieving.

Mi'tra.* [From the Gr. *μίτρα*, a "mitre," or "turban."] A term applied to the hat of mushrooms when it is low, thick, round, and plaited. In Surgery, a fillet or bandage applied on the head. In Zoology, a genus of Univalve Mollusks.

Mī'tral. [Lat. **Mitra'lis**; from *mi'tra*, a "turban," or "mitre."] Belonging to a mitre, or shaped like a mitre.

Mi'tral Valves. A term applied to the left auriculo-ventricular valves, from their shape.

Mit-rĭ-for'mis,* or **Mĭt'rĭ-form.** [From the Lat. *mi'tra*, a "turban," or "mitre," and *for'ma*, "form."] Having the form of a mitre or peaked cap:—applied to parts of plants.

Mitt. = *Mit'te,** "send;" *Mitta'tur,** or *Mittan'tur,** "let there be drawn."

Mitt. Sang. = *Mitta'tur san'guis.** "Let blood be drawn."

Mixed Fe'ver. [Lat. **Syn'oeĥus.**] A mixture of the symptoms of inflammatory and typhus fever, being a combination of *synocha* and *typhus*.

Mixtura.* See MISTURA.

Mix'ture. [Lat. **Mixtu'ra**; from *mis'ceo*, *mix'tum*, to "mix."] (Fr. *Mélange*, mā'lôNzh', and *Mixture*, mĕks'tür'.) The act of mixing, or the state of being mixed; a compound of several ingredients; a medley. In Chemistry, a substance formed by the mingling of different substances which are not chemically combined or altered by chemical affinity.

Mne-mon'ic, ne-mon'ik. [Lat. **Mnemon'icus.**] Belonging to mnemonics.

Mnemonics, ne-mon'iks. [Lat. **Mnemon'ica**, or **Mnemon'ice**; from the Gr. *μνήμη*, the "memory."] The art of memory, or of remembering.

Mo-bil'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Mobil'itas, a'tis**; from *mob'ilis*, "movable."] A capability of motion; ability or tendency to move with rapidity or ease; tendency to change. Mobility is one of the general properties of matter. It is generally believed by scientists that absolute freedom from motion does not exist in the universe. See MOTION.

Moccason-Flower. See CYPRIPEDIUM ACAULE.

Moeh'lĭ-um.* [Gr. *μοχλίον*, diminutive of *μοχλός*, a *vectis*, or "lever."] A small *vectis*,—an instrument used in obstetrical surgery.

Moeh'lus.* [Gr. *μοχλός*.] The *vectis*, or lever.

Moc-Main. The produce of the *Bombax heptaphyllum*, being a white shining substance of great lightness and elasticity.

Mo-dec'a.* A genus of climbing shrubs of the order *Papayaceæ*, natives of tropical Asia and Africa. The *Modecca integrifolia* and *Modecca palmata* are said to be used in medicine.

Mod'el. [Lat. **Mod'ulus**, a "measure."] A pattern in reduced size of something to be formed or copied on a larger scale; a mould, as for castings; a representation or structure in miniature; an example; a standard.

Mod-ĭ-fĭ-cā'tion. The act of modifying or altering; a variation; a mode.

Mod'ĭ-fy. [From the Lat. *mo'dus*, a "measure," "proper measure," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] To adapt; to differentiate; to moderate, or alter; to impress any mode, accident, or outward quality upon.

Mo-dī'o-lar. [Lat. **Modiola'ris.**] Belonging to the *modiolus*; having the form of the nave of a wheel.

Mo-dī'o-lĭ-form. [Lat. **Modiolifor'mis**; from *modi'olus*, a "small measure," also the "nave of a wheel."] Having the shape or form of the nave of a wheel; formed like a hub:—applied to parts of plants.

Mo-di'o-lus.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *mo'dius*, a "measure."] Literally, a "small measure;" also the "nave of a wheel:"—applied to the central pillar of the *cochlea* of the ear.

Mo'dĭ-us.* The chief Roman measure for things dry. It was equal to one-third of a cubic foot, and rather more than an English peck.

Mod. præs. = *Mo'do præscrip'to.** "In the manner directed."

Mod-u-lā'tion. [Lat. **Modula'tio**; from *mod'ulor*, *modula'tus*, to "measure sounds," to "play a tune."] The act of modulating; the art or act of inflecting the voice or any musical instrument musically; the musical rising and falling of the voice; also a sound modulated.

Mo'dus Op-e-ran'di.* "Mode of operating." The manner in which a thing is done.

Moëlle, mo'ĕl'. The French term for MARROW, which see.

Mœ'sa Lan-ce-o-la'ta.* A shrub of the order *Myrsinaceæ*, a native of Abyssinia. It bears a fruit called SOARIA, which see.

Mo'la.* A molar tooth. The patella, or kneepan. Also a shapeless, fleshy mass in the uterus. See MOLE (Lat. *Moles*).

Mo'lar. [Lat. **Mola'ris**; from *mo'la*, a "mill."] A term applied to the grinder teeth.

Mo'lar Glands. Two small bodies placed between the masseter and buccinator muscles, having the orifice of their excretory duct opposite the last molar tooth.

Mo'lar Teeth. [Lat. **Mola'res Den'tes**; Fr. *Dents molaires*, dôN mo'lĕR'.] The grinders, or double teeth, situated in the back part of the jaw.

Mo-lăr-ĭ-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *mola'ris*, "molar," and *for'ma*, "form."] Resembling the molar teeth.

Mo-las'ses. The uncrystallizable part of the juice of the sugar-cane:—also called *Melasses* and *Treacle*.

Mole. [Anglo-Saxon *Maal* or *Mal*, a "spot" or "mark."] A small brownish spot (Lat. *næ'vus*, or *mac'ula*) on the skin, generally presenting a few hairs. In Zoology, the genus *Talpa*. The mole is an insectivorous mammal of subterranean habits. It perforates the soil near the surface in a horizontal direction.

Mole. [Lat. **Mo'les**,—*i.e.*, a "mass."] A name applied to a fleshy mass or tumor sometimes found in the uterus. See MOLA.

Molecula.* See MOLECULE.

Mo-lec'u-lar. [Lat. **Molecula'ris**; from *molec'ula*, a "molecule."] Belonging to a molecule; consisting of molecules.

Molec'ular At-trac'tion. [Lat. **Attrac'tio Molecula'ris.**] The power supposed to be inherent in molecules of matter, which exerts itself at distances inappreciable, or at the point of contact, and inclines them to combine one with the other,—*i.e.*, cohesion.

Mol'e-cule. [Lat. **Molec'ula**; diminutive of *mo'les*, a "mass."] A "little mass." The smallest particle of matter. The molecule of any substance is by some chemists defined as "the smallest portion of that substance to which can be attributed all the chemical properties of the substance." "A molecule is the smallest quantity of any substance which can exist by itself,

and which can enter into or leave a chemical change."—(BARKER.) A molecule is made up of atoms, the number of which varies in different bodies. Elementary molecules are mostly diatomic. The term *molecule* is applied in Medicine to that exceedingly minute body, in morbid products, in which we can discover no determinate external circle and internal centre. Also the same as BLASTODERM, which see.

Mol'ecules, Con-stit'u-ent. The molecules of each element comprised in an integrant molecule of a compound.

Mol'ecules, In'te-grant. The smallest particles into which it is conceivable to divide a simple body, or a compound body without resolving it into its elements.

Mo-len-dĭ-n̤ā'ceous. [Lat. **Molendina'ceus**; from *molendi'num*, a "mill."] Resembling a windmill:—applied to seeds having many wings.

Mo-li'men, lim'inis.* [From the Lat. *mo'lior*, to "labor," to "struggle."] An effort; struggle, or endeavor.

Moli'men Hæm-or-rhag'ĭ-cum,* or **Moli'men Men-stru-a'le.*** The menstrual period or effort.

Mol-lĭ-ne'dĭ-a.* A genus of trees and shrubs of the order *Monimiaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of South America. Some of them are highly aromatic, like the nutmeg.

Mollities,* mol-lish'e-ēz. [From the Lat. *mol'lis*, "soft."] Softness; tenderness.

Mollities Cerebri.* See SOFTENING OF THE BRAIN.

Molli'ties Os'sium* (ŏs'se-um or osh'e-um). "Softening of the Bones." (Fr. *Ostéomalacie*, os'tā'o'mă'lă'sē'.) A disease in which the bones become preternaturally flexible, either from an inordinate absorption or an imperfect secretion of the phosphate of lime.—(MAYNE.) According to Virchow, it is produced simply by the conversion of bone into medullary tissue.

Mol-lus'ca,* or **Mol'lusks.** [From the Lat. *mol'lis*, "soft."] The second of the four great primary divisions of animals, having soft bodies, and no internal skeletons. Their structure is a soft, fleshy bag, containing the stomach and viscera, without a radiate structure, and without articulations. In nearly all the species the animal is protected by a calcareous external shell, as the oyster. Mollusks are the subjects of the science of Conchology. They are divided into three classes,—*Cephalopoda*, *Gasteropoda*, and *Acephala*.

Mol-lus'cous. [Lat. **Mollus'cus**; from the same.] Relating to the *Mollusca*.

Mol-lus'cum.* [From the same.] A disease of the skin in which numerous atheromatous tumors occur, varying in size from a pea to a pigeon's egg:—so called because the tumors resemble in consistency the bodies of molluscous animals. They possess little sensibility, without constitutional disturbance, and have apparently no natural termination.

Mollusks. See MOLLUSCA.

Mol-uc-çen'se Lig'num.* "Moluccа Wood." The wood of the *Croton Tiglium*:—also called *Lig'num Pava'næ*.

Mo'ly, yos.* [Gr. μῶλυ.] The specific name of a species of garlic; the *Allium Moly* of Linnæus.

Molybdæna,* or **Molybdænum.*** See MOLYBDENUM.

Mo-lyb'dāte. [Lat. **Molyb'das, a'tis.**] A combination of molybdic acid with a base.

Mol-yb-de'num. [Lat. **Molybdæ'num**, or **Molybdæ'na**; from the Gr. μόλυβδος, "lead," from the resemblance of the ore to lead.] A brittle metal which occurs in a mineral called *molybdenite*. It is an element, and a very hard, white metal, which does not occur native, and is not much used in a metallic state. Specific gravity, 8.6. It is unaltered by exposure to the air at ordinary temperatures, and is very difficult to fuse. Molybdenite is a native sulphide of molybdenum, which resembles graphite in color, metallic lustre, etc.

Mo-lyb'dic. [Lat. **Molyb'dicus.**] Belonging to molybdenum:—applied to an acid obtained from it.

Mo-lyb-do-col'ĭ-ca.* [From the Gr. μόλυβδος, "lead," and the Lat. *col'ica*, "colic."] Molybdocolic. Lead-colic, a bowel-complaint which is the effect of lead-poison.

Mo-lyb-do-i'dēs.* [From the Gr. μόλυβδος, "lead," and εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling lead; molyb'doid.

Mo-lyb-don'o-sos,* or **Mo-lyb-don'o-sus.*** [From the Gr. μόλυβδος, "lead," and νόσος, "disease."] Lead-disease, or lead-colic.

Mo-lyb-do-spas'mus.* [From the Gr. μόλυβδος, "lead," and the Lat. *spas'mus*, a "spasm."] Cramp or spasm caused by the poisonous influence of lead.

Mo-lyb'dous. [Lat. **Molybdo'sus**; from *molybdæ'num*.] Belonging to molybdenum.

Mo-men'tum.* [From the Lat. *mo'men*, a "motion," or "impulse."] The momentum of a body is the product of its weight (or mass) and its velocity. The term *momentum* is synonymous with the phrase *quantity of motion*.

Mo-mor'dĭ-ca.* [Perhaps from the Lat. *mor'deo*, preterite *momor'di*, to "bite."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Monœcia*, natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*. It comprises many species, natives of the tropical parts of both hemispheres. Some of them are cultivated for ornament. Their fruits are generally purgative.

Momor'dica Bal-sa-mi'na.* Balsam-Apple, a climbing herbaceous plant, a native of India, having an acrid and poisonous fruit.

Momor'dica Cha-ran'tĭ-a.* A native of India, cultivated for its ornamental fruits, which are orange-yellow.

Momor'dica Cŏ-lin'drĭ-ca.* A plant which has a bitter and purgative fruit. The fruit of *Momordica purgans* is also used as a drastic purgative.

Momor'dica El-a-te'rĭ-um.* A name for the plant which produces the wild or squirting cucumber. See ELATERINUM.

Mon-a-can'thus.* [From the Gr. *μόνος*, "alone," "single," "only one," and *ἀκανθα*, a "spine."] Having but one spine; monacanthous.

Mon'ad. [Lat. **Mo'nas, a***dis*; from the Gr. *μονάς, μονάδος*, a "unit."] An ultimate atom; a primary constituent of matter:—also applied to the most minute of the *Infusoria*. In Chemistry, a monad is an element equivalent in combining or displacing power to an atom of hydrogen. The monads are hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, silver, and thallium. See MONATOMIC.

Mon-a-del'phĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μόνος*, "alone," or "single," and *ἀδελφός*, a "brother."] The sixteenth class in the Linnæan system of plants, including those whose filaments are united in a single brotherhood,—that is, set, or column.

Mon-a-del'phous. [Lat. **Monadel'phius**; from the same.] Having a single brotherhood; having the filaments all united in one set, usually forming a tube; monadel'phious. See MONADELPHIA.

Mo-nan'drĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," and *ἀνήρ*, a "man," or "male."] The first class in the Linnæan system of plants, including those which have only one stamen in each flower.

Mo-nan'drous. [Lat. **Monan'drius**; from the same.] Having a single stamen; monandrious.

Mo-nar'da.* [After *Monardes*, a Spanish botanist.] A genus of plants of the order *Labiatæ*, comprising several species natives of the United States. They are odorous herbs. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the herb of *Monar'da puncta'ta*, or Horsemint, a native of New York, New Jersey, etc. It is stimulant and carminative.

Monar'da Did'ў-ma.* The systematic name of Oswego Tea or Balm, a native of New York, Ohio, etc. It is cultivated for the beauty of its flowers, which are red.

Monar'da Fis-tu-lo'sa.* Wild Bergamot, or Horsemint, an herb, a native of the Northern and Western United States. It is aromatic and odorous, and has been used in intermittent fevers.

Mon-a-tom'ic. A term applied in Chemistry to an element of which one atom saturates only one atom of hydrogen. Monatomic bodies are *Monads*. See MONAD.

Monesia,* mo-ne'she-a. An astringent vegetable substance, said to be obtained from the bark of *Chrysophyllum glycyphlœum*, a tree of Brazil. It occurs in cakes of a dark brown color, soluble in water, and very brittle. The taste, at first sweet, soon becomes astringent, and leaves in the fauces a persistent acridity. Monesia is employed internally in dysentery, diarrhœa, scrofula, dyspepsia, and hæmoptysis. It appears to be a moderate stomachic excitant, a general alterative, and an astringent. Its virtues are supposed to depend on tannin and a principle called *monesin*.

Mo-ne'sin, or **Mo-ne'sĭne.** An acrid principle obtained from monesia, and considered identical with *saponin*. It occurs in transparent yellowish scales which are friable and easily reduced to a white powder. It is soluble in alcohol and in water. Its medical virtues are similar to those of monesia, and it is employed for the same diseases. It is said to be a powerful oxytocic.

Mon-ĭ-lif'er-us,* or **Mo-nil'ĭ-fer.*** [From the Lat. *moni'le*, a "necklace," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing a necklace or something resembling a necklace:—applied to plants.

Mo-nil'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Monilifor'mis**; from *moni'le*, a "necklace," and *for'ma*, a "form."] Formed like a necklace; cylindrical or terete and contracted at intervals:—applied to parts of plants.

Mon-ĭ-lig'er-us.* [From the Lat. *moni'le*, a "necklace," and *ge'ro*, to "carry."] Moniliger-ous. The same as MONILIFERUS.

Mo-nil-ĭ-o-i'dēs.* [From the Lat. *moni'le*, a "necklace," and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a necklace.

Monimiaceæ,* mo-nim-e-a'she-ē. [From *Monim'ia*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of exogenous, aromatic trees and shrubs, found in South America, Australia, etc. It comprises the *Boldoa* or *Peumus*, *Mollinedia*, etc.

Mo'nism. [From the Gr. *μόνος*, "alone," "one," "single."] The doctrine that matter and mind are essentially one and the same.

Monkey-Flower. See MIMULUS.

Monk's'-hood. The *Aconitum Napellus*; aconite, or wolf's-bane.

Mon-ni'na Pol-ў-sta'chĭ-a.* A beautiful plant of the order *Polygalaceæ*, a native of Peru. The bark of its root is astringent and is used in medicine.

Mon-nī'nine. A resinoid substance extracted from the root of *Monnina polystachia*. It is acrid, bitter, and soluble in alcohol and in water.

Mon-o-bās'ic. [Lat. **Monobas'icus**; from the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," and the Lat. *ba'sis*, a "base."] Having a single base:—applied to certain chemical substances.

Mon-o-blep'sis.* [From the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," and *βλέπω*, to "behold."] A state of vision in which objects are distinct only when one eye is used.

Mon'o-carp, or **Mon-o-car'pon.*** [See MONOCARPIC.] An annual plant; a plant which bears fruit only once.

Monocarpian. See MONOCARPIC.

Mon-o-car'pic, or **Mon-o-car'pous.** [From the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] Bearing fruit only once:—also applied to a plant which bears a single fruit or solitary fruits.

Mon-o-car'pous. [Lat. **Monocar'peus.**] See MONOCARPIC.

Mon-o-çeph'a-lous. [Lat. **Monoceph'alus**; from the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," and *κεφαλή*, the "head."] Bearing a single head, as certain flowers.

Mon-o-chla-mўd'e-ous. [Lat. **Monochlamyd'eus**; from the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," and *χλαμύς*, a "short cloak."] Having a single floral envelope,—*i.e.*, apetalous.

Mon-o-ehō'rĭ-ą Vaġ-ĭ-na'lis.* An aquatic plant of the order *Pontederaceæ*, a native of India, having hollow leaf-stalks. It is used by the Hindoos as a remedy for diseases of the liver and stomach.

Mon-o-ehro-mat'ic. [From the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," and *χρῶμα*, "color."] Having but one color.

Mon-o-ehron'ic. [Lat. **Monochron'icus**; from the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," and *χρόνος*, "time."] Existing at one and the same time:—applied to organic remains.

Mo-noc'la-dus.* [From the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," and *κλάδος*, a "branch."] Bearing but one branch.

Mon-o-clin'ic. [From the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," and *κλίνω*, to "incline."] A term applied to a system of crystallization having only one oblique inclination among the three made by the intersecting axes. The three axes are unequal, and one of the axial intersections is oblique.

Mon-o-clĭ'nous. [Lat. **Monoclin'ius**; from the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," and *κλίνη*, a "bed."] A term applied to plants having both sexes in the same flower; hermaphrodite.

Mon-o-cot-ŷ-le'don, on*is*.* [From the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," and *κοτυληδών*, a "cotyledon."] A plant having only one cotyledon:—applied in the plural (*Monocotyled'ones*) to a class of plants, now generally called Endogens.

Mon-o-cot-ŷ-led'o-nous. [Lat. **Monocotyledo'neus**, or **Monocotyled'onus**; from *monocotyle'don*.] Having but one cotyledon. This term was employed by Jussieu to denote endogenous plants.

Mo-noc'ra-nus.* [From the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," and *κράνος*, a "helmet," or "headpiece," or perhaps from *κρανίον*, the "cranium."] A monster-fœtus with a single mass of brain.

Mo-noc'u-lus.* [From the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," and the Lat. *oc'ulus*, the "eye."] Also termed **Sim'plex Oc'u-lus** (*i.e.*, "Single Eye"). A bandage used in *fistula lacrymalis*, and other diseases of the eye, to cover one eye.

Mon'o-çŷst. [From the Gr. *μόνος*, "alone," "one," and *κύστις*, a "bladder," a "cyst."] A term applied to a tumor consisting of only one cyst. See POLYCYSTIC.

Mon-o-did'ŷ-mus.* [From the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," and *δίδυμος*, "twin."] One of twins.

Mon-o-do'ra My-ris'tĭ-ca.* Jamaica Nutmeg, a small tree of the order *Anonaceæ*, found in Jamaica. Its seeds contain an aromatic oil which imparts to them the odor and flavor of nutmegs.

Monœcia,* mo-ne'she-ą. [From the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," "only one," and *οἰκία*, a "house" or "family."] Literally, "having one house or family;" because the male and female flowers are found on the same plant, thus forming but one family (see DIŒCIOUS). The twenty-first class in the Linnæan system of plants, comprising those which have the stamens and pistils in separate flowers on the same plant.

Mo-nœ'cious. [Lat. **Monœ'cius**; from the same.] (Fr. *Monoïque*, mo'no'ĕk'.) Having one house:—applied to a class of plants (see MONŒCIA); also to flowers that are unisexual,—*i.e.*, having stamens but no pistil, or having pistils but no stamen.

Mo-nœ'cious-lў Po-lўg'ą-mous. A term applied to plants that have perfect and imperfect (unisexual) flowers on the same individual.

Mon-o-gam'ic. [For etymology see next article.] Having the flowers distinct from each other and not collected in a head or *capitulum*. Such flowers are not solitary, but may be clustered in a raceme, corymb, etc.

Mo-nog'ą-mous. [Lat. **Monog'amus**; from the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," and *γάμος*, "marriage."] A term applied to an animal which cohabits with a single female; also to a compound flower in which the florets are all of the same sex.

Mon-o-ġen'e-sis.* [From the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," and *γένεσις*, "generation."] A name given to direct sexual generation of animals which are all generated in the same manner and all pass through the same phases of evolution without reproducing before they have arrived at the stage in which their sexual organs are developed. The *Vertebrata* and *Insecta* are produced by monogenesis. The term is also used to denote the theory that all men have a common origin,—that they are all descended from the same created pair, or have been developed from a single animal.

Mon'o-graph. [From the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," "alone," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A treatise or memoir on a single subject, on a single genus or species of animals, plants, etc. A treatise on a single disease or medical subject is called a medical monograph.

Mo-nog'ra-phў. The same as MONOGRAPH. Also the art or act of writing monographs.

Mon-o-ġўn'ĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," "only one," and *γυνή*, a "woman," or "female."] The name given by Linnæus to the first order in each of the first thirteen classes of plants, comprising such as have only one pistil in each flower.

Mo-noġ'ў-nous. [Lat. **Monogyn'ius**; from the same.] Having one pistil or style; monogynious. A flower which has only one style is monogynous, even though it has several carpels.

Mo-noi'cous. The same as MONŒCIOUS, which see.

Mon-o-loc'u-lar. [Lat. **Monolocula'ris**; from the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," "only one," and the Lat. *loc'ulus*, a "cell."] Having only one cavity or cell; one-celled:—applied to cystic tumors so constituted.

Mon-o-ma'nĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," "only one," and *μανία*, "madness."] A kind of insanity in which the patient is irrational on one subject only, on all others clear and correct. This term has been employed by various writers to denote different kinds of insanity; but authors now generally agree in using it to indicate a partial insanity, in which the patient can converse and act rationally to some extent. The term is falling into disuse on account of its vagueness.

Mon-o-ma'nĭ-ac. [Lat. **Monomani'acus**; from *monoma'nia*, "madness on one subject."] A person laboring under monomania.

Mo-nom'y-us.* [From the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," "only one," and *μῦς*, a "muscle."] Having but one muscle:—applied in the plural neuter (*Monom'ya*) to an order of the *Conchifera*.

Mon-o-pĕr-ĭ-an'the-us.* [From the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," *περί*, "around," and *ἄνθος*, a flower."] The same as MONOCHLAMYDEOUS, which see.

Mon-o-pet'a-lous. [Lat. **Monopeta'leus**, or **Monopet'alus**; from the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," and *πέταλον*, a "petal."] Having but one petal, or several petals more or less united; gamopetalous. The term *Monopet'alæ* is applied by some botanists to a section of angiospermous, exogenous plants.

Mon-o-pho'bĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μόνος*, "alone," and *φόβος*, "fear."] A mental affection in which there is a morbid fear of being alone.

Mon-o-phyl'lous. [Lat. **Monophyl'lus**; from the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] Having but one leaf:—applied to a calyx when the sepals are united,—*i.e.*, *monosepalous*; also to a plant which has only one leaf, as the *Aralia nudicaulis*.

Mon-o-phy'o-dont.* [From the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," "only one," *φύω*, to "generate," and *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, a "tooth."] A mammal which produces but one set of teeth, as the sloth.

Mon-o-po'dĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," and *πούς*, a "foot."] A monstrosity having only one foot, or having the lower extremities united. The same as SYMPODIA, which see.

Mo-nop'ter-us.* [From the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," and *πτερόν*, a "wing."] Having but one wing:—applied to certain seeds.

Mo-nor'chis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," and *ὄρχις*, a "testicle."] A term applied to one in whom a single testicle has descended into the scrotum, or who has been deprived of one by accident or by an operation.

Mon-o-sep'a-lous. [Lat. **Monosep'alus**; from the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," and the Lat. *sep'alum*, a "sepal."] A calyx the sepals of which are united is called monosepalous, or, more correctly, gamosepalous.—(GRAY.)

Mon-o-sper'mal, or **Mon-o-sper'mous.** [Lat. **Monosper'mus**; from the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," and *σπέρμα*, a "seed."] Having only one seed; one-seeded.

Mo-nos'po-rus.* [From the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," and *σπορά*, a "seed."] A term applied to any conceptacle of a cryptogamous plant which contains but a single sporule.

Mon-o-sta'chy-us.* [From the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," and *στάχυς*, an "ear."] Having but one spike:—applied to certain plants.

Mo-nos'tĭ-chous. [From the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," and *στίχος*, a "line."] A term applied to leaves disposed in one vertical rank, or arranged in one row.

Mon-o-stig'ma-tus.* [From the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," and *στίγμα*, a "stigma."] Having but one stigma; monostig'matous:—applied to a pistil or style.

Mon-o-stȳ'lous. [Lat. **Monosty'lus**; from the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," and *στῦλος*, a "style."] Having but one style:—applied to an ovary.

Mon-o-thal'a-mus.* [From the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," and *θάλαμος*, a "bed."] Having but one unilocular shell; monothal'amous:—applied to an order of Mollusks.

Mo-not'o-mous. [Lat. **Monot'omus**; from the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] Having a single cleavage-face:—applied to minerals.

Mon-o-trem'a-tous. [Lat. **Monotrem'atus**; from the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," and *τρῆμα*, an "opening."] Having only one opening or vent for semen, urine, and excrements.

Mon'o-treme. [Lat. **Monotre'ma**, *atis*.] A name for a monotrematous animal. See MONOTREMATOUS.

Mon-ot'ro-pa.* [From the Gr. *μόνος*, "one," and *τρόπος*, a "turn."] A genus of parasitic herbs of the order *Ericaceæ*, comprising several species natives of the United States.

Monot'ropa U-ni-flo'ra.* The systematic name of the Indian Pipe, a singular leafless plant, destitute of verdure, a native of many States of the Union. The whole plant is waxy-white.

Monotropaceæ,* mon'o-tro-pa'she-ē. [From *Monot'ropa*, one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous parasitical plants, natives of Europe, Asia, and North America; more properly, a sub-order of *Ericaceæ*.

Mon'o-tȳpe. [From the Gr. *μόνος*, "single," and *τύπος*, a "type."] A species which is the sole representative of a genus.

Mon-o-tȳp'ic, or **Mon-o-tȳp'ĭ-cal.** [From the same.] A term applied to a genus which consists of a single species; also to the species which is the sole representative of a genus; also to a genus comprising several species so constructed as to form a very distinct group.

Mon-ox'ide. A synonymous term for a protoxide.

Monro's Foramen. See FORAMEN OF MONRO.

Monsel's Solution. See LIQUOR FERRI SUBSULPHATIS.

Mon-soon'. A periodical tropical wind which prevails in the Indian Ocean and blows about six months in one direction and the next six months in the opposite direction.

Mon'ster. [Lat. **Mon'strum**, plural **Mon'stra.**] Originally, anything prodigious or ominous. A huge, or deformed, animal; a young animal born with a redundancy or deficiency, a confusion or transposition, of parts; a *lusus naturæ*.

Mon-ste'ra De-liç-ĭ-o'sa.* An herbaceous plant of the order *Araceæ*, a native of Mexico. It bears a succulent fruit with a luscious pine-apple flavor.

Mon'stra,* gen. **Mon-stro'rum**, the plural of the Lat. *mon'strum*. See MONSTER.

Mon-stros'ĭ-tȳ. [From the same.] An unnatural deviation from the usual structure or form.

Mons Ven'e-ris.* The eminence in the upper and anterior part of the pubes of women.

Mon-tic'o-lus.* [From the Lat. *mons, mon'tis*, a "mountain," and *co'lo*, to "inhabit."] Living or growing on mountains:—applied to animals and plants.

Moon. [Lat. **Lu'na**; Fr. *Lune*, lün.] A satellite which revolves around a planet. Our moon is distant two hundred and forty thousand miles from the earth, has a diameter of two thousand one hundred and sixty miles, and performs a revolution in twenty-seven and one-third days. The time from one new moon to the next new moon is twenty-nine and one-half days, and this time is called a *lunar month*.

Moon-Seed. See MENISPERMUM.

Moorhead. See ALEMBIC.

Moose'-Wood. A common name of *Dirca palustris*.

Mo'ra Ex-cel'sa.* A large timber-tree of the order *Leguminosæ*, a native of Guiana, where it forms large forests in which no other trees grow. Its wood is very tough, and is excellent for ship-building. Its bark is astringent.

Moraceæ,* mo-ra'she-ē. A natural order of exogenous trees and shrubs, natives of the tropical and temperate parts of Asia and America. It comprises the Mulberry (*Mo'rus*), the Fig (*Fi'cus Car'ica*), and the Banyan-tree (*Fi'cus In'dica*). Caoutchouc is an abundant product of the *Fi'cus elas'tica*. Gray includes *Ficus* and *Morus* under the order *Urticaceæ*.

Mor'al In-san'ĭ-tў. That species of insanity in which the intellectual faculties appear to have sustained but little injury, but the feelings and affections are perverted and depraved.

Mor'bi,* gen. **Mor-bo'rum**, the plural of MORBUS, which see.

Mor'bid. [Lat. **Mor'bidus**; from *mor'bus*, a "disease."] (Fr. *Morbeux*, moR'bUh'.) Diseased, or pertaining to disease. *Morbid* is used as a technical or scientific term in contradistinction to the term *healthy*, as in the phrases *Morbid Anatomy*, *morbid secretion*, etc.

Mor'bid Tem'per-a-ture. The difference either above or below the natural temperature of the body, as ascertained by the thermometer placed in the axilla or under the tongue of a patient. The natural temperature is from 96° to 98° Fahrenheit.

Mor-bid'ĭ-tў. [From the same.] A term employed to denote the amount of disease or illness existing in a given community; and as "mortality" expresses the death-rate, so "morbidity" indicates the sick-rate, whether the disease be fatal or not.

Mor-bif'ic. [Lat. **Morbif'icus**; from *mor'bus*, "disease," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] Inducing, or causing, disease.

Morbific Fungi. See PATHOGENESIS.

Mor-bil'li,* gen. **Mor-bil-lo'rum** (found only in the plural). [Diminutive of the Lat. *mor'bus*, a "disease."] A name for *Rubeola*, or measles. See RUBEOLA.

Mor-bil'lous. [Lat. **Morbillo'sus**; from *morbil'li*, "measles."] (Fr. *Morbilleux*, moR'bē'yUh'.) Belonging to the measles; measly.

Mor'bus,* plural **Mor'bi.** The Latin term for a disease or sickness.

Morbus Brightii.* See BRIGHT'S DISEASE, and NEPHRITIS.

Mor'bus Ca-du'cus.* "Falling Disease or Sickness." A name for EPILEPSY, which see.

Morbus Cæruleus.* See CYANOSIS.

Morbus Coxarius,* or **Morbus Coxarum.*** See COXALGIA.

Mor'bus Găl'lĭ-cus.* "French Disease." A name for SYPHILIS, which see.

Mor'bus Her-cu'le-us.* "Herculean Disease." A name for EPILEPSY.

Mor'bus In'dĭ-cus.* "Indian Disease." A name for SYPHILIS, which see.

Mor'bus In-fan'tĭ-lis.* "Infantile Disease."

Mor'bus Mag'nus.* "Great or Mighty Disease." Names for EPILEPSY, which see.

Mor'bus Ni'ger.* "Black Disease." See MELÆNA.

Mor'bus Pe-dic-u-la'ris.* "Lousy Disease." See PHTHIRIASIS.

Mor'bus Re'gĭ-us.* "Royal Disease." A name for ICTERUS, which see.

Mor'bus Sa'cer.* "Sacred Disease." A name given to epilepsy, because epileptics were sometimes supposed to be divinely inspired. See EPILEPSY.

Mor-dā'cious. [Lat. **Mor'dax, a'cis**; from *mor'deo*, to "bite."] Biting; pungent.

Mor'dant. [From the Lat. *mor'deo*, to "bite;" hence, "to take a firm hold."] A substance, used by dyers, which combines with the fabric to be dyed, in order to fix the coloring-matter. The most important mordants are alumina, oxide of tin, and oxide of iron.

More dict. = *Mo're dic'to.** "In the manner directed."

Morgag'ni (mor-gän'yee) **Co-lum'næ Rec'tæ.*** "Straight Columns of Morgagni." The longitudinal plicæ of the rectum.

Morgag'ni Li'quor.* "Liquor of Morgagni." Called also **Hu'mor of Morgag'ni.** A small quantity of fluid between the crystalline lens and its capsule, discovered by Morgagni.

Morgag'ni, Si'nus-es of. Three small dilatations at the beginning of the aorta, first pointed out by Morgagni.

Morgue, moRg. (Fr.) [From the Persian *marg*, "death."] A dead-house, or place where dead bodies that have been found are exposed, in order to be recognized.

Mo'rĭ-a. [Gr. *μωρία*.] Foolishness; fatuity.

Mo-rĭ-bun'dus.* [From the Lat. *mo'rior*, to "die."] Dying; ready to die.

Mo-rĭ-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *mo'rum*, a "mulberry."] In Botany, having the form of a mulberry.

Mo-rin'da.* A genus of plants (mostly trees or shrubs) of the order *Rubiaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of tropical parts of Asia and Africa. The fruits of *Morin'da citrifo'lia* and *Morin'da umbella'ta* are reputed to be vermifuge.

The root and bark of these and other species are used as dye-stuff.

Morin'da Roy'oc.* A shrub, the root of which is said to be purgative and vermifuge.

Mo-rin'ga.* A genus of trees, which some botanists refer to the order *Leguminosæ*, comprising several species, natives of the East Indies, North Africa, etc. A fixed oil, called *Oil of Ben*, is obtained from the seeds of the *Moringa pterygosperma* and *Moringa aptera*, found in India, Arabia, etc.

Moringaceæ,* mor-in-ga'she-ē. A natural order of exogenous trees, found in the East Indies and Arabia. It consists of a single genus, the *Morin'ga*, which has been used as a remedy in diseases of the urinary organs.

Mo-rĭ-o-plas'tĭ-çē.* [From the Gr. *μόριον*, a "part," and *πλαστικός*, "forming."] The restoration of lost parts.

Morning-Glory. See IPOMŒA.

Mor-o-co-mi'um.* [From the Gr. *μώρος*, "idiotic," and *κομέω*, to "cure."] A lunatic asylum, or house for the reception and treatment of the insane.

Mor-o-do-chi'um.* [From the Gr. *μώρος*, "idiotic," and *δέχομαι*, to "admit."] The same as MOROCOMIUM, which see.

Mo-ro-no'be-a Coc-cin'e-a.* Hog-Gum Tree, a large tree of the order *Clusiaceæ*, a native of Brazil, Jamaica, etc. It yields a medicinal yellow resin, which is used as a substitute for balsam of copaiba.

Morphæa. See MORPHŒA.

Mor'phĭ-a,* Morphi'na,* or **Mor'phĭne.** [From the Lat. *Mor'pheus*, the god of sleep or dreams.] A vegetable alkaloid, the most important narcotic principle of opium. It is mostly given in the form of acetate, sulphate, or muriate, which are very similar in their action. Morphia is in many cases preferable as an anodyne to opium, because it is less apt to constipate the bowels and to produce headache or other unpleasant effects. It is, moreover, less likely to be rejected by an irritable stomach than opium or laudanum. Morphia is the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for morphine.

Morphiæ Acetas.* See MORPHINÆ ACETAS.

Morphiæ Murias.* See MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORAS.

Morphiæ Sulphas.* See MORPHINÆ SULPHAS.

Mor-phi'na.* "Morphine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an alkaloid prepared from opium. It is in the form of white, shining, prismatic crystals, or a crystalline powder, permanent in the air, odorless, having a bitter taste and an alkaline reaction.

Mor-phi'næ A-ce'tas.* "Acetate of Morphine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a white or yellowish-white, crystalline or amorphous powder, slowly losing acetic acid when kept for some time and exposed to the air, having a faintly acetous odor and a bitter taste. This salt is designated *Morphiæ Acetas* in the Pharmacopœia of 1870. This and the other officinal salts of morphine are of identical medical value. They are often exhibited by subcutaneous injection.

Morphi'næ Hy-dro-chlo'ras.* "Hydrochlorate of Morphine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for white, feathery, flexible, acicular crystals, of a silky lustre, permanent in the air, odorless, having a bitter taste, and soluble in water. This is identical with the officinal *Morphiæ Murias* of 1870. Its medical virtues are similar to those of the acetate and sulphate.

Morphi'næ Sul'phas.* "Sulphate of Morphine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for white, feathery, acicular crystals, of a silky lustre, permanent in the air, odorless, having a bitter taste, and soluble in water. This sulphate is denominated *Morphiæ Sulphas* in the Pharmacopœia of 1870. This and the other officinal salts of morphine have the same medical virtues, and are preferred to the alkaloids.

Mor'phĭne, or **Mor'phin.** The same as MORPHIA, which see.

Mor'phœ-a.* [Etymology uncertain.] A term formerly applied to a kind of leprosy, but more recently used to denote a circumscribed form of scleroderma. Four different varieties have been recognized,—*alba*, *nigra*, *tuberosa*, and *atrophica*.

Mor-pho-graph'ic. [Lat. **Morphograph'icus.**] Belonging to morphography.

Mor-phog'ra-phy. [Lat. **Morphogra'phia**; from the Gr. *μορφή*, a "form," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of the external forms of plants or animals.

Mor-pho-log'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Morphologʒ'icus.**] Relating to morphology.

Mor-phol'o-gy. [Lat. **Morpholo'gia**; from the Gr. *μορφή*, a "form," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The science of form in the organic kingdom. That part of Botany which treats of the forms and transformations of organs, and of the relations between one form and another. Morphology, as applied to plants, is analogous to the comparative anatomy of animals.

Mor-phol'y-sis.* [From the Gr. *μορφή*, a "form," and *λύω*, to "dissolve."] The destruction of form or organization.

Mor-pho-met'rĭ-cal. [Lat. **Morphomet'ricus.**] Belonging to morphometry.

Mor-phom'e-try. [Lat. **Morphome'tria**; from the Gr. *μορφή*, a "form," and *μετρέω*, to "measure."] The art of measuring or ascertaining the external form of objects.

Mor-pho-no'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μορφή*, a "form," and *νόμος*, a "law."] The science of the laws of formation; morphon'omy.

Mor-pho'sis.* [From the Gr. *μορφόω*, to "form."] A morbid formation; organic disease. In Botany, the manner of development; the order or mode in which organs form themselves.

Morrhuæ Oleum.* See OLEUM MORRHUÆ.

Mor. sol. = *Mo're soli'to.** "In the usual way."

Mors,* gen. **Mor'tis.** [From the Gr. *μόρος*, "fate," or "destiny."] The absolute cessation of life; death.

Mor'sus Di-ab'o-li.* "Devil's Bite." A ridiculous name sometimes applied to the *fimbriæ* of the Fallopian tubes.

Mor'tal. [Lat. **Morta'lis**; from *mors, mor'tis*, "death."] Subject to death; destined to die. Also fatal; causing death.

Mor-tal'ĭ-tȳ. [From the same.] The condition of one who is mortal; subjection to death; frequency of death. Also used as synonymous to *death-rate*,—*i.e.*, the proportional number of persons who, in a given population, die in a year or other given time, or the proportion of persons dying to those surviving under given circumstances.

Mor'tar. [Lat. **Morta'rium**; Fr. *Mortier*, moR'te-å'.] A vessel used in Pharmacy for pulverizing solid substances. It is usually made of marble or iron, and sometimes of porcelain.

Mor-tĭ-fĭ-cā'tion. [Lat. **Mortifica'tio, o'nis**; from *mors, mor'tis*, "death," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] The loss of vitality in, or death of, a part.

Mor'tu-a-rȳ. [Lat. **Mor'tuus**, "dead."] Pertaining to the dead, or to funerals. Also a cemetery.

Mo'rus.* Mulberry. A genus of trees of the Linnæan class *Monœcia* and the natural order *Urticaceæ* or *Moraceæ*, comprising several species, natives of Asia, the United States, etc. The leaves of *Morus alba* and *Morus multicaulis* are the chief food of silk-worms.

Mo'rus Ni'gra.* The systematic name of the Black Mulberry-Tree, a native of the Levant. It is cultivated for its fruit, which is prized as a dessert-fruit, and its juice is used in Pharmacy for flavoring, etc. A syrup made from the juice is an agreeable addition to gargles. Mulberries are refreshing and laxative. The bark and root of this tree are purgative and vermifuge.

Mo'rus Ru'bra.* Red Mulberry, a tree indigenous in the United States. It bears a dark-purple edible fruit.

Mo'rus Tinc-to'ri-a.* [From the Lat. *tin'go, tinc'tum*, to "dye," to "stain."] The plant which yields the yellow dye called fustic. The same as MACLURA TINCTORIA, which see.

Morve, moRv. The French term for "glanders." See EQUINIA.

Mo-sa'ic Gold. [Lat. **Au'rum Musi'vum.**] The alchemical name of the bisulphuret of tin. It is produced in flakes of a gold color, and is used as a pigment.

Mosa'ic Sil'ver. [Lat. **Argen'tum Musi'vum.**] A compound made of bismuth and tin melted together, with the addition of quicksilver: —used as a silver color.

Mos-ċha'tus.* Having the smell of musk: —applied to certain plants.

Mos-ċhif'er-us.* [From the Lat. *mos'chus*, "musk," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing, or yielding, musk.

Mos'ċhus.* [Arab. *Mosch.*] "Musk." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the dried secretion from the preputial follicles of *Moschus moschiferus*. It is peculiarly adapted for cases which call for the united influence of a highly diffusible stimulant and powerful antispasmodic. Such are low cases of typhous disease accompanied with subsultus tendinum, tremors, and singultus.

Mos'ċhus Mos-ċhif'er-us.* The animal from which musk is obtained; the musk-deer, a native of Asia.

Moss, Bog. See SPHAGNUM.

Moss, Iceland. See CETRARIA ISLANDICA.

Moss, Long. See TILLANDSIA.

Moss, Pec'to-ral. A common name for the *Li'chen pulmona'rius.*

Mosses. See MUSCI.

Moth'er-Wat'er. The residual fluid after evaporating sea-water, or any other solution containing salts, and taking out the crystals.

Moth'er's Mark. A name applied to any of the appearances included under the term *Næ'vus mater'nus.*

Motherwort. See LEONURUS.

Mo-til'ĭ-tȳ. [Lat. **Motil'itas**; from *mo'veo, mo'tum*, to "move."] Power of moving; voluntary motion; the power of performing movements of the different parts or of the body as a whole: —sometimes applied to contractility.

Mo'tion. [Lat. **Mo'tio, o'nis**; from *mo'veo, mo'tum*, to "move."] (Fr. *Mouvement*, moov'-mŏN'.) Motion is the most general phenomenon with which we are acquainted. It is the natural state of matter, and an essential condition of animal life. "The fundamental idea of a simple movement is that it is relative,—*i.e.*, it must have reference to some point and some direction which may be supposed fixed." Absolute motion is, of course, indefinable. Motion and force are the subjects of the science of Dynamics. The term *motion* is employed in Animal Physiology to denote the following phenomena:—

1. *Voluntary Motion.* The spontaneous act of the will of the individual: a function attached to the brain.

2. *Excited Motion*, or that of the *reflex function*, as in the closure of the larynx on the contact of acrid vapors, of the pharynx on that of food, etc.: a function of the spinal marrow.

3. *Motion of Irritability*, as the action of the heart, the intestinal canal, etc.: a function of the *muscular fibre.*

4. *Ciliary Motion.* The peculiar vibrating motion of the *cilia* of animals.

Mo'tive. [From the same.] Inducement; cause of motion; incentive; that which determines or moves the will.

Mo'tor,* plural **Mo-to'rēs.** [From the same.] A mover:—applied to muscles, etc.

Mo-to'rēs,* gen. **Mo-to'rum,** the plural of MOTOR.

Moto'res Oc-u-lo'rum.* "Movers of the Eyes." The third pair of nerves, distributed on the muscles that move the eyeball.

Mo'to-rȳ. [From the Lat. *mo'veo, mo'tum*, to "move."] Causing motion:—applied to nerves which convey to the muscles the peculiar stimulus which excites motion.

Mou-cen'na,* or **Me-sen'na.*** A name of the *Albizzia anthelmintica.* See MESENNA.

Mould. A mixture of humus with earthy matter; the surface-soil; any fine, soft, and fertile soil. Also a common name for several species of filamentous Fungi which grow (as parasites) on organic matter, prey upon our provisions, and attack other substances, as gum and ink, destroying their valuable properties.

Moun'tain Ash. The common name of several species of *Pyrus*. The European Mountain Ash is *Pyrus aucuparia*; the American is *Pyrus Americana*.

Moun'tain Cork. The name of the elastic variety of asbestos. See ASBESTOS.

Moutarde, moo'tȧrd'. The French name for MUSTARD, which see.

Mouth. See Os, and FAUX.

Move'ment Cure, or **Kin-e-sip'ą-thў.** A mode of treating disease by movements or gymnastic exercise, first practised by Ling, a Swede. It comprises *active movements*, executed by the patient; and *passive movements*, performed by an assistant on the patient.

Mox'ą.* [From the Japanese.] A soft woolly substance prepared from the dried young leaves of *Artemisia Chinensis* and *Artemisia Indica*, and burned on the skin to produce an eschar, with a view to cause revulsion. Artificial moxas are made of cotton impregnated with nitre.

Mox-ĭ-bu'rĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *mox'a*, and *u'ro*, to "burn,"—the *b* being added for the sake of euphony, as in the case of *combustion* (from *con*, or *com*, and *ustion*).] The remedial application of the moxa.

Mox-os-phy'rą.* [From the Lat. *mox'a*, and the Gr. σφῦρα, a "hammer."] An iron hammer plunged into boiling water for one or two minutes and the surface now and then applied to the skin as counter-irritant or rubefacient.

Muc. = *Mucila'go.** "Mucilage."

Mu'cāte. [Lat. **Mu'cas, a'tis.**] A combination of mucic acid with a base.

Mu'cic. [Lat. **Mu'cicus**; from *mu'cus*, "mucus," or "gum."] Belonging to gum:—applied to an acid obtained from gum.

Mu'cĭ-dous. [Lat. **Mu'cidus**; from *mu'ceo*, to "be mouldy or musty."] Musty; smelling of mouldiness; mucid.

Mu'cĭ-laġe. [Lat. **Mucila'go, ġ'inis**; from the same.] An aqueous solution of gum. A large part of the mucilage sold in shops is made of dextrin.

Mu-cĭ-laġ'ĭ-nēs,* the plural of MUCILAGO, which see.

Mu-cĭ-laġ'ĭ-nous. [Lat. **Mucilagino'sus**; from *mucila'go*, "mucilage."] Belonging to mucilage, or to gum; gummy; slimy.

Mu-cĭ-la'go,* gen. **Mu-cĭ-laġ'ĭ-nis,** the Latin for MUCILAGE, which see.

Mucila'go A-ca'cĭ-æ.* "Mucilage of Acacia." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a thirty-four-per-cent. aqueous solution of acacia. Wash the acacia with cold water, then add to it sixty-six parts of water, agitate occasionally until it is dissolved, and strain. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of gum arabic, in small fragments, four troyounces; water, half a pint. Add the gum arabic to the water, agitate occasionally until it is dissolved, and strain.

Mucila'go Çy-do'nĭ-i.* "Mucilage of Cydonium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an aqueous solution of cydonium. Take of cydonium, two parts, distilled water, one hundred parts. Macerate the cydonium for half an hour in a covered vessel with the distilled water, frequently agitating; then drain the liquid through muslin without pressure. It is admirably adapted as an application to the eye in conjunctivitis.

Mucila'go Sas'są-fras Me-dul'læ.* "Mucilage of Sassafras Pith." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a two-per-cent. aqueous solution of sassafras pith. Macerate for three hours, and strain. The formula of 1870 is: Take of sassafras pith, one hundred and twenty grains; water, a pint. Macerate for three hours, and strain. It is much used as an application to the eye in conjunctivitis. It may be taken as a drink *ad libitum* in inflammatory and febrile diseases.

Mucila'go Trag-ą-can'thæ.* "Mucilage of Tragacanth." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a mixture containing six parts of tragacanth, eighteen parts of glycerin, and a sufficient quantity of water to make one hundred parts. Mix the glycerin with seventy-six parts of water, heat the mixture to boiling, add the tragacanth, and let it macerate for twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally. Then add enough water to make the mixture weigh one hundred parts, beat it so as to render it of uniform consistence, and strain forcibly through muslin. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is made as follows: Take of tragacanth, a troyounce; boiling water, a pint. Macerate the tragacanth with the water for twenty-four hours, occasionally stirring; then beat the mixture so as to render it of uniform consistence, and strain forcibly through muslin. It is chiefly used in making pills and troches.

Mucila'go Ul'mi.* "Mucilage of Elm." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a six-per-cent. aqueous solution of elm. Macerate the elm, sliced and dried, in boiling water, for two hours, in a covered vessel, and strain. This may be used *ad libitum* as a demulcent and nutritious drink in catarrhal and nephritic diseases, and in inflammatory intestinal affections. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of slippery elm bark, sliced and bruised, a troyounce; boiling water, a pint. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.

Mu'cin. [Lat. **Muci'na**; from *mu'cus*, "mucus," or "gum."] The peculiar animal matter of mucus.

Mu-cip'ą-rous. [Lat. **Mucip'arus**; from *mu'cus*, "mucus," or "gum," and *pa'rio*, to "produce."] Producing or secreting mucus:—applied to glands.

Mu-ci'tis, *i'dis.** Inflammation of a mucous membrane:—applied to the disease named *Gonorrhœa, Baptorrhœa, Blennorrhagia*, etc.

Mu-civ'or-ous. [Lat. **Muciv'orus**; from *mu'cus*, and *vo'ro*, to "devour."] Eating mucus:—applied to certain insects.

Mu'co-çēle.* [From the Lat. *mu'cus*, and the Gr. κήλη, a "tumor."] Literally, a tumor involving a mucous membrane or tissue. An enlargement of the lachrymal sac, occasioning *fistula lachrymalis*.

Mu'coid. [Lat. **Mucoi'des**; from *mu'cus*, "mucus," and the Gr. εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling mucus.

Mu'co-Pu'ru-lent, Mu-co'so-Pu'ru-lent. [Lat. **Mu'co-** or **Muco'so-purulen'tus**; from *mu'cus*, *muco'sus*, "mucous," and *pus*, "matter."] Of the nature of mingled mucus and pus.

Mu'cous, or **Mu-cose'.** [Lat. **Muco'sus**; from *mu'cus*, "mucus" or "gum."] Belonging to, or resembling, mucus. In Botany, covered with a slimy secretion, or with a coat that is soluble in water and becomes slimy.

Mu'cous Fol'lĭ-cles. [Lat. **Follic'uli Muco'si.**] The follicles or minute glands belonging to the mucous membranes. Their office is to secrete mucus.

Mucous Membranes. See MEMBRANES.

Mucous Tumor. See MYXOMA.

Mu'cro.* A sharp terminal point.

Mu-cro-na'ta Car-tĭ-la'go.* "Pointed Cartilage." The ensiform cartilage of the sternum.

Mu'cro-nate, or **Mu'cro-nāt-ed.** [Lat. **Mucrona'tus**; from *mu'cro*, a "short, sharp point."] Having a sharp point. In Botany, tipped with an abrupt, short point.

Mu-cro-nif'er-us.* [From the Lat. *mu'cro*, a "sharp point," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing straight, stiff points; mucronif'erous.

Mu-cro-nĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *mu'cro*, "a sharp point," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having mucronated leaves.

Mu-cro-nĭ-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *mu'cro*, a "sharp point," and *for'ma*, a "form."] Having the form of a point; mucron'iform.

Mu-cron'u-late. [Lat. **Mucronula'tus**; from *mucron'ula*, diminutive of *mu'cro*, a "point."] Having a minute, abrupt point:—applied to parts of plants.

Mu-cu'na.* Cowhage. A Linnæan genus of the class *Diadelphia*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the hairs from the pod of *Mucuna pruriens*. The spiculæ of *Mucuna* are said to possess powerful vermifuge properties and to act mechanically by penetrating the worms.

Mucu'na Pru'rĭ-ens.* "Itching Mucuna." The plant which yields cowhage, or cowitch, formerly called *Dolichos pruriens*. It is a native of the West Indies.

Mu'cus.* [Gr. μύξα; Fr. *Muqueux animal*, mü'kuh' zăn'măl'.] Animal mucus, one of the primary fluids of the animal body. (See PHLEGM.) Also gum, or vegetable mucus, soluble in water.

Mudar, mŭh-dar', or **Mạ-dar'.** A name for the *Calot'ropis gigante'a* (otherwise called *Calot'ropis Mada'rii*), the bark, root, and juice of which are used in India as a remedy for *elephantiasis* and other cutaneous diseases. It is reputed to be alterative and sudorific.

Mud'ạ-rin, Mud'ạ-rĭne, or **Mad'ạ-rin.** The active principle of the mudar. It is remarkable for its property of coagulating by heat and becoming again fluid on exposure to cold.

Mugwort. See ARTEMISIA CHINENSIS.

Mul'bĕr-rў. The fruit of the *Morus nigra* and other species of *Morus*. See MORUS.

Mul'berry Căl'cu-lus. A species of urinary calculus, consisting of oxalate of lime, and named from its rough and tuberculated surface, resembling that of a mulberry.

Mulberry, Paper. See BROUSSONETIA.

Mul'berry-Tree. The common name for different trees of the genus *Mo'rus*, but applied especially to the *Mo'rus ni'gra*.

Mul-de'rạ.* [From *Mulder*, a Dutch chemist.] A genus of shrubs of the order *Piperaceæ*, natives of Java. Their fruits are very aromatic.

Mullein. See VERBASCUM THAPSUS.

Mu-lo-med'ĭ-cus.* [From the Lat. *mu'lus*, a "mule," and *med'icus*, a "physician."] A veterinary surgeon, or horse-doctor.

Mul-tan'gu-lar. [Lat. **Multangula'ris**; from *mul'tus*, "many," and *an'gulus*, a "corner."] Having many angles, or corners.

Mul-tan-gu-la'tus.* [From the Lat. *mul'tus*, "many," and *an'gulus*, a "corner."] Many-cornered; having many corners, or angles, as the shell of the *Tellĭ'na multangula'ta*.

Mul-tĭ-ax-if'er-us.* [From the Lat. *mul'tus*, "many," *ax'is*, and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] A term applied to an inflorescence when it presents more than three axes of vegetation.

Mul-tĭ-bul-bo'sus.* [From the Lat. *mul'tus*, "many," and *bul'bus*, a "bulb."] Having numerous bulbs:—applied to plants.

Mul-tĭ-cap'su-lar. [Lat. **Multicapsula'ris**; from *mul'tus*, "many," and *cap'sula*, a "capsule."] Having many capsules:—applied to certain plants and fruits.

Mul-tĭ-cau'dus.* [From the Lat. *mul'tus*, "many," and *cau'da*, a "tail."] Having many tails, or many prolongations in the form of tails:—applied to parts of plants.

Mul-tĭ-cau'lis.* [From the Lat. *mul'tus*, "many," and *cau'lis*, a "stem."] Having numerous stems; multicau'line:—applied as the specific name to *Morus multicaulis*, and other plants.

Mul-tĭ-coc'cus.* [From the Lat. *mul'tus*, "many," and *coc'cus*, a "berry" or "capsule."] Having many berries, or many seeds.

Mul-tĭ-em-brў-o-na'tus.* [From the Lat. *mul'tus*, "many," and *em'bryo*.] A term applied to seeds which contain more than one embryo.

Mul-tĭ-fa'rĭ-ous. [Lat. **Multifa'rius**; etymology doubtful. Skeat favors the idea that the termination *-farius* is connected with the verb *fa'ri*, to "speak." He says, "The original sense seems to be 'many-speaking,'—*i.e.*, 'speaking on many subjects.'"] Manifold; various; having many varieties of modes and relations. In Botany, in many rows or ranks.

Mul-tif'er-ous. [Lat. **Multif'erus**; from *mul'tus*, "many," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing flowers and fruits many or several times in the course of a year.

Mul'tĭ-fid, or **Mul-tif'ĭ-dous.** [Lat. **Multif'idus**; from *mul'tus*, "many," and *fin'do*, to "cleave" or "divide."] Many-cleft; having many divisions:—applied to a muscle of the spine which has numerous attachments; also to leaves that are cut half-way into many segments.

Mul-tif'ĭ-dus Spi'næ.* "Many-Cleft [Muscle] of the Spine." See TRANSVERSALIS DORSI.

Mul-tĭ-flo'rous. [Lat. **Multiflo'rus**; from *mul'tus*, "many," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having numerous flowers.

Mul-tif'o-rus.* [From the Lat. *mul'tus*, "many," and *fo'ro*, to "pierce" (from *fo'ris*, a "door," or "opening").] Pierced by numerous holes.

Mul-tĭ-gem'mĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *mul'tus*, "many," and *gem'ma*, a "bud."] A term applied to a tuber containing many buds, as those of the potato.

Mul-tij'u-gate, or **Mul-tij'u-gous.** [Lat. **Multijuga'tus**; from *mul'tus*, "many," and *ju'gum*, a "yoke."] Having many pairs, as a pinnate leaf with ten or more leaflets.

Mul-til'o-bate. [Lat. **Multiloba'tus**; from *mul'tus*, "many," and *lo'bus*, a "lobe."] Divided into many lobes:—applied to a leaf divided by many obtuse incisions.

Mul-tĭ-loc'u-lar. [Lat. **Multilocula'ris**; from *mul'tus*, "many," and *loc'ulus*, a "cell."] Having many cells:—applied to ovaries of certain plants.

Mul-tĭ-ner-va'tus.* [From the Lat. *mul'tus*, "many," and *ner'vus*, a "nerve."] A term applied to leaves having many nerves; multiner'vate.

Mul-tĭ-o-vu-la'tus.* [From the Lat. *mul'tus*, "many," and *o'vulum*, a "little egg."] Containing many ovules:—applied to the cells of the ovary of certain plants.

Mul-tip'ar-ous. [Lat. **Multip'arus**; from *mul'tus*, "many," and *pa'rio*, to "bring forth young."] A term applied to animals bringing forth several young ones at a birth.

Mul-tip'ar-tīte, or mŭl-te-par'tĭt. [Lat. **Multiparti'tus**; from *mul'tus*, "many," and *parti'tus*, "divided."] Divided into many parts:—applied to leaves deeply divided into an indefinite number of long, narrow segments.

Mul'tĭ-pēs, p'edis.* [From the Lat. *mul'tus*, "many," and *pes*, a "foot."] Mul'tiped, or mul'tipede; having many feet:—applied to certain small animals, the *Oniscus asellus*, for example. See MILLIPED.

Mul-tĭ-pet-a-la'tus.* [From the Lat. *mul'tus*, "many," and *pet'alum*, a "petal."] Multipet'alous; having many petals.

Mul'tĭ-ple. [Lat. **Mul'tiplex, p'licis**; from *mul'tus*, "many," and *pli'co*, to "plait," or "fold."] Manifold; composed of several distinct parts:—applied to an ovary formed of several free carpels. *Multiple fruits* are those which result from the aggregation of several flowers (or ovaries) into one mass, as the pine-apple and the mulberry.

Mul-tip'lĭ-cate. [Lat. **Multiplica'tus**; from the same.] A term applied to flowers which become double by the transformation of parts of the floral whorls into petals.

Mul-tip'o-lar. [From the Lat. *mul'tus*, "many," and *po'lus*, a "pole," an "extremity."] A term applied to nerve-cells which have more than two processes.

Mul-tĭ-se'rĭ-al. [From the Lat. *mul'tus*, "many," and *se'ries*, a "row."] Arranged in many rows:—applied to parts of plants.

Mul-tiv'or-ous. [Lat. **Multiv'orus**; from *mul'tus*, "many," or "much," and *vo'ro*, to "devour."] Devouring much; voracious.

Mumisa'tio (mu-me-sa'she-o), *o'nis.** [From the Lat. *mu'mia*, a "mummy."] The preservation of a dead body:—also called *Balsamatio*. See EMBALMING.

Mummification. See EMBALMING.

Mum'mў. [Lat. **Mu'mia.**] A body which has undergone the process of embalming.

Mumps. The common name for PAROTITIS, which see.

Mun'dĭ-a Spi-no'sa.* A shrub of the natural order *Polygalaceæ*, a native of South Africa. It is used in medicine.

Mun'dic. A name for iron pyrites.

Mun-dif'ĭ-cant. [From the Lat. *mun'dus*, "neat," or "clean," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] A cleansing and healing ointment.

Mun-dĭ-fĭ-cā'tive. [From the same.] A detergent medicine.

Mun'dĭ-fy. [Lat. **Mundif'ico**; from *mun'dus*, "clean," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] (Fr. *Monder*, mŏN'dā'.) To cleanse; to make clean.

Mun'go. The root of the *Ophiorrhiza Mungos*, supposed to be a specific for the bite of the cobra de capello and the rattlesnake. Mungo is also a name of the root of *Ophioxylon serpentinum*, which is used in China and India as a remedy for fevers and colic.

Muqueux Animal. The French term for MUCUS, which see.

Mu'rex.* A genus of shell-fish noted for yielding a purple dye, the celebrated Tyrian purple of the ancients.

Mu-rex'an. A name given by Liebig to the purpuric acid of Prout.

Mu-rex'ĭ-a.* A term applied by Liebig to what Prout named the purpurate of ammonia.

Mu'rĭ-āte. [Lat. **Mu'rias, a'tis.**] A term applied to the chlorides and hydrochlorates when muriatic acid was ranged among the oxacids.

Mu'riate of Am-mo'nĭ-a [Lat. **Ammo'niæ Mu'rias**], or **Chlo'ride of Am-mo'nĭ-um,** formerly called **Sal-Am-mo'nĭ-ac.** A white, fibrous salt, with a pungent saline taste, but no smell. It was formerly imported from Ammonia, in Egypt, whence its name. Its officinal name is *Ammonii Chloridum*. It is employed principally as a discutient.

Mu'rĭ-ăt-ed. [Lat. **Muria'tus.**] Combined with chlorine.

Mu-rĭ-at'ic. [Lat. **Muriat'icus**; from *mu'ria*, "brine."] Belonging to, or derived from, sea-salt.

Muriat'ic Aç'id. [Lat. **Aç'idum Muriat'icum.**] The common name of an acid prepared from common salt by the action of sulphuric acid:—now frequently called *Hydrochloric Acid*. Muriatic acid is a tonic, refrigerant, and antiseptic, and is often administered with advantage in low fevers. See HYDROCHLORIC.

Mu-rĭ-a-tif'er-us.* [From the Lat. *mu'ria*, "brine," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] A term applied to bodies containing chlorine or a compound of chlorine.

Mu'rĭ-cate, or **Mu'rĭ-cāt-ed.** [Lat. **Muri-ca'tus**; from *mu'rex*, *mu'ricis*, a kind of shell-fish with a pointed shell.] Rough, with short and hard points, or furnished with numerous short, hard excrescences:—applied to parts of plants.

Mu-rĭ-cu-la'tus.* [From the Lat. *muric'ulus*, diminutive of *mu'rex*.] Furnished with small points; muric'ulate:—applied to certain plants; also to a shell, *Mitra muriculata*.

Mu'rĭ-dæ.* [From the Lat. *mus*, *mu'ris*, a "mouse."] A name applied to a family of the *Mammifera Rodentia*, having the mouse (*Mus*) for their type.

Mu'rĭ-form. [From the Lat. *mu'rus*, a "wall," and *for'ma*, "form."] Wall-like; resembling courses of bricks in a wall:—applied to parts of plants.

Mu-rī'nus.* [From the Lat. *mus*, *mu'ris*, a "mouse."] Mouse-colored; gray with a touch of red.

Mur'mur. A low sound, continued or continually repeated, like that of rolling waves or of wind in a forest. The term is applied to sounds heard in auscultation. See RESPIRATORY MURMUR.

Mur-ray'a.* A genus of trees or shrubs of the order *Aurantiaceæ*, natives of China, India, Java, etc. The *Murraya exotica* has fragrant white flowers. Its bark and leaves are reputed to be tonic.

Mur'ray-ĭne, or **Mur-rāy'ĭne.** A bitter substance extracted from the *Murraya exotica*. It is a glucoside and a crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol and boiling water.

Mu'sa.* A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Musaceæ* or *Scitamineæ*, comprising several species, extensively cultivated in many tropical countries.

Mu'sa Par-a-dĭ-si'a-ca.* The systematic name of the Plantain, the fruit of which is very nutritious and is the staple food of a great number of the human family. It is said to be a native of the East Indies. The natives of many parts of India live almost entirely on plantains. They have been cultivated from the most remote times in tropical and subtropical parts of Asia, Africa, and America. Plantain meal is obtained by pulverizing the dried fruit. It is very nutritious, as it contains, besides starch, protein and flesh-forming materials.

Musa Sapientum.* See BANANA.

Mu'sa Tex'tĭ-lis.* An herbaceous plant, affording the commodity called Manilla Hemp. It is cultivated in the Philippine Islands for its tenacious fibre, the finer sorts of which are woven into beautiful shawls, and the coarser employed in the manufacture of cordage, paper, etc.

Musaceæ,* mu-za'she-ē, or **Mu'sæ.*** An important natural order of endogenous plants, mostly tropical. It includes the *Mu'sa paradisi'aca* (the Plantain), the fruit of which is perhaps the most valuable article of food used in the tropics. The *Mu'sa tex'tilis* affords a fibre from which fine muslin is made in India. See PLANTAIN.

Mus'ca,* plural **Mus'cæ.** A genus of the *Dip'tera Atherice'ra*, including the common house-fly.

Mus'ca His-pan-ĭ-o'la.* The blistering-fly. See CANTHARIS.

Mus'cæ Vol-ĭ-tan'tēs.* "Hovering Flies." (Fr. *Mouches volantes*, moosh vo'lŏNt'.) An affection of the eyes, in which mote-like objects, or object resembling gnats or small insects, are seen to hover before the sight. See METAMORPHOPSIA.

Mus-ca'ri.* A genus of bulbous plants of the order *Liliaceæ*, comprising several species which are natives of Europe and are cultivated for ornament. The bulb of the *Muscari comosum* is said to be emetic. The *M. botryoides* (grape hyacinth) is found sparingly spontaneous in Eastern Pennsylvania.

Mus'ca-rĭne. The name of a peculiar alkaloid obtained from the *Amani'ta musca'ria*, or *Agar'icus musca'rius*, the fly-fungus. It has the consistence of syrup, is insipid and odorless, and is readily soluble in water and alcohol. It is a cardiac poison, and is diaphoretic. It resembles the *Calabar bean* somewhat in its action, producing free salivation, weeping, vomiting, dyspnœa, etc. It is recommended by Bartholow as a remedy for hay-fever, constipation, acute bronchitis, and *diabetes insipidus*.

Mus-ca-tel', or **Mus-ca-del'.** A superior kind of grape, dried on the vine for fine table raisins. Also a class of fragrant, sweet, and heady wines, as those of Roussillon, France.

Mus'çi* [the plural of the Lat. *mus'cus*, "moss"], or **Bryaceæ,*** bri-a'she-ē. Mosses. A natural order of minute, small-leaved, cryptogamic plants belonging to the class *Acrogens*. They usually grow in moist situations, and are more common in temperate climates than in the tropics.

Mus-çic'o-lus.* [From the Lat. *mus'cus*, "moss," and *co'lo*, to "inhabit."] Inhabiting mosses:—applied to certain minute fungi.

Mus-çig'e-nus.* [From the Lat. *mus'cus*, "moss," and the Gr. γένω, to "be born" or "produced."] Produced among mosses:—applied to a species of fungus.

Muscle. See MUSCULUS.

Muscles, Diseases affecting the. See CINETICUS.

Mus'coid. [Lat. **Muscoi'des**; from the Lat. *mus'cus*, "moss," and the Gr. εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling moss:—applied to certain plants.

Mus-co-log'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Muscolog'icus.**] Belonging to muscology.

Mus-col'o-gy. [Lat. **Muscolo'gia**; from *mus'cus*, "moss," and the Gr. λόγος, a "discourse."] That branch of Botany which treats of mosses.

Mus-coph'ĭ-lus.* [From the Lat. *mus'cus*, "moss," and the Gr. φιλέω, to "love."] Living or growing among mosses.

Muscovite. See MICA.

Musculaire. See MUSCULAR.

Mus'cu-lar. [Lat. **Muscula'ris**; from *mus'culus*, a "muscle."] (Fr. *Musculaire*, müs'kü'lĕr'.) Relating to a muscle, or abounding in muscle.

Mus'cular Fi'bre. [Lat. **Fibril'la Muscula'ris.**] The fibres composing the body of a muscle, disposed in distinct *fasciculi*, or bundles, divisible into smaller, and these into less. There are two well-marked varieties: the striped muscular fibre occurs in the voluntary muscles, and is named from its conspicuous cross-markings; the unstriped muscular fibre is found in the alimentary canal, the uterus, and the bladder, and is destitute of such cross-markings.

Mus'cular Mo'tion. [Lat. **Mo'tio Muscula'ris.**] The motion caused by the contraction of the muscles. Muscular motions are of three kinds, voluntary, involuntary, and mixed, according to the character of the muscles by which they are performed.

Muscular Rheumatism. See LUMBAGO.

Muscular Texture or **Tissue.** See MUSCULAR FIBRE.

Mus-cu-lā'tion. The action of the muscles in general. Also the study of the voluntary motions, comprising the locomotion of the body and of its parts.

Mus'cu-li,* gen. **Mus-cu-lo'rum,** the plural of MUSCULUS, which see.

Mus'culi Pec-tĭ-na'ti.* "Pectinated Muscles." [From the Lat. *pec'ten*, a "comb."] The name of the muscular fasciculi found within the auricles of the heart, supposed to resemble the teeth of a comb.

Mus'cu-lo-Cu-ta'ne-ous. [Lat. **Mus'culo-Cuta'neus**; from *mus'culus*, "muscle," and *cu'tis*, the "skin."] Belonging to, or connected with, the skin and adjacent muscles:—applied to several nerves in different parts of the body.

Mus'cu-lous. [Lat. **Musculo'sus**; from *mus'culus*, a "muscle."] Muscular.

Mus'cu-lus,* plural **Mus'cu-li.** [Diminutive of the Lat. *mus*, a "mouse;" from its resemblance to a flayed mouse.] Muscle, the organ (or means) of motion in animals. A muscle may be defined as a distinct portion of flesh, susceptible of contraction and relaxation, by which motion and action, voluntary, involuntary, and mixed, are produced.

Mus'culus Cu-ta'ne-us.* "Cutaneous Muscle." The PLATYSMA MYODES, which see.

Mus'cus.* [From the Gr. μόσχος, a "young, tender shoot."] The Latin word for "moss." See MUSCI.

Mus'cus Cra'nĭ-i Hu-ma'ni.* "Moss of the Human Skull." See LICHEN SAXATILIS.

Mus'cus Is-lan'dĭ-cus.* "Iceland Moss." The *Cetra'ria Islan'dica*, or *Li'chen Islan'dicus.*

Musenna.* See MESENNA.

Mu-se'um. [From the Gr. μοῦσα, a "muse;" because the Muses were supposed to preside over learning, art, and science.] Originally, a place consecrated to the Muses; a study, library, etc. A collection of curious objects in nature and art, but more especially of the former. The name is said to have been first given by Ptolemy Philadelphus to that part of the royal palace at Alexandria in which was contained the famous library.

Mushroom. See AGARICUS.

Mu'sic. [Lat. **Mu'sica**; Fr. *Musique*, mü'zĕk'.] A succession or combination of harmonious and regulated sounds; a concord of melodious sounds; also the art of producing such sounds. Music has been used with success in the treatment of hypochondria and some forms of insanity and nervous affections.

Mu'sĭ-co-Ma'nĭ-a.* A species of *melancholia*, characterized by an extreme fondness for music.

Musk. (Fr. *Musc*, müsk.) A concrete perfume of a brown color, obtained from the musk-deer. It is imported from China and Calcutta, and is extensively used as a perfume and in medicine. It is stimulant and antispasmodic. See MOSCHUS.

Musk-Melon. See MELON.

Musk-Plant. See MIMULUS MOSCHATUS.

Musk-Seed. See ABELMOSCHUS.

Mu'so-Ma'nĭ-a.* A term applied to the variety of *tarantismus* in which the patients are music-mad. See MUSICO-MANIA.

Mus-sæn'da,* or **Mus-sen'da.*** A genus of shrubs of the order *Rubiaceæ*, natives of tropical Asia and other tropical regions. The bark and leaves of several species are esteemed tonic, febrifuge, and diuretic. *Mussænda frondosa* and other species are cultivated for ornament.

Mus'sel, Ed'ĭ-ble. The MYTILUS EDULIS, which see.

Mus-sĭ-tā'tion. [Lat. **Mussita'tio, o'nis**; from *mus'sito, mussita'tum*, to "mutter."] Muttering; a morbid symptom consisting in the movement of the lips of the sick without the production of articulate sounds.

Must. [Lat. **Mus'tum.**] Juice of the grape newly expressed: by fermentation it becomes wine.

Mus'tard. [Lat. **Sina'pis**; Fr. *Moutarde*, moo'tärd'.] The seeds of *Sinapis alba* and *Sinapis nigra* reduced to flour, and deprived of their fixed oil by expression. Mustard is used as a condiment and as a rubefacient.

Mustelidæ,* mŭs-tĕl'ĭ-dē. [From the Lat. *muste'la*, a "weasel."] A family of small carnivorous mammals, having a long, slender body, a long tail, and short legs. It comprises the *Lutra* (otter), *Enhydra Lutris* (sea-otter), *Mustela* (weasel and marten, or pine-marten), *Putorius* (ermine and mink), *Mephitis* (skunk), etc. The

fur of some of them is fine and highly prized. Some authors include the weasel in the genus *Putorius*.

Mu'ţą-çişm. [Lat. **Mutacis'mus**; from *mu'tus*, "mute," "dumb."] Inability to enunciate properly certain *mute* letters, especially the labial consonants, *b*, *p*, and *m*,—leading to their frequent repetition, or to the substitution of other letters for them.

Mu'tĭ-cous, or **Mu'tic.** [From the Lat. *mu'ticus* for *mu'tilus*, "mutilated," "curtailed."] Pointless; beardless; unarmed:—applied to parts of plants.

Mu-tĭ-lā'tion. [Lat. **Mutila'tio**, *o'nis*; from *mu'tilo*, *mutila'tum*, to "maim," to "mangle."] The condition which results from the loss or excision of a member, organ, or part. Also the act of mutilating, or the excision of a member or any essential part of the human body.

Mutisme. See MUTITAS.

Mu'tĭ-tas, a'tis.* [From the Lat. *mu'tus*, "dumb."] (Fr. *Mutisme*, mü'tèzm'.) Dumbness; inability to articulate. A genus of the order *Dyscinesiæ*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Mu'titas A-ton'ĭ-cą.* "Atonic Dumbness." Dumbness arising from an affection of the nerves of the tongue.

Mu'titas Or-gan'ĭ-cą.* "Organic Dumbness." Dumbness resulting from removal or injury of the tongue.

Mu'titas Sur-do'rum.* "Dumbness of the Deaf." Dumbness arising from having been born deaf, or from having become so in infancy.

My-ăl'ġĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *μῦς*, a "muscle," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the muscles.

Mȳ-ăl'ġic. [Lat. **Myal'gicus.**] Belonging to myalgia.

My-as-the-ni'a.* [From the Gr. *μῦς*, a "muscle," and *ἀσθένεια*, "debility."] Muscular debility.

Mȳ-as-then'ic. [Lat. **Myasthen'icus.**] Belonging to myasthenia.

My-çe'lĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *μύκης*, a "fungus."] The spawn or vegetative part of Fungi, represented by the delicate white down and strings which traverse the soil; the filamentous expansion from which the fructification of a fungus is developed.

My-çet-o-ġen'e-sis.* [From the Gr. *μύκης*, *μύκητος*, a "fungus," a "mushroom," and *γένεσις*, "generation."] The origin, or first development, of mushrooms; also of the minute fungi which are supposed to produce many diseases. See PATHOGENESIS.

My-çet-o-i'dēs.* [From the Gr. *μύκης*, a "mushroom," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a mushroom.

Mȳ-çe-tol'o-ġy. [Lat. **Mycetolo'gia**; from the Gr. *μύκης*, a "mushroom," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on mushrooms; the science of mushrooms.

My-çe-to'ma.* [From the Gr. *μύκης*, *μύκητος*, a "fungus," and the termination *-oma*, implying a "tumor," or "excrescence."] Called also **Fun'gous Dis-ease' of In'dĭ-ą.** A disease of the feet or hands, characterized by a thickening of the cutaneous tissues, with enlargement and distortion of the part, accompanied by degeneration of the osseous structures. So far as is known, it is limited to the natives of India, Europeans in India enjoying a complete immunity.

My-co-der'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *μῦκος*, "mucus," and *δέρμα*, the "skin."] The mucous membrane; my'coderm.

My-co-der'mis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *μύκης*, a "mushroom," and *δέρμα*, the "skin."] A genus of fungous growths, forming the crusts of *favus*.

My-co-der-mi'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *μῦκος*, "mucus," and *δέρμα*, the "skin."] Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

My-co-der-mo-sphaç'e-lus.* [From the Gr. *μῦκος*, "mucus," and *δέρμα*, the "skin," and the Lat. *sphaç'elus*.] *Sphacelus*, or gangrene, of a mucous membrane.

My-co-di-ar-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. *μῦκος*, "mucus," and *διάῤῥοια*, a "flow from the bowels."] Mucous or pituitous diarrhœa.

My-co-dўs-en-te'rĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *μῦκος*, "mucus," and *δυσεντερία*, "dysentery."] Mucous or pituitous dysentery.

My-co-dўsp-nœ'ą.* [From the Gr. *μῦκος*, "mucus," and *δύσπνοια*, "difficulty of breathing."] Mucous or pituitous dyspnœa.

My-co-gas-tri'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *μῦκος*, "mucus," and the Lat. *gastri'tis*, "inflammation of the stomach."] Mucous gastritis, or gastritis affecting the mucous coat of the stomach.

My-co-i'dēs.* [From the Gr. *μύκης*, a "fungus."] Resembling a fungus; fungoid. See SPONGOIDES.

Mȳ-col'o-ġў. [Lat. **Mycolo'gia**; from the Gr. *μύκης*, a "mushroom," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on mushrooms; the science of the Fungi.

Mȳ-coph-thăl'mĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *μύκης*, a "mushroom," and *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye."] Fungous inflammation of the eye.

My-co'sis.* [From the Gr. *μῦκος*, "mucus."] A mucous polypus.

Mў-co'sis.* [From the Gr. *μύκης*, a "fungus."] A fungous fleshy tumor.

Myd-rĭ-a'sis.* [Gr. *μυδρίασις*.] A term applied by the Greek and Latin writers to a preternatural or morbid dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

Mўd-rĭ-at'ic. Pertaining to, or causing, mydriasis.

My-e-lăl'ġĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *μυελός*, "marrow," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the spinal marrow.

My-e-lăl'ġĭ-cus.* Belonging to myelalgia; myelal'gic.

My-e-lan-ą-lo'sis.* [From the Gr. *μυελός*, "marrow," and *ἀνάλωσις*, "wasting."] *Tabes dorsalis*, or wasting of the spinal marrow.

My'el-ap-o-plex'ĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *μυελός*, "marrow," and *ἀποπληξία*, "stupor," "apoplexy."] Apoplexy of the spinal marrow; hemorrhage or discharge of blood into the spinal marrow.

My-e-la'rĭ-us.* [From the Gr. *μυελός*, "marrow."] Having a spinal marrow:—a term applied to vertebrated animals.

My'e-la-tro'phĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μυελός*, "marrow," and *ἀτροφία*, "wasting."] *Tabes dorsalis*, or wasting of the spinal marrow. See MYELANALOSIS.

My-e-la-troph'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to myelatrophia.

My-e-laux'e.* [From the Gr. *μυελός*, "marrow," and *αὔξη*, "increase."] Morbid increase of the spinal marrow.

My'e-len-çeph'a-lus.* [From the Gr. *μυελός*, "marrow," also "brain," and *ἐγκέφαλος*, "within the head."] Having a brain; belonging to the brain.

My-e-let-e-ro'sis.* [From the Gr. *μυελός*, "marrow," and *ἑτέρωσις*, "alteration."] Morbid alteration of the spinal marrow.

My'e-lĭne. [From the Gr. *μυελός*, "marrow."] A term applied by Virchow to the medullary matter filling the space between the axis-cylinder and sheath of the nerve-fibres.

My-e-li'tis.* [From the Gr. *μυελός*, "marrow;"] Inflammation of the spinal marrow.

My'e-lo-dĭ-as'ta-sis.* [From the Gr. *μυελός*, "marrow," and *διάστασις*, a "separation."] Disintegration of the spinal marrow.

My'e-loid. [Lat. **Myeloi'des**; from the Gr. *μυελός*, "marrow," or "brain," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling marrow:—applied to tumors.

My-e-lo'ma, a*tis*.* [From the Gr. *μυελός*, "marrow."] Medullary tumor; a tumor containing a brain-like substance.

Myelomalacia* (-la'she-a). [From the Gr. *μυελός*, "marrow," and *μαλακία*, "softness."] Softening of the spinal marrow.

My'e-lo-men-in-ġi'tis, i*dis*.* [From the Gr. *μυελός*, "marrow," and *μῆνιγξ*, a "membrane."] Inflammation of the *theca*, or membrane investing the spinal marrow.

My'e-lo-me'ninx.* [From the same.] The *theca*, or tough hard membrane enclosing the spinal marrow.

My-e-lom'ў-ca,* or **My-e-lom'ў-çēs, e'*tis*.*** [From the Gr. *μυελός*, "marrow," and *μύκης*, a "fungus."] The same as MYELOMA, which see.

My'e-lon.* [From the Gr. *μυελός*, "marrow."] A term used by Owen for the *medul'la spina'lis*.

My-el'o-nal. [Lat. **Myelona'lis.**] Belonging to the myelon.

My'e-lo-neū'ra.* [From the Gr. *μυελός*, "marrow," and *νεῦρον*, a "nerve."] The name given by Rudolphi to a group of articulated animals, because their nervous (or ganglionic) system consists of a cord analogous to the spinal marrow of higher animals.

My-e-loph'thĭ-sis.* [From the Gr. *μυελός*, "marrow," and *φθίσις*, a "wasting."] The same as MYELANALOSIS, which see.

My-e-lo'sis.* The formation or growth of myeloma.

My'e-lo-spon'gus.* [From the Gr. *μυελός*, "marrow," and *σπόγγος*, a "sponge," or "fungus."] Medullary fungus. The same as MYELOMA, which see.

My-e-ner-ġi'a.* [From the Gr. *μῦς*, a "muscle," and *ἐνέργεια*, "energy."] Muscular energy.

My-e-ner'ġĭ-cus.* Belonging to myenergia.

My-en'ta-sis.* [From the Gr. *μῦς*, a "muscle," and *ἔντασις*, a "stretching."] A stretching or extending of the muscles.

My-i'tis, i*dis*.* [From the Gr. *μῦς*, a "muscle."] A term for inflammation of a muscle. It is characterized by keen local pains, which are increased by movements; œdematous swelling, ill defined, of the parts affected; and redness of the skin when the muscles are superficial. Spontaneous movement is impossible, and communicated movement difficult and painful.

Mўl'o-don, on'*tis*.* [From the Gr. *μύλη*, a "mill," or "molar tooth," and *ὀδούς*, a "tooth."] An extinct gigantic animal of the sloth tribe, some remains of which, including molar teeth, have been found.

Mўl'o-dus, d*on'tis*.* [From the same.] A molar tooth.

Mўl-o-glos'sus.* [From the Gr. *μύλη*, a "mill," or "molar tooth," and *γλῶσσα*, the "tongue."] A term applied to some muscular fibres, arising from the lower jaw near the molar teeth, and inserted into the base of the tongue and walls of the pharynx. It is considered to be a portion of the *constrictor pharyngis superior*.

My'lo-Hy-o-i'de-us.* [From the Gr. *μύλη*, a "mill," and, hence, the molar teeth, and the Lat. *os hyoi'des*, the "hyoid bone."] A triangular muscle, arising from the inside of the lower jaw, between the molar teeth and the chin, and inserted into the *os hyoides*. It raises the *os hyoides*, or depresses the jaw.

My'lo-Phăr-ўn-ġe'us.* One of the muscles of the pharynx, called also the *constrictor superior*.

My-o-car-di'tis.* [From the Gr. *μῦς, μυός*, a "muscle," and *καρδία*, the "heart."] Inflammation of the muscles of the heart. Inflammation of the walls of the heart. A certain amount of myocarditis is sometimes associated with acute endocarditis and pericarditis, and depends on the same causes,—the most frequent being acute rheumatism. The chief symptoms of acute rheumatic myocarditis are restlessness and urgent dyspnœa, severe pain and distress referred to the præcordium, and palpitation, which gradually passes into irregularity and increased frequency, and finally into complete cardiac failure.

My-o-çeph-a-li'tis, i*dis*.* [From the Gr. *μῦς, μυός*, a "muscle," and *κεφαλή*, the "head."] Inflammation of the muscles of the head.

Mў-o'ehrome. [From the Gr. *μῦς*, "muscle," and *χρῶμα*, "color."] A term applied to a colored albuminous matter found in the serum of red-colored muscles.

My-o-çœ-lĭ-ăl'ġĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μῦς, μυός*, a "muscle," *κοιλία*, the "belly," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the muscles of the abdomen.

My-o-cœ-lĭ-i'tis, i*dis*.* [From the Gr. *μῦς, μυός*, a "muscle," and *κοιλία*, the "belly."] Inflammation of the abdominal muscles.

My-o'dēs.* [Gr. *μυώδης*; from *μῦς*, *μυός*, a "muscle."] Like muscle; of the nature of muscle. See PLATYSMA MYODES.

My-o-des-op'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μυῖα*, a "fly," *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance," and *ὀψις*, "sight."] The same as METAMORPHOPSIA.

My-o-dȳ-na'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μῦς*, a "muscle," and *δύναμις*, "power."] Muscular strength or power; myodyn'amy.

Mȳ-o-dȳ-nam-ĭ-om'e-ter. [Lat. **Myodynamiom'etrum**; from the Gr. *μῦς*, a "muscle," *δύναμις*, "power," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for ascertaining the amount of muscular power.

My-o-dȳn'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μῦς*, a "muscle," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Pain in a muscle; muscular rheumatism.

My-o-fĭ-bro'ma.* [From the Gr. *μῦς*, a "muscle," and the Lat. *fibro'ma*.] Fibrous degeneration of the muscular tissue. See FIBROMA.

My-o-gas'ter.* [From the Gr. *μῦς*, a "muscle," and *γαστήρ*, the "belly."] The belly or thick portion of a muscle.

Mȳ-o-gas'tric. [Lat. **Myogas'tricus.**] Belonging to the belly of a muscle.

Mȳ-o-graph'ic. [Lat. **Myograph'icus.**] Belonging to myography.

My-o-gra'phĭ-on.* [From the Gr. *μῦς*, a "muscle," and *γράφω*, to "write," or "represent."] An instrument designed to show through the movements of a muscle the rapidity of the nerve-current.

Mȳ-og'ra-phy. [Lat. **Myogra'phia**; from the Gr. *μῦς*, a "muscle," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of the muscles.

My-o-i'dēs.* [From the Gr. *μῦς*, a "muscle," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling muscle, or flesh; my'oid:—applied to tumors composed of fibro-cellules or muscular fibres.

My-o-lem'ma, a*tis*.* [From the Gr. *μῦς*, a "muscle," and *λέμμα*, a "covering."] The delicate membranous envelopment of each fibril of fleshy or muscular fibre. See SARCOLEMMA.

Mȳ'o-lĭne. [Lat. **Myoli'na**; from the Gr. *μῦς*, a "muscle."] A name for the elementary substance or tissue composing the muscles.

Mȳ-o-log'ic. [Lat. **Myolog'icus.**] Belonging to myology.

Mȳ-ol'o-gy. [Lat. **Myolo'gia**; from the Gr. *μῦς*, a "muscle," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on the muscles, their nature, structure, and functions. That branch of Anatomy which treats of the muscles.

My-o'ma.* [From the Gr. *μῦς*, a "muscle," and the affix *-oma*.] A muscular tumor.

Myomalacia,* mi-o-ma-la'she-a. [From the Gr. *μῦς*, a "muscle," and *μαλακία*, "softness."] Softening of the muscles or flesh.

My-on'o-sos,* or **My-on'o-sus.*** [From the Gr. *μῦς*, a "muscle," and *νόσος*, "disease."] Disease of a muscle. See MYOPATHIA.

My-o-păl'mus.* [From the Gr. *μῦς*, a "muscle," and *παλμός*, a "rapid motion."] A nervous movement or twitching of the muscles or tendons; *subsul'tus ten'dinum*.

My-o-pa-thi'a.* [From the Gr. *μῦς*, a "muscle," and *πάθος*, "affection," or "disease."] Severe muscular pains in the neighborhood of the womb and interfering with its action.

My-o-path'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to myopathia.

Mȳ-op'ic. [Lat. **Myop'icus.**] Belonging to myopy.

My-o-pol-ȳ-plas-ĭ-as'mus,* or **My-o-po-lȳp'la-sis.*** [From the Gr. *μῦς*, a "muscle," *πολύς*, "many," and *πλάσις*, a "formation," or "moulding."] A modelling of the numerous muscles, represented lying over one another.

Myoporaceæ,* mi-o-po-ra'she-ē. [From *Myop'orum*, one of the genera.] A natural order of endogenous plants, found in Australia and other tropical regions. It includes the *Avicennia* (White Mangrove) of Brazil, which is used for tanning. Some botanists consider this order as a division of the *Verbenaceæ*.

Mȳ'o-pȳ. [Lat. **Myo'pia**; from the Gr. *μύω*, to "contract," to "close," and *ὤψ*, the "eye;" because near-sighted people partially close the eyes when looking at distant objects.] Near-sightedness.

My-or-rheū'ma, a*tis*.* [From the Gr. *μῦς*, a "muscle," and *ῥεῦμα*, a "flow," or "rheum."] The lancinating pains of rheumatism. See RHEUMATISM.

My-or-rhex'is.* [From the Gr. *μῦς*, a "muscle," and *ῥῆξις*, a "rupture."] Laceration of one or more muscles.

My-o-sçen-o-gra'phĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μῦς*, a "muscle," and *σκηνογραφία*, the "art of scene-painting."] A pictorial representation of the muscles; myoscenog'raphy.

My-o'sis.* [From the Gr. *μῦω*, to "close the eyes," to "contract."] Contraction, or too small perforation, of the pupil of the eye.

My-o-si'tis, i*dis*.* [From the Gr. *μῦς*, a "muscle."] Inflammation of a muscle.

My-o-spas'mus.* [From the Gr. *μῦς*, a "muscle," and *σπασμός*, a "convulsion."] Spasm or cramp of a muscle.

My-os'tĭ-cus.* [From the Gr. *μῦς*, a "muscle," and *ὀστέον*, "bone."] Belonging to bone and muscle:—applied to certain diseases.

Mȳ-o-te-not'o-mȳ. [Lat. **Myotenoto'mia**; from the Gr. *μῦς*, a "muscle," *τένων*, a "tendon," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] The division or section of muscles and tendons.

Mȳ-ot'o-mȳ. [Lat. **Myoto'mia**; from the Gr. *μῦς*, a "muscle," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] Dissection of the muscles.

Mȳr-ĭ-a-can'thus.* [From the Gr. *μυρίος*, "ten thousand," or a "great number," and *ἄκανθα*, a "spine."] Having numerous spines or prickles:—applied to certain plants.

Mȳr-ĭ-an'thus.* [From the Gr. *μυρίος*, a "great number," and *ἄνθος*, a "flower."] Having numerous flowers.

Mȳr-ĭ-ap'o-da,* or **Mȳr'ĭ-a-pods.** [From the Gr. *μυριάς*, a "myriad," a "great number," and *πούς*, a "foot."] The name of a class of *Articulata*.

Mȳr-ĭ-ap'o-dus.* [From the same.] Having an indeterminate number of feet; centipede; myriap'odous.

Mȳ-ri'ca Ce-rif'er-a.* The Wax Myrtle, or Bayberry plant, the berries of which yield a substance very similar to the *Cera Flava* of the Pharmacopœias.

Myri'ca Ga'le.* The systematic name of the Sweet Gale, a native of Europe. Its leaves are furnished with resinous glands which have an aromatic odor.

Myricaceæ,* mĭr-e-ka'she-ē. A natural order of exogenous plants, found in India, the temperate parts of North America, and the tropics of South America. They are aromatic trees or shrubs, including the *Myri'ca cerif'era*, from which wax is obtained, and the *Compto'nia*, which is astringent and tonic.

Mȳr-in-ġi'tis.* [From the Lat. *myrin'ga*, a term for the "membrana tympani."] Inflammation of the membrana tympani.

Mȳr'ĭ-o-gramme. [From the Gr. *μύριοι*, "ten thousand," and the Fr. *gramme*.] A French weight, equal to 22 pounds, 1 ounce, and 2 drachms avoirdupois.

Myriolitre, mĭr'e-o-lē'tẹr. [From the Gr. *μύριοι*, "ten thousand," and the Fr. *litre*.] A French measure, equal to 2200 gallons, 7 pints, 13 fluidounces, 4 fluidrachms, and 48 minims imperial.

Myriometre, mĭr'e-o-mē'tẹr. [From the Gr. *μύριοι*, "ten thousand," and the Fr. *mètre*.] (Fr. *Myriomètre*, mē'rē'o'mȧtr'.) A French measure of length, equal to 6 miles, 1 furlong, 156 yards, and 6 inches.

Mȳr-ĭ-o-phȳl'lous. [Lat. **Myriophyl'lus**; from the Gr. *μύριοι*, "ten thousand," "numberless," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] Having an indefinitely great number of leaves.

Mȳ-ris'tĭ-ca.* [From the Gr. *μυρίζω*, to "anoint with ointment."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Diœcia*, natural order *Myristicaceæ*. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) of the kernel of the seed of the *Myris'tica fra'grans*, or Nutmeg, deprived of its testa. It is aromatic and narcotic. It is employed to cover the taste or correct the operation of other medicines, but more frequently as a condiment at the table. According to Baillon, it comprises about eighty species, all tropical, natives of India, Africa, Brazil, Colombia, Madagascar, and Oceanica. The most of them are valuable for their aromatic fruits, and many of them are used in medicine.

Myris'tica Ar-o-mat'ĭ-ca,* Myris'tica Fra'grans.* Synonymes for the *Myristica moschata*.

Myris'tica Mos-cha'ta.* The systematic name of the tree which produces the nutmeg and mace. It is a native of the Moluccas and other islands of the East Indies. It is cultivated in India, Java, etc. The nutmeg has an aromatic odor and taste, and unites with the medicinal properties of other aromatics considerable narcotic power.

Myris'tica Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'lis.* A tree, a native of Brazil, reputed to be tonic. It produces a species of nutmeg.

Myris'tica O-to'ba.* An aromatic tree, a native of Colombia, said to be an energetic tonic. Its seeds are called the nutmegs of Santa Fé.

Myristica Sebifera.* See VIROLA SEBIFERA.

Myris'tica To-men-to'sa,* or Myris'tica Fat'u-a.* A tree which produces the *long* or *wild nutmeg*. It is a native of the Moluccas.

Myristicaceæ,* me-ris-te-ka'she-ē. A small natural order of apetalous, exogenous tropical trees, most abundant in the East Indies; also found in America. It includes the *Myris'tica moscha'ta*, which produces two important spices, the nutmeg and mace. The nutmeg is the kernel, or seed, and mace is the aril which envelops the seed.

Mȳ-ris'tĭ-çæ Mos-cha'tæ Nu'cle-i.* "Kernels of the *Myristica moschata*." A name for the nutmeg.

Myristiceus,* mĭr-is-tish'e-ŭs. [From *Myristica*, the "nutmeg-tree."] Resembling the genus *Myristica*.

Mȳ-ris'tĭ-cin. [Lat. **Myristici'na.**] A name given to a stearopten which is deposited by the oil of the *Caryophyllus aromaticus*.

Mȳ-rob'a-lan,* My-ro-băl'a-nus.* [From the Gr. *μύρον*, "ointment," and *βάλανος*, an "acorn," or any similar fruit.] A dried Indian fruit, of different species of *Terminalia* and other genera. The myrobalans are said to have laxative as well as astringent properties. They are seldom used in medicine in the United States.

Myrobalan, American. See CHRYSOBALANUS ICACO.

Mȳ-ron'ic Aç'id. An acid which exists in the state of myronate of potassium in the seed of mustard, *Sinapis nigra*.

Mȳ-roph'o-rum.* [From the Gr. *μύρον*, an "ointment," and *φέρω*, to "carry."] An "Ointment-Bearer." An instrument for applying ointment through the narrow internal openings.

Mȳr'o-sīne. A soluble albuminous ferment which is contained in mustard-seed, and which produces the oil of mustard by reacting on the myronate of potassium in the presence of water.

Mȳr-o-sper'mum.* [From the Gr. *μύρον*, an "ointment," and *σπέρμα*, a "seed."] A genus of the Linnæan class *Diandria*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. It comprises several species of trees, natives of Central and South America.

Myrosper'mum Pĕr-u-if'er-um.* One of the names of the tree which yields *Balsamum Peruvianum*.

Myrosper'mum Tol-u-ta'num.* A former name for the tree which affords *Balsamum Tolutanum*.

My-rox'ȳ-lon.* [From the Gr. *μύρον*, an "ointment," and *ξύλον*, "wood."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Diandria*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. It comprises several species of trees, natives of Peru, Colombia, Brazil, etc., affording balsam.

Myrox'ylon Pe-rei'ræ.* A tree, a native of Central America and Peru. It affords the Balsam of Peru.

Myrox'ylon Pĕr-u-if'er-um.* Another name for the *Myrospermum Peruiferum*.

Myrox'ylon Tol-u-if'er-um,* formerly Tol-u-if'er-a Băl'sa-mum.* A tree, a native of Colombia, the source of the Balsam of Tolu.

Myrrh. See MYRRHA.

Myrrh, False. See BDELLIUM.

Myr'rha* (gen. **Mȳr'rhæ**). "Myrrh." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a gum resin obtained from *Balsamodendron Myrrha* in roundish or irregular tears or masses. It has a balsamic odor, and a bitter, acrid taste. It is a stimulant tonic.

Myr'rhis An'nu-a.* A plant of the order *Umbelliferæ*, a native of Europe. It is aromatic.

Myr'rhis O-do-ra'ta,* or **Scan'dix Odora'ta.*** A plant of the order *Umbelliferæ*, a native of Europe. It is cultivated and used for seasoning food and other purposes.

Myrsinaceæ,* mir-se-na'she-ē. [From *Myrsi'ne*, one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous trees and shrubs, nearly all tropical, natives of Asia, Africa, and America. It comprises the *Ardisia* and *Theophrasta*.

Myr-sĭ-phȳl'lum As-păr-a-go-i'dēs.* A twining plant of the order *Liliaceæ*, a native of South Africa. It is cultivated by florists for winter decoration under the name of *Smilax*.

Myrtaceæ,* mir-ta'she-ē, or **Myr'ti.*** An important natural order of polypetalous exogenous plants (trees or shrubs), natives of hot countries, within and without the tropics, in South America, Australia, the East Indies, etc. It includes the *Myr'tus* (Myrtle), *Caryophyl'lus* (Clove-tree), *Eucalyp'tus*, *Euge'nia*, *Melaleu'ca*, *Psid'ium*, and *Pu'nica* (Pomegranate), which is tonic, astringent, and anthelmintic. A fragrant aromatic or pungent volatile oil abounds in this order, and some of the species bear edible fruits.

Myr-tā'ceous. [Lat. **Myrta'ceus.**] Resembling the myrtle.

Myr'ti,* the plural of MYRTUS, forming the Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See MYRTACEÆ.

Myr'tĭ-form. [Lat. **Myrtifor'mis**; from *myr'tum*, a "myrtle berry."] Like the myrtle berry or leaf. See CARUNCULÆ MYRTIFORMES.

Myr'tle. The *Myrtus communis*.

Myr'tle, Dwarf. [Lat. **Chamæmyr'tus.**] A name for the *Ruscus aculeata*.

Myr-to-i'dēs.* [From the Gr. *μύρτος*, the "myrtle," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the *Myrtus*.

Myr'tus,* plural **Myr'ti.** [Gr. *μύρτος*.] The Myrtle-tree. A Linnæan genus of the class *Icosandria*, natural order *Myrtaceæ*, comprising many species widely distributed in South America, Central Asia, New Zealand, and the West Indies.

Myr'tus A'cris.* A tree, a native of the West Indies, supposed to be the source of the *Cortex Caryophyllata*, or Clove Bark. This bark has aromatic properties.

Myr'tus Che-kan'.* A tree or shrub, a native of Chili. Its leaves have entered commerce under the name of *Chekan leaves*. They are said to be useful in chronic bronchitis.

Myr'tus Com-mu'nis.* Common Myrtle, an evergreen, aromatic shrub, a native of Western Asia, and cultivated for ornament. It bears white or rose-tinged fragrant flowers, and aromatic, edible berries. Its berries have been used as stimulant and astringent. A highly perfumed astringent liquor or essence is distilled from its flowers.

Myr'tus Or-bic-u-la'ta.* A shrub, a native of Mauritius, bearing fragrant flowers and edible fruits.

Myr'tus Pĭ-men'ta.* The tree which produces Jamaica pepper, or allspice.

Mȳs-o-pho'bĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *μύσος*, "anything loathsome or unclean," and *φόβος*, "fear."] A mental affection in which there is a morbid fear of contamination or of some disease resulting from contamination.

Mȳs-tā'chĭ-al. [Lat. **Mystachia'lis**; from the Gr. *μύσταξ*, the "upper lip," or the beard on it.] Belonging to the upper lip.

Mȳs'tax, a'cis.* [Gr. *μύσταξ*.] The upper lip; also the hair on the upper lip, or moustache.

Mȳt-ĭ-lo-i'dēs.* [From the Lat. *myt'ilus*, the "mussel," and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the *mytilus*, or mussel.

Mȳt'ĭ-lus E-du'lis.* "Edible Mussel." A shell-fish found in vast beds in the European seas. It is often poisonous,—sometimes producing, in those who eat it, all the symptoms of *urticaria*.

Mȳx'o-chon-dro'ma.* [From the Gr. *μύξα*, "mucus," and *χονδρός*, "cartilage," and the affix *-oma*.] A form of myxoma united with chondroma.

Mȳx-o-col'ĭ-ca.* [From the Gr. *μύξα*, "mucus," and the Lat. *col'ica*, the "colic."] A mucous or pituitous colic.

Mȳx-œ-de'ma.* [From the Gr. *μύξα*, "mucus," and *οἴδημα*, "swelling."] The name given to a remarkable disease, a kind of dropsy, in which there is a mucus-like deposit in all parts of the body. The skin is everywhere thickened, translucent, dry and rough to the touch, perspiration being rare or wholly absent. Anasarca is often added to the myxœdema in the later stages of this affection. Early in the disease the senses and the intellect seem blunted; as it progresses, all the movements of the body become more and more slow and languid, the speech labored, the voice monotonous, like that of an automaton; later, loss of memory and aberration of intellect supervene. This singular disorder seems limited to the female sex and to adults. Although the prognosis is generally considered very unfavorable, some physicians maintain that the disease may be cured by carefully protecting the patient from cold, using at the same time appropriate tonics, such as iron, arsenic, etc., and warm baths with assiduous frictions.

Mȳx'o-fĭ-bro'ma.* Myxoma combined with fibroma.

Mȳx-o'ma,* plural **Mȳx-om'a-ta.** [From the Gr. *μύξα*, "mucus."] A term applied by Virchow to certain tumors which contain mucus in their intercellular substance.

Mȳx'o-sar-co'ma.* A tumor combining the appearance or character of myxoma and sarcoma.

My-ȳ-dro-çȳs'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *μῦς*, a "muscle," and the Lat. *hydrocys'tis*, a "hydatid."] A hydatid in the flesh.

N.

N. = *Noc'te.** "At night."

Na-bo'thi Glan'du-læ,* Nabo'thi O'vu-la,* Nabo'thi Ve-sic'u-læ.* "Glands, Ovules, or Vesicles of Naboth." A term applied to small glandular bodies within the mouth of the uterus, first described by Naboth.

Nabo'thi Men-or-rha'ġĭ-a.* "Menorrhagy of Naboth." A serous discharge from the vagina of pregnant women, first noticed by Naboth.

Nā'cre-ous. [Lat. **Na'creus**; Fr. *Nacre*, nȧkr, "mother of pearl."] Belonging to mother of pearl.

Nā'dir. [From the Arabic.] The point in the heavens directly under our feet, and opposite to the zenith.

Nae'gele's (nā'ġẹh-lẹz) **Pel'vis.** [Named from *Naegele*, who first described it.] A peculiar distortion of the pelvis, resulting from arrest of development with fusion of the sacrum with the ilium. This condition is usually unsuspected during life; but it is almost necessarily fatal to the mother, as well as to the child.

Næ'vus,* plural **Næ'vi.** A natural mark or blemish.

Næ'vus Ma-ter'nus.* "Maternal Mark." A mark on the skin from birth, the effect, as some suppose, of the mother's longing for, or aversion to, particular objects, or of some accidental occurrence affecting her own person, during pregnancy.

Naiadaceæ,* nay-ạ-da'she-ē, or **Nai'ạ-dēs.*** [From the Gr. *ναϊάς, ναιάδος*, a "water-nymph."] A natural order of endogenous aquatic plants, found within and without the tropics, in salt water and fresh. It includes the *Na'jas* or *Na'ias*.

Nail. (Fr. *Ongle*, ôNgl.) An appendage consisting of a semi-transparent substance, resembling horn, attached to the dorsal extremities of the fingers and toes. The finger-nails serve not merely to protect the part which they cover, but to give greater firmness or resistance to the ends of the fingers in their attempt to lay hold of any small object.

Nain, nȧN. The French term for "dwarf." See NANUS.

Na-nis'mus.* [From the Gr. *νᾶνος*, or *νάνος*, a "dwarf," or "dwarfed."] A term applied by Geoffroy St.-Hilaire to a genus of anomalies which characterize dwarfs.

Nan-keen' Dye. A dye made by boiling annotto and carbonate of potash in water,—about an ounce of each to a pint of water.

Nan-o-çeph'ạ-lus.* [From the Gr. *νᾶνος*, a "dwarf," or "dwarfed," and *κεφαλή*, the "head."] A dwarfish or diminutive head.

Nan-o-i'dēs.* [From the Gr. *νᾶνος*, a "dwarf," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a dwarf; dwarf-like.

Na-nom'e-lus.* [From the Gr. *νᾶνος*, a "dwarf," and *μέλος*, a "limb."] A monster with dwarfish limbs.

Na'nus.* [Gr. *νᾶνος*; Fr. *Nain*, nȧN.] Dwarf; stunted in stature, so as to be below the ordinary height and size of those of the same species.

Nape of the Neck. [Lat. **Nu'cha.**] The back part of the neck, including the projecting spinous process of the seventh cervical vertebra.

Na-pel'lĭne. An amorphous alkaloid obtained from the *Aconitum Napellus*, distinct from aconitine and less poisonous. It is a bitter, white powder, soluble in water, alcohol, and chloroform.

Naph'tha.* [Gr. *νάφθα.*] A pale-yellow, but very pure, clear, inflammable, bituminous liquid. It is a hydrocarbon and a mineral oil, nearly identical with petroleum.

Naph'tha Vit-ri'o-li.* "Naphtha of Vitriol." A name for sulphuric ether.

Naph-thal'ĭ-din. [Lat. **Naphthalidi'na**; from *naphthali'na.*] A base produced by the action of reducing agents on naphthalin.

Naph'tha-lin, Naph'tha-lĭne, or **Naph'tha-lene.** [Lat. **Naphthali'na**; from *naph'tha.*] A hydrocarbon which is one of the products of the destructive distillation of bituminous coal. It is in the form of white, shining crystals, which have a strong unpleasant odor, and are soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in water. It is a stimulating expectorant. It produces excellent effects in verminous affections.

Nap-ĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *na'pus*, a "turnip," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having leaves like the turnip; napifo'lious.

Nap'ĭ-form. [From the Lat. *na'pus*, a "turnip," and *for'ma*, "form."] A term applied to one of the textures of cancer, the *bunioïd* of Bayle. In Botany, turnip-shaped.

Na-po-le-o'na,* or **Bel-vis'ĭ-a.*** A singular genus of tropical African shrubs or trees belonging to the natural order *Myrtaceæ*. Lindley, however, places it in a separate order, *Belvisiaceæ*. They bear beautiful flowers, and astringent fruits which abound in tannin. The corolla consists of three concentric rows or rings, each of which is gamopetalous: the outer one, which is the largest, is plaited, lobed, many-toothed, and reflexed; the next row is divided into many filiform segments, like a fringe or the crown of a passion-flower; and the innermost is erect and cup-shaped. The *Napoleona imperialis* bears yellow or cream-colored flowers.

Nar'çe-ĭne, or **Nar-çe'ĭa.*** [From the Gr. *νάρκη*, "stupor."] An alkaloid obtained from opium and occurring in the form of white prismatic crystals, inodorous, bitter, and soluble in alcohol and boiling water. It is also dissolved in acids and combines with them. The blue color which it presents when combined with nitric acid is characteristic. Narceine is of all the alkaloids of opium that which possesses the greatest hypnotic power (Claude Bernard). Morphine in a majority of cases and in equal doses does not produce a sleep so prolonged and so complete.

It has no tendency to cause convulsions or constipation. While capable of inducing sleep, relieving pain and irritation, and checking diarrhœa, it is not followed by the unpleasant sensations about the head and other disagreeable symptoms which often attend the action of morphine. In large doses it sometimes produces anuria.

Nar-çis'si,* the plural of NARCISSUS, forming the Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. They are now included in the *Amaryllidaceæ*.

Nar-cis'sus.* The Linnæan name of a genus of plants, class *Hexandria*, natural order *Amaryllidaceæ*.

Narcis'sus Po-et'ĭ-cus.* Poet's Narcissus, an exotic bulbous plant, cultivated for the beauty of its flowers. Its bulb is said to be emetic and cathartic.

Narcis'sus Pseu-do-nar-cis'sus.* The systematic name of the Daffodil, a bulbous plant, cultivated for ornament. Its root is emetic and cathartic, and its flowers are antispasmodic.

Nar-co'dēs.* [From the Gr. *νάρκη*, "stupor."] Having, or causing, stupor; narcose, or narcous.

Nar-co'ma, a*tis.* [From the same.] Stupor, or the state of being under the influence of narcotic medicine.

Nar-com'a-tous. [From the same.] Pertaining to narcoma.

Nar-co'sis.* [From the same.] The progress of narcoma, or the effects produced by narcotic substances; narcotism.

Nar-co-spas'mus.* [From the Gr. *νάρκη*, "stupor," and *σπασμός*, a "convulsion."] Cramp or spasm, with an appearance of stupor.

Nar-cot'ic. [Lat. **Narcot'icus**; Fr. *Narcotique*, năR'ko'tēk'.] Belonging to narcosis. A term applied to a remedy which promotes or artificially imitates the natural physiological processes of sleep. (See NARCOTISM.) The principal narcotics are aconite, belladonna, cannabis, hyoscyamus, digitalis, hops, morphia, opium, chloral, stramonium, bromide of potassium, alcohol, and narceine.

Nar'co-tin, or **Nar'co-tĭne.** [Lat. **Narcoti'na**; from the Gr. *ναρκόω*, to "stupefy."] An active principle of opium; also called *Derosne's Salt*, from its discoverer, and *Opiane*. It is procured by digesting opium in sulphuric ether.

Nar'co-tiśm. [Lat. **Narcotis'mus**; from the Gr. *νάρκη*, "stupor."] The influence produced by narcotic substances, or the totality of effects produced by narcotics. Sometimes it is limited to a stupor more or less profound, and may constitute a salutary medication. Sometimes it amounts to poisoning, characterized by a general torpor, stupor, vertigo, nausea, a state of intoxication or apoplexy, etc.

Nard, Celtic. See VALERIANA CELTICA.

Nard, or **Spīke'nard.** An aromatic plant and perfume of Oriental nations, supposed to be the *Nardos'tachys Jatamān'si*.

Nar-dos'ta-chys Jat-a-man'sĭ,* or **Nar'dus In'dĭ-cus.*** Spikenard, an herbaceous plant of the order *Valerianaceæ*. It is a native of India. Its root is pungent and fragrant.

Na'rēs,* gen. **Na'rĭ-um,** the plural of the Lat. NARIS, which see.

Na'ris,* plural **Na'rēs.** The "nostril;" a cavity of a pyramidal form in each side of the nose, or of the septum of the nostrils.

Nar-the'cĭ-um Os-sif'ra-gum.* A plant of the order *Liliaceæ*, containing *narthecic acid* and *narthecine*.

Nar'thex, e'cis.* [Gr. *νάρθηξ*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants. See next article.

Nar'thex As-a-fœt'ĭ-da (or **As-sa-fœt'ĭ-da**),* or **Nar'thex Fĕr'u-la.*** The plant the root of which yields asafetida. It is a native of Asia.

Nā'sal. [Lat. **Nasa'lis**; from *na'sus*, the "nose."] Belonging to the nose; uttered through the nose.

Nasal Duct. See DUCTUS AD NASUM.

Na'sal Fos'sæ. [Lat. **Fos'sæ Nasa'les**; from *fos'sa*, a "ditch."] Two irregular compressed cavities extending backwards from the nose to the pharynx, and constituting the internal part of the nose.

Nas'çent State. [From the Lat. *nas'cens*, the present participle of *nas'cor*, to "be born."] The state of gases at the moment of their elimination, before they have acquired their full volume or their repulsive power.

Na'smyth's Mem'brane. A name applied to a membrane covering the enamel of the teeth. See CUTICULA DENTIS.

Nas-tur'tium Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'le.* Water-Cress, a plant of the order *Cruciferæ*, a native of Europe, and naturalized in the United States. It is used as a salad. *Nasturtium* is also a popular name of *Tropæolum majus*.

Na'sus,* genitive **Na'si,** accusative **Na'sum.** (Fr. *Nez*, nā.) The "nose," composed of the *dorsum*, or bridge, the *alæ*, or wings, the *septum*, or partition, the lobe, or tip, and the *columna*, or lower thickened portion of the septum.

Na-tal'ĭ-tў. (Fr. *Natalité*, nā'tā'lē'tā'.) The relation of births to the population which has furnished them in a year. The proportion between the number of living infants born in a country and the total population of that country.

Nā'tant. [Lat. **Na'tans**; from *na'to*, *nata'tum*, to "swim."] Floating on the surface, or under water; swimming, as leaves or flowers.

Na-tā'tion. [Lat. **Nata'tio**; from *na'to*, *nata'tum*, to "swim."] The act of swimming; a healthy gymnastic exercise. This exercise fortifies the constitution of the body in general, and augments the muscular forces, at the same time that it acts as a sedative on the nervous system.

Nat-a-to'rēs.* [Plural of the Lat. *nata'tor*, *natato'ris*, a "swimmer;" from the same.] "Swimmers." An order of swimming birds, including those whose toes are united by a membrane; whence the order is also termed *Palmip'edes*.

Na'tēs.* [A Latin word which is either plural or singular, but used mostly in the plural.] The buttocks.

Na'tes Cĕr'e-bri.* The two anterior of the *tubercula quadrigemina*.

Nā'tive. [Lat. **Nati'vus**; from *nas'cor*, *na'tus*, to "be born."] Indigenous; not foreign. In Mineralogy, this term is applied to a metal that occurs naturally in a free or metallic state. Silver and gold are often found *native*.

Na'trĭ-um.* A term formerly applied to sodium.

Na'tron,* or **Na'trum.*** A native carbonate of soda which is found in Egypt; in popular language, "soda." It is the "nitre" of the Bible.

Na'trum Vit-rĭ-o-la'tum.* "Vitriolated Soda." A name of Glauber's Salt.

Nat'u-ral. [Lat. **Natura'lis**; from *natu'ra*, "nature."] Belonging to nature; produced according to the ordinary laws of nature; physical; coming in the course of nature, as, *natural death*.

Nat'ural His'to-rў. [Lat. **Histo'ria Natura'lis.**] Literally, the "history or description of nature." The science which treats of the natural products of the earth, whether animals, vegetables, or minerals. (See PHYSICS.) The primary divisions of Natural History are Mineralogy, Botany, and Zoology, or Mineralogy and Biology, which comprises Botany and Zoology.

Nat'ural Law, or **Law of Na'ture.** A statement of what will happen in certain general contingencies.

Nat'ural Or'ders. Groups of genera which resemble each other in the most essential features and intrinsic qualities, or groups of genera which are supposed to bear a greater resemblance to each other than to anything else.

Nat'ural Phĭ-los'o-phў. [Lat. **Philoso'phia Natura'lis.**] The science which treats of the properties of natural bodies, and their actions on each other, or which treats of the phenomena and laws of the material world; physics. See PHYSICS.

Nat'ural Sўs'tem. In Botany, the system or classification invented by Jussieu, an attempt to arrange plants according to their affinities and natural relations,—to arrange them in such order that each species and group of species shall stand next to those which it most resembles in all or in the most important respects.

Nat-u-ra'lĭ-a.* [Plural neuter of the Lat. *natura'lis*, "natural."] The parts of generation; the privities.

Nat'u-ral-ist. A person versed in natural history or natural philosophy; a botanist, a mineralogist, a zoologist, etc.

Nat'u-ral-ized. [From the Lat. *natura'lis*, "natural."] A term applied to introduced plants that grow spontaneously in a country of which they are not natives; those that have become denizens of the soil. Nearly all the noxious weeds of the United States are naturalized plants of foreign origin.

Naturals. See RES NATURALES.

Nā'tu-rism. A theory that attributes everything to nature, as if it were an intelligent prescient and sanative power.

Nā'tu-rist. One who holds the doctrine of naturism. The term is also applied to a physician who scrupulously follows the indications presented by nature for the treatment of disease.

Natus Mortuus.* See STILLBORN.

Nau'cle-a.* A genus of shrubs of the order *Cinchonaceæ* or *Rubiaceæ*, comprising many species, mostly natives of tropical Asia. *Nauclea Gambir*, a native of the Malayan islands, yields the *Gambir*, or *Terra Japonica*. See GAMBIR.

Nausea,* nau'she-a. [From the Gr. *vaῦς*, a "ship."] (Fr. *Nausée*, nō'zā'.) Originally, "sea-sickness." Any sickness at the stomach, similar to sea-sickness.

Nau'sea Ma-ri'na.* [From the Lat. *ma're*, the "sea."] The Latin for SEA-SICKNESS.

Nau'se-ants. [From the Gr. *vaῦς*, a "ship."] Agents which produce nausea, such as ipecacuanha, tartar emetic, warm water.

Nau'seous. [Lat. **Nauseo'sus**; from *nau'sea*.] Producing nausea; disgusting.

Nau'tĭ-cal. [Lat. **Nau'ticus**; from the Gr. *vaῦς*, a "ship."] Belonging to a ship, or to navigation:—applied to sea-sickness, termed *Morbus nauticus*.

Nautical Almanac. See EPHEMERIS.

Nau'tĭ-cus Mus'cu-lus.* "Nautical Muscle." The *tibia'lis posti'cus*:—so called because chiefly exerted in climbing as sailors do.

Nau-tĭ-lo-i'dēs.* [From the Lat. *nau'tilus*, and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the nautilus; nautiloid:—applied to certain shells.

Nau'tĭ-lus.* [Gr. *ναυτίλος*, a "sailor;" from *vaῦς*, a "ship."] A genus of Mollusks, the *Testacea* of Cuvier, of which there are several species. The Nautilus has a chambered shell and floats on the surface of the sea.

Navel. See UMBILICUS.

Nā'vel-String. The *Fu'nis umbilica'lis* (otherwise called *Funic'ulus umbilica'lis*), or umbilical cord.

Nave'-Shaped. The same as MODIOLIFORM:—applied to parts of plants.

Na-vic'u-lar. [Lat. **Navicula'ris**; from *navic'ula*, a "little ship or boat."] Pertaining to a boat or ship; having the shape or appearance of a boat; boat-shaped, as the glumes of most grasses.

Na-vic-u-la're, Os.* A bone of the carpus; also one of the tarsus:—named from their fancied likeness to a boat.

Navicularis.* See NAVICULAR.

Nav'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Navifor'mis**; from *na'vis*, a "ship" or "boat."] Resembling a boat; navicular:—applied to parts of plants.

Near-Sightedness. See MYOPY.

Neb'u-la,* plural **Neb'u-læ.** [From the Gr. *νεφέλη*, a "cloud."] Literally, a "mist," a "cloud." A faintly luminous appearance, resembling a cloud, in the starry firmament. Many of the nebulæ have been resolved into stars by the power of the telescope. Also a small cloud-like spot on the cornea of the eye.

Neb-u-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Nebulif'erus**; from *neb'ula*, a "cloud," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Having nebulous spots.

Neb'u-lized. Rendered nebulous or cloudy:—applied to a liquid.

Neb'u-lous, or **Neb'u-lose.** [Lat. **Nebulo'sus**; from *neb'ula*, a "cloud."] Literally, "cloudy." Pertaining to a nebula, or resembling a nebula; clouded:—applied to parts of plants.

Neck. [Lat. **Col'lum**, and **Cer'vix**; Gr. *τράχηλος*, and *ἀυχήν*; Fr. *Cou*, koo.] In Anatomy, the part between the head and the thorax. In Botany, the part between the root and the stem of plants.

Neck'lace-Shaped. Resembling a string of beads; the same as MONILIFORM:—applied to parts of plants.

Nec-ro-bĭ-o'sis.* [From the Gr. *νεκρός*, "dead," and *βίος*, "life."] A term applied by Virchow to the spontaneous wearing out of living parts.

Nec-ro-co-mi'um.* [From the Gr. *νεκρός*, a "dead body," and *κομέω*, to "take care of."] A dead-house. See MORGUE.

Nec-ro-do-chi'um.* [From the Gr. *νεκρός*, a "dead body," and *δοχεῖον*, a "receptacle."] The same as NECROCOMIUM.

Nec-rol'o-gy. [Lat. **Necrolo'gia**; from the Gr. *νεκρός*, a "dead body," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on the dead body. Also a register of deaths, the causes of death, and particulars presented on post-mortem examination.

Ne-croph'a-gous. [Lat. **Necroph'agus**; from the Gr. *νεκρός*, a "dead body," and *φάγω*, to "eat."] Devouring dead animals, or animal substances in a state of decomposition:—applied to certain insects and birds.

Nec-ro-pho'bĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *νεκρός*, "dead," a "dead body," and *φόβος*, "fear."] A term sometimes applied to an exaggerated or preternatural fear of death,—a symptom occurring in certain diseases. (See THANATOPHOBIA.) It more properly denotes an excessive and morbid fear or horror of the presence of a dead body.

Ne-crop'sy. [Lat. **Necrop'sia**; from the Gr. *νεκρός*, a "dead body," and *ὀπτομαι*, to "behold."] The same as NECROSCOPY.

Nec-ro-scop'ic, Nec-ro-scop'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Necroscop'icus.**] Belonging to necroscopy.

Ne-cros'co-py. [Lat. **Necrosco'pia**; from the Gr. *νεκρός*, a "dead body," and *σκοπέω*, to "examine."] The examination of a dead body.

Ne-cro'sis.* [From the Gr. *νεκρόω*, to "deaden" or "make dead."] Literally, "mortification." Death of a bone or part of a bone:—analogous to the mortification of the soft parts. In Botany, *necrosis* signifies canker.

Nec-ro-so-zo'ic, or **Nek-ro-so-zo'ic.** [From the Gr. *νεκρός*, a "dead body," and *σώζω*, to "save," to "preserve."] A term applied to fluids which are injected into a dead body for the purpose of preserving it, as in embalming.

Nec-ro-tom'ic. [Lat. **Necrotom'icus.**] Belonging to necrotomy.

Ne-crot'o-my. [Lat. **Necroto'mia**; from the Gr. *νεκρός*, a "dead body," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] Dissection of a dead body:—otherwise termed *Sectio cadaveris*.

Nec-tan'dra.* A genus of large forest-trees of the order *Lauraceæ*, natives of Peru, Guiana, Brazil, etc. It comprises several species. The *Nectandra Rodiei*, or Green-Heart, affords excellent timber, which is used for ship-building. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) of the bark of the *Nectandra Rodiei* (Bebeeru Bark). Nectandra is tonic, somewhat astringent, and febrifuge, resembling cinchona in its virtues, though much inferior, at least in antiperiodic power. It has generally been employed in the form of the impure sulphate of bebeerin, and sometimes with great asserted success in the treatment of intermittent and remittent fevers.

Nectan'dra Cin-na-mo-i'dēs,* or **Nectan'dra Ca-ne'la.*** A tree found in Colombia. Its bark resembles cinnamon.

Nectan'dra Pu'chu-ry, variety *Ma'jor*. A tree found in Brazil and Venezuela. It is supposed to be the tree which produces the *Pichurim beans*, or *sassafras nuts*. These are aromatic and tonic. The bark is reputed to be tonic and febrifuge.

Nec'tar. [Gr. *νέκταρ*; Lat. **Nec'tar.**] The drink of the gods (of Greek mythology). Also any pleasant or delicious liquor or beverage. In Botany, the honey, etc., secreted by glands or by any part of the corolla.

Nec-tar-if'er-ous. [Lat. **Nectarif'erus**; from the Gr. *νέκταρ*, the "drink of the gods," also "honey," and the Lat. *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing nectar, or honey; secreting a saccharine liquor:—applied to flowers.

Nec'tar-ine. The common name of a smooth-skinned variety of peach, which is a delicious fruit.

Nec-ta-ro-the'ca.* [From the Gr. *νέκταρ*, "nectar," or "honey," and *θήκη*, a "covering."] In Botany, any part which enwraps the organ for secreting honey.

Nec'ta-ry. [Lat. **Necta'rium**; from the Gr. *νέκταρ*, "nectar," or "honey," and the Lat. *-a'rium*, a terminal denoting a "repository." See HERBARIUM.] That part of a flower which contains, or secretes, honey; the honey-cup.

Nec-top'o-dus.* [From the Gr. *νηκτής*, a "swimmer," and *πούς*, a "foot." Having fin-like *tarsi*:—applied to certain insects.

Ne-cu'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *νέκυς*, a "dead body;" so called on account of its malignant character.] A poisoned wound.

Nee'dle-Shaped. Long, slender, and rigid, like the leaves of pines; acerose.

Neg'a-tive. [Lat. **Negati'vus**; from *ne'go*, *nega'tum*, to "deny" or "refuse."] Denying, expressing negation, and so opposed to *affirmative*. Also privative, implying the absence of something, and then opposed to *positive*. The negative sign in algebra is the sign of subtraction (—), also called *minus*. The term *negative* is applied to an electrical state or fluid, called also *resinous*. In Photography it denotes a picture in which the lights and shadows are reversed.

Neg'ative Pole. The pole connected with the copper (or least oxidizable) plate of the galvanic battery.

Neg-a-tiv'ĭ-ty. [From the same.] The state of a body which manifests electrical phenomena called *negative*.

Negro Cachexia, or **Cachexia Africana.*** See CHTHONOPHAGIA.

Nelumbiaceæ,* ne-lum-be-a'she-ē. A natural order of exogenous aquatic plants, found in stagnant or quiet waters in temperate and tropical regions. It consists, according to Lindley, of one genus, the *Nelum'bium*. The mythic lotus which occurs on the monuments of India and Egypt is supposed to have been the *Nelumbium speciosum*. Gray and many others refer the *Nelumbium* to the order *Nymphæaceæ*.

Ne-lum'bĭ-um.* Nelumbo. A genus of aquatic plants of the order *Nymphæaceæ*, comprising several species which have edible seeds. The *Nelumbium speciosum*, or Sacred Lotus, is a native of India, China, etc. See LOTUS.

Nelum'bium Lu'te-um.* Yellow Nelumbo, or Water Chinquepin, a native of the Southern United States, also of New Jersey. It bears beautiful yellow flowers. Its seeds and tubers are edible.

Nem-ą-to-çe-ra'tus.* [From the Gr. *νῆμα*, a "thread," and *κέρας*, a "horn."] Having filiform horns or antennæ.

Nem-ą-to'dēs.* Filamentous; the same as NEMATOID:—applied to helminths, or worms; also to plants.

Nem'ą-toid, or **Nem-ą-to'dēs.*** [Lat. **Nematoi'des**; from the Gr. *νῆμα*, a "thread," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a thread; filamentous:—applied to *Confervæ*, etc.

Nem-ą-to-i'dēs,* or **Nem-ą-to-i'de-ą.*** [From the same.] A class of *Entozoa*, or helminths, characterized by an elongated body, often filiform, without a central apparatus for circulation. It comprises many species of parasites found in human intestines.

Nem-ą-to-neū'rus.* [From the Gr. *νῆμα*, a "thread," and *νεῦρον*, a "nerve."] Having thread-like nerves.

Ne'me-ous. [Lat. **Ne'meus**; from the Gr. *νῆμα*, a "thread."] Filamentose; composed of threads, as some cryptogamous plants.

Nem-o-blas'tus.* [From the Gr. *νῆμα*, a "thread," and *βλαστός*, a "germ."] A term applied to filiform embryos, as of mosses and ferns.

Ne-moç'er-us.* The same as NEMATOCERATUS, which see.

Nem-o-glos-sa'tus.* [From the Gr. *νῆμα*, a "thread," and *γλῶσσα*, the "tongue."] Having a filiform tongue.

Ne-moph'ĭ-lą.* [From the Gr. *νέμος*, a "grove," and *φιλέω*, to "love."] "Loving groves," or growing in groves. A genus of annual herbaceous plants of the order *Hydrophyllaceæ*, natives of California, Arkansas, Texas, etc. Several of the species are cultivated for ornament. The *Nemoph'ila insig'nis*, a native of California, has large and beautiful flowers of a brilliant blue color.

Nem'o-rose. [Lat. **Nemoro'sus**; from *ne'mus*, a "grove."] Growing in groves:—applied to plants.

Nem'o-rous. [Lat. **Nemoro'sus**; from *ne'mus, nem'oris*, a "grove."] Belonging to a wood, or grove; nem'orose:—applied to plants.

Nen'u-phar. A synonyme of the *Nymphæa alba*, the European water-lily.

Ne-og'ą-lą, ac'tis.* [From the Gr. *νέος*, "new," and *γάλα*, "milk."] The *colostrum*, or first milk of the mother after childbirth.

Ne-o-gą-lac'tĭ-cus.* Belonging to the neogala; neogalac'tic.

Ne-o-na'tus,* plural **Ne-o-na'ti**, genitive plural **Ne-o-na-to'rum.** [From the Gr. *νέος*, "new," and the Lat. *na'tus*, "born."] (Fr. *Nouveau-né*, noo'vō'nā'.) A word signifying "newly-born," and occurring in such phrases as *Asphyxia Neonatorum* ("Asphyxia of New-born [Children"].) See ASPHYXIA NEOPHYTORUM.

Nepenthaceæ,* nep-en-tha'she-ē. A natural order of exogenous plants, natives of swamps in Borneo, Ceylon, Sumatra, and many islands in the Indian Archipelago, all woody climbers, or herbs. It consists of a single genus, *Nepen'thes* (Pitcher-Plant), in the dilated pitcher-shaped leaf of which an aqueous fluid is secreted. This genus comprises over thirty species, some of which have pitchers more than a foot long. They are called carnivorous or insectivorous plants. The pitcher, which is furnished with a hinged lid, secretes a liquid which has an acid reaction, increases in quantity when insects are drowned in it, and acquires the power of dissolving or digesting animal food. The leaf has a strong midrib, prolonged into a tendril, serving for climbing, and the pitcher is formed at the apex of the midrib or tendril. Dr. Hooker describes a species of which the blade is eighteen inches long, the tendril twenty inches, and the pitcher twelve; total, fifty inches.

Ne-pen'thē.* [From the Gr. *νή*, negative, and *πένθος*, "grief."] A medicine mentioned by the ancient writers as having power to banish sorrow. It is supposed by some to have been opium.

Nep'e-tą Cą-ta'rĭ-ą.* The systematic name for catnep. See CATARIA.

Nep'eta Vul-ga'ris.* The same as *Nepeta cataria*. See CATARIA.

Neph'e-lą.* [From the Gr. *νεφέλη*, a "cloud."] The same as NEBULA, which see.

Ne-phel'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to the nephelium; nephel'ic.

Ne-phe'lĭ-um.* [Diminutive of the Gr. *νεφέλη*, a "cloud."] A spot on the cornea.

Ne-phe'lĭ-um.* A genus of trees of the natural order *Sapindaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Southern Asia. Among their products are three important Chinese and Malayan fruits,—the *Litchi*, the *Longan*, and the *Rambutan*. These are produced by the species named *Nephelium Litchi*, *Nephelium Longanum*, and *Nephelium Lappaceum*.

Neph-e-lo'dēs.* [From the Gr. *νεφέλη*, a "cloud."] The same as NEBULOUS, which see.

Neph-e-lo-dom'e-ter. [Lat. **Nephelodom'etrum**; from the Gr. *νεφέλη*, a "cloud," and *ὁδόμετρον*, an "instrument for measuring distances."] An instrument for ascertaining the distances of the clouds.

Neph-e-lo-i'dēs.* [From the Gr. *νεφέλη*, a "cloud," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a little cloud; neph'eloid:—applied to urine which has a cloudy appearance.

Neph-e-lol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Nephelolo'gia**; from the Gr. *νεφέλη*, a "cloud," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The science of the clouds.

Neph-e-lo-pho-rom'e-ter. [Lat. **Nephelophorom'etrum**; from the Gr. *νεφέλη*, a "cloud," *φέρω*, to "carry," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for ascertaining the direction, order, and speed of clouds.

Ne-phræm-or-rha'ġĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *νεφρός*, the "kidney," and *αἱμορραγία*, "hemorrhage."] Hemorrhage of the kidney.

Ne-phrăl'ġi-a.* [From the Gr. *νεφρός*, the "kidney," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the kidney; nephral'gy.

Ne-phrăl'ġic. [Lat. **Nephral'gicus.**] Belonging to nephralgia.

Neph-ra-nu'rĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *νεφρός*, the "kidney," *a*, priv., and *οὖρον*, the "urine."] Renal anuria, or non-secretion of urine.

Neph-ra-pos'ta-sis.* [From the Gr. *νεφρός*, the "kidney," and *ἀπόστασις*, "suppurative inflammation."] Renal abscess, or suppurative inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-ra-to'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *νεφρός*, the "kidney," *a*, priv., and *τόνος*, "tone."] Renal atony, or paralysis of the kidneys.

Ne-phraux'e.* [From the Gr. *νεφρός*, the "kidney," and *αὔξω*, to "increase."] Enlargement of the kidney.

Ne-phrel'cos,* or **Ne-phrel'cus.*** [From the Gr. *νεφρός*, the "kidney," and *ἕλκος*, an "ulcer."] An ulcer of the kidney.

Neph-rel-co'sis.* The progress of nephrelcus; renal ulceration.

Neph-rem-phrax'is.* [From the Gr. *νεφρός*, the "kidney," and *ἔμφραξις*, "obstruction."] Obstruction of the vessels of the kidney.

Nephretic. See NEPHRITIC.

Ne'phrĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *νεφρός*, the "kidney."] A term proposed as a synonyme for Bright's disease, or granulated kidney.

Neph'rĭ-cus.* [From the Gr. *νεφρός*, the "kidney."] See NEPHRITIC.

Ne-phrit'ic. [Lat. **Nephrit'icus.**] Belonging to the kidney.

Ne-phri'tis, i*dis*.* [From the Gr. *νεφρός*, the "kidney."] Inflammation of the kidneys. A genus of the order *Phlegmasiæ*, class *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology. Acute nephritis commences suddenly by an acute, pungent, exacerbating pain, a burning heat, and a sensation of heaviness at the level of one or both kidneys, from which it extends to the bladder, the groin, and the testicle, also by fever, constipation, nausea, and vomiting. The urine is less abundant than in the normal state, red and bloody, or clear and limpid: in all cases it contains a great quantity of albumen.

Nephri'tis Al-bu-mĭ-no'sa* or **Al-bu-mĭ-nen'sis.*** "Albuminous Nephritis." A name for Bright's disease of the kidney, under which term have been confounded several distinct renal diseases, all agreeing, however, in the important symptom of albuminous urine,—viz., *acute* and *chronic desquamative nephritis*, *non-desquamative nephritis*, *fatty* and *amyloid* (or waxy) *degeneration*.

Desquamative nephritis is characterized by the shedding of the epithelium of the secreting tubes, either entire or in broken particles. Their *débris* blocks up the tubes, and, when washed into the urine, forms what have been termed the "tube-casts." This process may be either acute or chronic. In *non-desquamative* nephritis (according to Johnson) the cells are not shed, but become atrophied, whilst the tubules are blocked up by a simple albuminous deposit, which forms what he terms the small hyaline casts.

Neph'ro-çēle.* [From the Gr. *νεφρός*, the "kidney," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] Hernia of the kidney.

Neph-ro-çel'ic. [Lat. **Nephrocel'icus.**] Belonging to nephrocele.

Neph'roid. [From the Gr. *νεφρός*, the "kidney," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the kidney; reniform; kidney-shaped: —applied to parts of plants.

Ne-phrol'ĭ-thos,* or **Ne-phrol'ĭ-thus.*** [From the Gr. *νεφρός*, the "kidney," and *λίθος*, a "stone."] An old term for a renal calculus, or stone in the kidney.

Neph-ro-pў-o'sis.* [From the Gr. *νεφρός*, the "kidney," and *πύωσις*, "suppuration."] Suppuration of the kidney.

Neph-ror-rha'ġĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *νεφρός*, a "kidney."] Hemorrhage from the kidneys.

Ne-phrot'o-mў. [Lat. **Nephroto'mia**; from the Gr. *νεφρός*, the "kidney," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] The dangerous and difficult operation of cutting into the kidney to extract a calculus.

Ne'ra. A name for TODDY, which see.

Nerf. See NERVE.

Ne-ri'nē Sar-nĭ-en'sis.* The Guernsey Lily, a bulbous plant of the order *Amaryllidaceæ*, a native of South Africa. It is cultivated for ornament.

Ne'rĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *νηρός*, "humid."] A genus of evergreen shrubs of the order *Apocynaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of India. The *Nerium odorum* is poisonous, and bears fragrant flowers.

Nerium Antidysentericum.* See WRIGHTIA ANTIDYSENTERICA.

Ne'rium O-le-an'der.* The systematic name of the Oleander, an evergreen shrub, cultivated for the beauty of its flowers. Its bark, leaves, and flowers are said to be poisonous.

Ne'rium Tinc-to'rĭ-um.* A shrub, a native of India, and one of the sources of indigo.

Ne-ro'lĭ. An essential oil obtained by distilling orange-blossoms.

Ner'vāte, or **Nerved.** Having several ribs; furnished with nerves or simple and parallel ribs: —applied to leaves of plants. See NERVOSE.

Ner-vā'tion. [From the Lat. *ner'vus*, a "nerve"] The arrangement of nerves in leaves; the manner in which nerves or veins are arranged.

Nerve. [Lat. **Ner'vus**; Gr. *νεῦρον*; Fr. *Nerf*, nĕrf.] A long, medullary cord, originating from the brain or spinal marrow, the channel or instrument by which sensation, volition, or vital influence is conveyed to and from the sensorium.

The term *nerve* is applied in Botany to parallel and simple veins; also to the ribs or principal veins (of a leaf) which extend from the base towards the apex.

Nerve-ache. See NEURALGIA.

Nerves. [Lat. **Ner'vi.**] (See NERVE.) There is no more interesting or more important branch of anatomy than that which treats of the nerves, as these are essentially related to all the movements and functions of the body. The nerves may be divided into two great classes: 1, those whose function is chiefly appropriated to perception, sensation, and voluntary motion; 2, those whose influence is directed to the organs of involuntary motion, as the heart, stomach, etc. The former class may again be divided into those which arise from the brain or medulla oblongata (termed *cranial nerves*), and those which derive their origin from the spinal cord (*spinal nerves*).

Nerves, Cra'nĭ-al. The cranial nerves are so called from their origin at the base of the brain, in contradistinction to the spinal nerves, which have their origin in the substance of the spinal cord. Apparently the cranial nerves arise at their point of emergence from the base of the brain; but careful microscopic research has shown that their fibres have been traced, for the most part, into the gray matter in the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain. With the exception of the olfactory, optic, and auditory, they resemble in their anatomical and physiological properties the spinal nerves. The three above named are nerves of special sense, and convey to the centres only the special impressions of smell, sight, and hearing. Of the remainder, some are motor in function, and serve to conduct motor nerve force outward, which excites muscular contraction; while others are sensory in function, and endow all the parts to which they are distributed with sensibility.

The cranial nerves, besides being named numerically according to the position of the apertures for their exit from the cranium, have been further distinguished by other names, according to their function or distribution.

Their number has been stated variously as nine or twelve by different anatomists. The following table presents a synoptical view of the cranial nerves in the respective systems of Willis and Sömmering.

WILLIS.	SÖMMERING.	
First pair.	First pair.	Olfactory.
Second pair.	Second pair.	Optic.
Third pair.	Third pair.	Oculo-Motor.
Fourth pair.	Fourth pair.	Pathetic (or Trochlear).
Fifth pair.	Fifth pair.	Trifacial.
Sixth pair.	Sixth pair.	Abducent Ocular.
Seventh pair.	Seventh pair.	Facial Motor.
	Eighth pair.	Auditory.
Eighth pair.	Ninth pair.	Glosso-Pharyngeal.
	Tenth pair.	Pneumogastric.
	Eleventh pair.	Spinal Accessory.
Ninth pair.	Twelfth pair.	Hypoglossal.

The arrangement of Sömmering is by many considered the preferable one, as being the simplest and most natural, for each of the parts included in the seventh and eighth pairs of Willis is really a distinct nerve. The student, however, should be familiar with both schemes, for if Willis's is less eligible in some respects, it has the great advantage of being in more general use.

First Pair. Olfactory.—The olfactory nerves arise from the inferior and internal portion of the anterior lobes of the cerebrum by three roots,—viz., an *external white root*, which passes across the fissure of Sylvius to the middle lobe of the cerebrum; an *internal white root*, from the most posterior part of the anterior lobe; and a *gray root*, from the gray matter in the posterior and inner portion of the inferior surface of the anterior lobe.

The ultimate origin of the fibres composing the olfactory nerves has never been satisfactorily determined; but there is good ground for thinking that they are in some way connected with the cells of the gray matter of the cerebrum.

The trunk of the nerve formed by the union of these three roots passes forward along the under surface of the anterior lobe to the ethmoid bone, where it expands into the olfactory bulb. This bulb contains ganglionic cells, is grayish in color and soft in consistence; it gives off from its under surface from fifteen to twenty nerve-filaments, the *true olfactory nerves*, which pass through the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone and are distributed to the Schneiderian mucous membrane. This membrane extends from the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone downward about one inch.

When the olfactory nerves are stimulated, either mechanically or electrically, neither motor nor sensory phenomena are exhibited; but if the nerve be divided, or the bulb destroyed, at once there is an abolition of the sense of smell. They are nerves of special sense, and convey to the brain only the impressions made by odoriferous emanations upon their peripheral terminations.

Second Pair. Optic.—The optic nerves are formed by the union of three roots, which have the following origin,—viz., an *external white root*, from the corpus geniculatum externum; an *internal white root*, from the corpus geniculatum internum and the anterior tubercula quadrigemina; and a *gray root*, from the gray matter in the floor of the third ventricle. Filaments also come from the optic thalami and cerebral peduncles.

After emerging from the under surface of the optic thalamus, the roots unite to form a flattened band, the optic tract, which winds around the crus cerebri and decussates with the nerve of the opposite side, forming the *optic chiasm*. From this chiasm the optic nerves proper arise, which, passing forward through the optic foramen, penetrate the eyeball and are distributed in the retina. The decussation of fibres in the optic chiasm is not complete,—some of the fibres of the left optic tract going to the outer half of the eye of the same side and to the inner half of the eye of the opposite side; the same holds true for the right optic tract.

The optic nerves also are insensible to either mechanical or electrical irritation, and convey only the special impressions of light.

Division of one of the nerves is attended by complete blindness in the eye of the corresponding side, owing to the imperfect decussation of the fibres in the chiasm; *division* of the *optic tract* produces *loss* of *sight* in the *outer half* of the eye of the same side, and in the *inner half* of the eye of the opposite side. Lesion of the anterior part of the optic chiasm causes blindness in the inner half of the two eyes.

The optic nerve governs the sense of sight. It

receives and conveys to the brain the luminous impressions which give rise to the sensation of sight.

The reflex movements of the iris are called forth by the optic nerve. When an excess of light falls upon the retina, the impression is carried back to the tubercula quadrigemina, where it is transformed into a motor impulse, which then passes outward through the motor oculi nerve to the contractile fibres of the iris and diminishes the size of the pupil. The absence of light is followed by a dilatation of the pupil.

Third Pair. Motor Oculi Communis.—The third nerves emerge from the inner surface of the crura cerebri. The fibres which compose their trunks can be traced, however, to the lenticular nucleus, the corpora quadrigemina, and the optic thalamus. From this origin the trunk of the nerve then passes forward, and enters the orbit through the sphenoidal fissure, where it divides into a *superior branch*, distributed to the superior rectus and levator palpebræ muscles; and an *inferior* branch, sending branches to the internal and inferior recti and the inferior oblique muscles; filaments also pass into the *ciliary* or *ophthalmic* ganglion; from this ganglion the *ciliary nerves* arise, which enter the eyeball and are distributed to the circular fibres of the iris and the ciliary muscle. The nerves also receive filaments from the cavernous plexus of the sympathetic and from the fifth nerve.

The motor oculi nerve is at its origin purely motor, for irritation of the roots causes marked contraction of the pupil, general muscular movements of the eyeball, and internal strabismus, but no evidences of pain; while section of the nerve is at once followed by contrary symptoms,—viz., falling of the upper eyelid, *ptosis;* external strabismus, due to the unopposed action of the external rectus; dilatation of the pupil and persistent accommodation of the eye for vision at long distances, from paralysis of the circular fibres of the iris and ciliary muscle; inability to rotate the eye; slight protrusion; and double vision, the images being on the same plane.

The third pair of nerves regulates the movements of the eyeball, by innervating all the muscles, with the exception of the external rectus and superior oblique, elevates the upper eyelid, contracts the circular fibres of the iris, and, by stimulating the ciliary muscle, accommodates the eye for vision at near distances. The nerve can be called into activity directly by voluntary stimuli, and indirectly through impressions of light made upon the retina.

Fourth Nerve. Patheticus. Trochlearis.—The fourth nerve is the smallest of all the cranial nerves, and arises apparently from the superior peduncles of the cerebellum. Its fibres have, however, been traced to the lenticular nucleus, the valve of Vieussens, into the substance of the cerebellar peduncles, and to the corpora quadrigemina. Some of the filaments pass over the median line and decussate with those of the opposite side.

From the origin the trunk of the nerve passes forward and enters the orbital cavity through the sphenoidal fissure, and is ultimately distributed to the superior oblique muscle. In its course it receives filaments of communication from the sympathetic nerve and from the ophthalmic branch of the fifth nerve.

At its origin the trunk of the nerve is purely motor, for when it is irritated there are no evidences of pain, but marked contractions of the superior oblique muscle are called forth, by which the pupil of the eye is directed downward and outward. When the nerve is injured or divided in its course, the eyeball is rendered immovable as far as rotation is concerned, the pupil is directed upward and outward by the unopposed action of the inferior oblique muscle, and double vision frequently results. The pathetic nerve regulates all the movements of the eyeball produced by the action of the superior oblique muscle.

Fifth Nerve. Trifacial, or *Trigeminus.*—The fifth nerve emerges from the side of the pons Varolii by two roots whose fibres have been traced to the lateral tract of the medulla oblongata, to the restiform bodies, and to the point of the calamus scriptorius. Other filaments have been shown to be connected with the auditory nerve and with the "trigeminal sensory nucleus," located on a level with the point of exit of the nerve, and to the posterior gray horns of the spinal cord as low down as the middle of the neck.

The *large root* of the nerve passes obliquely upward and forward to the ganglion of Gasser, where it receives filaments of communication from the carotid plexus of the sympathetic. It then divides into three branches:

1. *Ophthalmic branch*, which receives communicating filaments from the sympathetic, and sends sensitive fibres to all the motor nerves of the eyeball. It is distributed to the ciliary ganglion, lachrymal gland, sac, and caruncle, conjunctiva, integument of the upper eyelid, forehead, side of head and nose, anterior portion of the scalp, ciliary muscle, and iris.

2. *Superior maxillary branch*, which sends branches to the spheno-palatine ganglion, integument of the temple and lower eyelid, side of forehead, nose, cheek, and upper lip, teeth of the upper jaw, and alveolar processes.

3. *Inferior maxillary branch*, which, after receiving in its course filaments from the *small root* and from the facial, is distributed to the submaxillary ganglion, the parotid and sublingual glands, external auditory meatus, mucous membrane of the mouth, anterior two-thirds of the tongue (lingual branch), gums, arches of the palate, teeth of the lower jaw, and integument of the lower part of the face, and to the muscles of mastication.

The *small root* passes forward beneath the ganglion of Gasser, through the foramen ovale, and joins the *inferior maxillary* division of the large root, which then divides into an anterior and a posterior branch, the former of which is distributed to the muscles of mastication,—viz., temporal, masseter, and internal and external pterygoid muscles.

At its origin the trifacial nerve is purely sensory, but in its course anastomoses with filaments from motor nerves. It is the most acutely sensitive nerve in the body, and endows all the parts to which it is distributed with general sensibility.

Irritation of the large root, or of any of its branches, will give rise to marked evidence of pain,—the various forms of neuralgia of the head

and face being occasioned by compression, disease, or exposure of some of its terminal branches.

Division of the large root within the cranium is followed at once by a complete abolition of all sensibility in the head and face, but is not attended by any loss of motion. The integument, mucous membranes, and the eye may be lacerated, cut, or bruised, without the animal exhibiting any evidence of pain. At the same time the lachrymal secretion is diminished, the pupil becomes contracted, the eyeball is protruded, and the sensibility of the tongue is abolished.

The reflex movements of deglutition are also somewhat impaired,—the impression of the food being unable to reach and excite the nerve-centre in the medulla oblongata.

When the fibres of the small root are stimulated with the electrical current, convulsive movements are induced in the muscles of mastication. Section or paralysis of this root is at once followed by a paralysis of the masticatory muscles, and the jaw is drawn to the opposite side by the action of the opposing muscles. The small root animates all the muscles of mastication, and is frequently termed the nerve of mastication. It also stimulates some of the muscles of the palate which are concerned in the process of deglutition.

The trifacial nerve exerts an important influence upon the nutrition of the special senses, which becomes very manifest if the nerve be diseased or in any way injured. When the large root has been divided experimentally within the cranium, a disturbance of the nutrition manifests itself within a very few hours. The eye is especially liable to become the seat of a morbid process. In the course of twenty-four hours the conjunctiva and cornea become very vascular and inflamed. Ulceration subsequently arises, which is frequently attended by a sloughing and complete destruction of the visual structures. In some instances, before sloughing takes place, resolution is established, the inflammatory symptoms disappear, and the eye returns to its normal condition.

The nasal mucous membrane, receiving sensory filaments from the fifth nerve, also becomes the seat of a morbid process when the large root has been divided. At once the general sensibility is abolished, the mucous membrane becomes turgid, and an abnormal secretion is established which accumulates and closes up the nasal passages. The mucous membrane at times develops fungosities, and the slightest irritation is followed by hemorrhage. Owing to the profound disturbance of the nutrition of the Schneiderian mucous membrane, the end-organs of the olfactory nerve become implicated in the morbid process, and the sense of smell becomes very much impaired, if it is not entirely abolished.

Similar disturbances in the nutrition of the mucous membrane of the middle ear and in the skin lining the external auditory meatus arise after division of the trifacial nerve, which frequently impair the perception of the sonorous undulations.

It has been shown, however, by Bernard that the favorable influence exerted by the fifth nerve upon the nutrition of the organs of sense is not due to its sensitive fibres, but to the fibres it contains derived from the sympathetic nerve. This observer demonstrated that if the section be made posterior to the ganglion of Gasser, the point at which the sympathetic filaments join the nerve, the alteration in the nutrition of the special senses is not very marked; but if the ganglion itself be divided, and especially in its anterior portion, the effects described above become very noticeable. The nutritive disturbances, therefore, are due to a section of the filaments derived from the sympathetic nerve.

The function of the trifacial nerve may therefore be said to be to endow all parts of the head and face to which it is distributed with sensibility, and, through fibres which it derives from the sympathetic nerve, to influence the nutrition of the organs of the special senses.

Sixth Pair. Abducens. Motor Oculi Externus.—The sixth nerve apparently arises by two roots from the groove between the anterior pyramidal body and the pons Varolii, though its fibres have been traced deep into the substance of the medulla oblongata. From its apparent origin the trunk of the nerve passes forward and enters the orbital cavity through the sphenoidal fissure, and is distributed to the external rectus muscle of the eyeball. In its course it receives anastomosing filaments from the sympathetic through the carotid plexus and Meckel's ganglion. It also receives sensitive filaments from the ophthalmic branch of the fifth nerve. Experiment has demonstrated that when this nerve is stimulated at its origin there is no evidence of pain, being entirely insensible. But the external rectus muscle is at once thrown into contraction, and the eyeball is turned outward. If the nerve be then divided, this muscle becomes paralyzed, and, as there is nothing to antagonize the action of the internal rectus muscle, the eyeball is turned inward, giving rise to convergent strabismus.

Seventh Pair. Portio Dura. Facial Nerve.—The facial nerve emerges from the lateral portion of the medulla oblongata, below the pons Varolii and from the groove between the olivary and restiform bodies. The fibres composing its main trunk arise from a nucleus of large cells in the floor of the fourth ventricle below the nucleus of origin of the sixth pair, with which it is connected. Some filaments are traceable to the lenticular nucleus of the opposite side. Some of the fibres cross the median line and decussate. It is intimately associated with the nerve of Wrisberg at its origin. From its origin the facial nerve passes into the internal auditory meatus, and then, in company with the nerve of Wrisberg, enters the aqueduct of Fallopius. The filaments of the nerve of Wrisberg are supplied with a ganglion of a reddish color, having nerve-cells. These filaments unite with those of the root of the facial to form a common trunk, which emerges at the stylo-mastoid foramen.

In the aqueduct the facial gives off the following branches, viz.:

1. *Large petrosal nerve*, which passes forward to the spheno-palatine, or Meckel's ganglion, and through this to the levator palati and azygos uvulæ muscles, which receive motor influence from this source.

2. *Small petrosal* nerve, going to the otic ganglion and animating the tensor tympani muscle.

3. *Tympanic branch*, giving motion to the stapedius muscle.

4. *Chorda tympani* nerve, which, after pene-

trating the posterior wall of the tympanic cavity, passes forward between the incus and malleus bones, then through the Glaserian fissure, and joins the lingual branch of the fifth nerve. It is then distributed to the mucous membrane of the anterior two-thirds of the tongue and the submaxillary gland.

After emerging from the stylo-mastoid foramen, the facial nerve sends branches to the muscles of the ear, the occipito-frontalis, the digastric, the palato-glossi and palato-pharyngei, after which it passes through the parotid gland and divides into the *temporo-facial* and *cervico-facial* branches, distributed to the superficial muscles of the face, —viz., occipito-frontalis, corrugator supercilii, orbicularis palpebrarum, levator labii superioris et alæque nasi, buccinator, levator anguli oris, orbicularis oris, zygomatic, depressor anguli oris, etc.

The facial nerve is undoubtedly a purely motor nerve at its origin, for irritation of its root gives rise to no evidence of pain; but in its course it exhibits some sensation from anastomosing filaments derived from the fifth pair and from the pneumogastric nerve.

Irritation of the nerve after its emergence from the stylo-mastoid foramen produces convulsive movements in all the superficial muscles of the face. *Division* of the nerve at this point causes paralysis of these muscles on the side of the section, constituting *facial paralysis*, the phenomena of which are a relaxed and immobile condition of the same side of the face; the eyelids remain open, from paralysis of the orbicularis palpebrarum; the act of winking is abolished; the angle of the mouth droops, and saliva constantly drains away; the face is drawn over to the sound side; the face becomes distorted upon talking or laughing; mastication is interfered with, the food accumulating between the gums and cheek, from paralysis of the buccinator muscle; fluids escape from the mouth in drinking; articulation is impaired, the labial sounds being imperfectly pronounced.

Properties of the branches given off in the aqueduct of Fallopius. The *large petrosal*, when irritated, throws the levator palati and azygos uvulæ muscles into contraction. *Paralysis* of this nerve from deep-seated lesions produces a deviation of the uvula to the sound side, a drooping of the palate, and an inability to elevate it.

The *small petrosal* influences hearing by animating the tensor tympani muscle; when paralyzed, there occurs partial deafness and an increased sensibility to sonorous impressions.

The *tympanic branch* animates the stapedius muscle, and influences audition.

The *chorda tympani* influences the circulation and the secretion of saliva in the submaxillary glands, and governs the sense of taste in the anterior two-thirds of the tongue. *Galvanization* of the chorda tympani dilates the blood-vessels, increases the quantity and rapidity of the stream of blood, and increases the secretion of saliva. *Division* of the nerve is followed by contraction of the vessels, an arrestation of the secretion, and a diminution of the sense of taste, on the same side.

The facial is the nerve of expression, and coördinates the muscles employed to delineate the various emotions, influences the sense of taste, deglutition, the movements of the uvula and soft palate, the tension of the membrana tympani, and the secretions of the submaxillary and parotid glands. Indirectly it influences smell, hearing, and vision.

Eighth Pair. Portio Mollis. Auditory.—The eighth nerve emerges from the side of the medulla oblongata in company with the facial nerve. It arises by two roots which have been traced to the floor of the fourth ventricle. Some of the fibres decussate in the median line. The external root is characterized by the possession of a gangliform enlargement which contains fusiform nerve-cells. The two roots wind around the restiform bodies and enter the internal auditory meatus, and divide into an anterior branch distributed to the cochlea, and a posterior branch distributed to the vestibule and semicircular canals.

The auditory nerves are soft in consistence, grayish in color, and consist of axis-cylinders which are covered with a medullary sheath only. When irritated, they do not give rise to either motor or sensory phenomena. They only conduct to the brain the impressions made upon their peripheral expansions by the sonorous undulations.

Ninth Pair. Glosso-pharyngeal.—The glosso-pharyngeal nerve arises partly from the medulla oblongata and partly from the inferior peduncles of the cerebellum. Its fibres have been traced deeply into the gray substance of the fourth ventricle. A characteristic feature of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve is the possession of two ganglia, —viz., the *jugular ganglion*, which includes a portion only of the root-filaments, and the *ganglion of Andersch*, which includes all the fibres of the trunk. The trunk of the nerve then passes downward and forward, receiving, near the ganglion of Andersch, fibres from the facial and pneumogastric nerves. It divides into two large branches, one of which is distributed to the base of the tongue, the other to the pharynx. In its course it sends filaments to the otic ganglion; a tympanic branch, which gives sensibility to the mucous membrane of the fenestra rotunda, fenestra ovalis, and Eustachian tube; lingual branches to the base of the tongue; palatal branches to the soft palate, uvula, and tonsils; pharyngeal branches to the mucous membrane of the pharynx.

The glosso-pharyngeal nerve at its origin is a purely sensory nerve; for if its filaments are irritated between their origin and the ganglion of Andersch, the animal exhibits evidences of pain, though they are much less marked than when the fifth nerve is irritated, its sensibility being much less acute. When the nerve is divided and its peripheral extremity galvanized, especially after its exit from the cranial cavity, contractions are excited in the muscles of the palate and pharynx, due to the presence of anastomosing motor fibres. It has also been pretty satisfactorily determined that the glosso-pharyngeal branches distributed to the mucous membrane of the posterior third of the tongue endow this portion with the sense of taste. Accurate experiments have shown that sweet, bitter, and alkaline impressions are especially perceived by lingual branches of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve. When the nerve is divided, there is an abolition of the general sensibility of the parts to which the nerve is distributed, and a

partial impairment of the sense of taste. Normally, in addition to its endowing the pharynx with sensibility, it presides over the reflex movements of deglutition and vomiting.

Tenth Pair. Pneumogastric. Par Vagum.—The pneumogastric nerve arises apparently from the side of the medulla oblongata, just behind the olivary body. The filaments composing it, however, have been traced to the gray nuclei in the lower half of the floor of the fourth ventricle and in the substance of the restiform body. Some filaments are traced along the restiform tract, towards the cerebellum, and others to the median line of the floor of the fourth ventricle, where many of them decussate.

In the jugular foramen the fibres of the root present a ganglionic enlargement, which is known as the ganglion of the root. After its emergence from the foramen, the trunk of the nerve presents a second ganglion, the ganglion of the trunk, which is situated about one inch below the preceding. The latter ganglion is exceedingly well developed, measuring about ten lines in length and two in breadth. It is oval in shape and grayish in color. The pneumogastric nerve has a more extensive distribution than any of the other cranial nerves, being distributed to the pharynx, larynx, lungs, heart, and abdominal organs.

The general trunk of the nerve formed by the union of the root-filaments leaves the cavity of the cranium, through the jugular foramen, in company with the spinal accessory and glosso-pharyngeal. It soon receives an *anastomotic branch* from the spinal accessory, and afterwards branches from the facial, the hypoglossal, and the anterior branches of the two upper cervical nerves.

As the nerve passes down the neck, it sends off the following main branches:

1. *Pharyngeal nerves*, which assist in forming the pharyngeal plexus, which is distributed to the mucous membrane and muscles of the pharynx.

2. *Superior laryngeal nerve*, which enters the larynx through the thyro-hyoid membrane, and is distributed to the mucous membrane lining the interior of the larynx, and to the crico-thyroid muscle and the inferior constrictor of the pharynx. The "*depressor nerve*," found in the rabbit, is formed by the union of two branches, one from the superior laryngeal, the other from the main trunk: it passes downward to be distributed to the heart.

3. *Inferior laryngeal*, which sends its ultimate branches to all the intrinsic muscles of the larynx except the crico-thyroid, and to the inferior constrictor of the pharynx.

4. *Cardiac* branches, given off from the nerve throughout its course, which unite with the sympathetic fibres to form the cardiac plexus, to be distributed to the heart.

5. *Pulmonary branches*, which form a plexus of nerves and are distributed to the bronchi and their ultimate terminations, the lobules and air-cells.

From the right pneumogastric nerve branches are distributed to the mucous membrane and muscular coats of the stomach and intestines, to the liver, spleen, kidneys, and suprarenal capsules.

At its origin the pneumogastric nerve is sensory, as shown by direct irritation or galvanization, though its sensibility is not very marked. In its course it exhibits motor properties, from anastomosis with motor nerves.

The *pharyngeal branches* assist in giving sensibility to the mucous membrane of the pharynx, and influence reflex phenomena of deglutition, through motor fibres which they contain, derived from the spinal accessory.

The *superior laryngeal* nerve endows the upper portion of the larynx with sensibility; protects it from the entrance of foreign bodies; by conducting impressions to the medulla, excites the reflex movements of deglutition and respiration; and, through the motor filaments it contains, produces contraction of the crico-thyroid muscle.

Division of the "*depressor nerve*," and *galvanization* of the central end, retard and even arrest the pulsations of the heart, and, by depressing the vaso-motor centre, diminish the pressure of blood in the large vessels, by causing dilatation of the intestinal vessels through the splanchnic nerves.

The *inferior laryngeal* contains, for the most part, motor fibres from the spinal accessory. Irritation of this nerve produces movement in the laryngeal muscles. Its *division* is followed by paralysis of these muscles, except the crico-thyroid, impairment of phonation, and an embarrassment of the respiratory movements of the larynx, and finally death, from suffocation.

The *cardiac branches*, through filaments derived from the spinal accessory, exert a direct inhibitory action upon the heart. *Division* of the pneumogastrics in the neck increases the frequency of the heart's action. *Galvanization* of the peripheral ends diminishes the heart's pulsation, and, if sufficiently powerful, paralyzes it in diastole.

The *pulmonary branches* give sensibility to the bronchial mucous membrane, and govern the movements of respiration. *Division* of both pneumogastrics in the neck diminishes the frequency of the respiratory movements, falling as low as four to six per minute; death usually occurs in from five to eight days. *Feeble galvanization* of the central ends of the divided nerves accelerates respiration; *powerful galvanization* retards, and may even arrest, the respiratory movements.

The *gastric branches* give sensibility to the mucous coat, and, through sympathetic filaments which join the pneumogastrics high up in the neck, give motion to the muscular coat of the stomach. They influence the secretion of gastric juice, and aid the process of digestion and absorption from the stomach.

The *hepatic branches*, probably through anastomosing sympathetic filaments, influence the secretion of bile, and the glycogenic function of the liver; division of the pneumogastrics in the neck produces congestion of the liver, diminishes the density of the bile, and arrests the glycogenic function; galvanization of the central ends exaggerates the glycogenic function, and makes the animal diabetic.

The *intestinal branches* give sensibility and motion to the small intestines, and when divided, purgatives generally fail to produce purgation.

The pneumogastric is a great sensitive nerve which through anastomotic filaments from motor sources influences deglutition, the action of the heart, the circulatory and respiratory systems, the

voice, and the secretions of the stomach, intestines, and various glandular organs.

Eleventh Pair. Spinal Accessory.—The spinal accessory nerve arises by two sets of filaments,—viz., first, a bulbar or medullary set, four or five in number, which emerge from the lateral tract of the lower half of the medulla oblongata below the origin of the pneumogastric; second, a spinal set, from six to eight in number, which emerge from the lateral portion of the spinal cord between the anterior and posterior roots of the upper four or five cervical nerves. The ultimate origin of these two sets of fibres is quite distinct. The medullary filaments arise from a nucleus in the lower half of the floor of the fourth ventricle, common to the pneumogastric and pharyngeal nerves. The spinal filaments have their origin in an elongated nucleus lying along the external surface of the anterior cornua of the spinal cord, extending down to the fifth cervical vertebra.

The general trunk of the nerve formed by the union of these root-filaments enters the cranial cavity through the foramen magnum, where it is at times joined by fibres from the posterior roots of the two upper cervical nerves, and sends filaments to the ganglion of the root of the pneumogastric. After emerging through the jugular foramen from the cranial cavity, it sends a branch to the pneumogastric and receives others in return, and also receives filaments from the second, third, and fourth cervical nerves. The nerve then divides into two large branches,—viz., 1, an *internal* or *anastomotic branch*, which is made up chiefly of the filaments derived from the medulla oblongata, and is distributed to the muscles of the pharynx through the pharyngeal nerves coming from the pneumogastric; to all the muscles of the larynx, except the crico-thyroid, through the inferior laryngeal nerve; to the heart by filaments which reach it through the pneumogastric nerve; 2, an *external branch*, which is distributed to the sterno-cleido-mastoid and trapezius muscles.

Experimental researches have demonstrated that the spinal accessory nerve at its origin is purely motor in function, but in its course exhibits some sensibility from anastomotic filaments from sensory nerves.

Destruction of the *medullary root* by tearing it from its attachment by means of forceps impairs the action of the muscles of deglutition, and destroys the power of producing vocal sounds by paralysis of the laryngeal muscles, without, however, interfering with the respiratory movements of the larynx,—these being controlled by other motor nerves. The normal rate of movement of the heart is also impaired by destruction of the medullary root.

Irritation of the external branch throws the trapezius and sterno-mastoid muscles into convulsive movements, though *section* of the nerve does not produce complete paralysis, as they are also supplied with motor influence from the cervical nerves. The sterno-mastoid and trapezius muscles perform movements antagonistic to those of respiration, fixing the head, neck, and upper part of the thorax, and delaying the expiratory movement during the acts of pushing, pulling, straining, etc., and in the production of a prolonged vocal sound, as in singing. When the *external* branch alone is divided, in animals, they experience shortness of breath during exercise, from a want of co-ordination of the muscles of the limbs and respiration; and while they can make a vocal sound, it cannot be prolonged.

The spinal accessory nerve governs phonation by its influence upon the vocal movements of the glottis, influences the movements of deglutition, inhibits the action of the heart, and controls certain respiratory movements associated with sustained or prolonged muscular efforts and phonation.

Twelfth Pair. Hypoglossal or Sublingual.—The hypoglossal nerve arises apparently from the side of the medulla oblongata in the groove between the anterior pyramid and the olivary body, though its root-fibres have been traced to the hypoglossal nucleus situated deeply in the substance of the medulla, on a level with the lowest portion of the floor of the fourth ventricle. It has also been demonstrated that some of the fibres decussate and pass upward to a higher centre in the cerebrum.

The trunk formed by the union of the root-filaments passes out of the cranial cavity through the anterior condyloid foramen, occasionally receiving a filament from the lateral and posterior portion of the medulla oblongata. After emerging from the cranium, it sends filaments to the sympathetic and pneumogastric; it anastomoses with the lingual branch of the fifth pair, and receives and sends filaments to the upper cervical nerves. The nerve is finally distributed to the sterno-hyoid, sterno-thyroid, omo-hyoid, thyro-hyoid, stylo-glossi, hyo-glossi, genio-hyoid, genio-hyo-glossi, and the intrinsic muscles of the tongue.

The hypoglossal is a purely *motor* nerve at its origin, but derives sensibility outside of the cranial cavity, from anastomosis with the cervical, pneumogastric, and fifth nerves.

Irritation of the nerve gives rise to convulsive movements of the tongue and slight evidences of sensibility.

Division of the nerve abolishes all movement of the tongue, and interferes considerably with the act of deglutition.

When the hypoglossal nerve is involved in hemiplegia, the tip of the tongue is directed to the paralyzed side when the tongue is protruded,—due to the unopposed action of the genio-hyo-glossus of the sound side.

Articulation is considerably impaired in paralysis of this nerve, great difficulty being experienced in the pronunciation of the consonantal sounds.

Mastication is performed with difficulty, from inability to retain the food between the teeth until it is completely triturated.

The hypoglossal nerve governs all the movements of the tongue, and influences the functions of mastication, deglutition, and articulate language. See SPINAL NERVES.

Nerves, Pairs of. See PARIA NERVORUM.

Ner'vi, gen. **Ner-vo'rum,** the plural of the Lat. *ner'vus.* See NERVE.

Ner'vĭne. [Lat. **Nervi'nus**; from *ner'vus*, a "nerve."] Belonging to the nerves. Also a medicine which acts on the nervous system, or a remedy for nervous affections.

Nervorum Paria.* See PARIA NERVORUM.

Ner-vo'rum Res-o-lu'tĭ-o.* "Loosening of the Nerves." A name for PARALYSIS.

Ner-vose'. [Lat. **Nervo'sus.**] Abounding in nerves, as some leaves, or having several ribs:—nearly the same as NERVATE.

Ner'vous. [Lat. **Nervo'sus**; from *ner'vus*, a "nerve."] Belonging to, or connected with, nerves. Strong, vigorous; also weak and irritable. A person is said to be nervous who seems to present a special susceptibility to pain, or who exhibits an undue mobility of the nervous system. The term is applied to fevers and affections of the nervous system, and to medicines that act on the latter. See NERVOSE.

Ner'vous Flu'id. [Lat. **Flu'idum Ner'veum.**] A fluid supposed to circulate through the nerves, and to be the medium by which sensation or motion is transmitted from one portion of the nervous system to another.

Nervous Matter. See NEURINE.

Ner'vous Pros-trā'tion. A feeling of weakness or depression, especially due to the want of nervous power.

Ner'vous Sȳs'tem. [Lat. **Syste'ma Nervo'rum**; Fr. *Système nerveux*, sĕs'tȧm' nĕR'vuH'.] A collective term, comprehending all the nerves of the body. See NERVES.

Nervous Temperament. See TEMPERAMENT.

Ner'vure. [From the Lat. *ner'vus*, a "nerve."] A vein of a leaf.

Ner'vus,* gen. **Ner'vi.** The Latin term for NERVE, which see.

Ner'vus Va'gus.* "Wandering Nerve." The pneumogastric nerve.

Nesæa.* See DECODON VERTICILLATUM.

Nes-o-daph'ne.* A genus of evergreen trees of the order *Lauraceæ*, comprising two species, natives of New Zealand. They bear edible fruits.

Net'ted. The same as RETICULATED:—applied to a leaf in which the veins irregularly anastomose.

Net'ted-Veined. An awkward term, signifying having reticulated veins,—that is, marked with veins like a net-work, as *netted-veined* leaves, which are characteristic of exogenous plants.

Nettle. See URTICA.

Nettle-Rash. See URTICARIA.

Nettle-Tree. See CELTIS OCCIDENTALIS.

Neū-rą-dȳ-na'mĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve," *a*, priv., and *δύναμις*, "strength."] Nervous debility.

Neū-rą-dȳ-nam'ic. [Lat. **Neuradynam'icus.**] Belonging to neuradynamia.

Neū'rąl. [Lat. **Neura'lis**; from the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve."] Belonging to nerves.

Neū'ral Ax'is. A term used by Owen for the trunk of the nervous system lodged in the extensive canal formed by the chain of the vertebræ.

Neū'ral Spine. A term used by Owen for the autogenous part in the vertebra, above the neurapophysis, or parts lodging the neural axis; the homologue of the spinous process of a vertebra.

Neū-răl'gĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] (Fr. *Névralgie*, nȧ'vRȧl'zhĕ'.) Pain in a nerve; neural'gy. A generic name for several diseases, or a symptom of many morbid conditions, which occur in a cerebral, spinal, or visceral nerve. They are characterized by acute pain, which occurs in paroxysms repeated at intervals of a few seconds or a day. The neuralgic pain occurs on one side of the body only at any one time. Malaria is a potent cause of neuralgia. Among the predisposing causes are anæmia, sexual excesses, pregnancy, and menorrhagia. The most frequent exciting causes are cold, especially damp cold, injury to the nerve by violence or by the encroachment of morbid growths, syphilis, gout, and the presence of lead or mercury in the system.

Neū-răl'gic. [Lat. **Neural'gicus.**] Belonging to neuralgia.

Neū-ran-ą-ġen-ne'mą, a*tis*.* [From the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve," and *ἀναγεννάω*, to "regenerate."] A renewed or regenerated portion of a nerve.

Neū-ran-ą-ġen-ne'sis.* [From the same.] Regeneration, or renewal, of nerves.

Neū-rą-naph'ȳ-sis.* [From the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve," and *ἀναφύω*, to "produce," to "grow again."] Similar to NEURANAGENNESIS, which see.

Neū-rą-po-phȳs'ĭ-ąl. [Lat. **Neurapophysia'lis.**] Belonging to neurapophysis.

Neū-rą-poph'ȳ-sis,* plural **Neū-rą-poph'ȳ-sēs.** [From the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve," and *ἀποφύω*, to "be generated from."] In Comparative Anatomy, the lateral segments forming the sides of the superior arch of the vertebra, which encloses the axis or trunk of the nervous system, and whose base is the body of the vertebra.

Neū-rar-te'rĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve," and *ἀρτηρία*, an "artery."] The intimate association of minute nerves with minute arteries, distributed over the whole body.

Neū-ras-the-ni'ą.* [From the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve," and *ἀσθένεια*, "debility."] Nervous debility.

Neū-ras-then'ic. [Lat. **Neurasthen'icus.**] Belonging to neurasthenia.

Neū-rec'to-me,* or **Neū-rec-to'mĭ-ą.*** [From the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve," and *ἐκτομή*, a "cutting out."] Excision of a nerve, or of part of a nerve.

Neū-rec-tom'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to neurectomy.

Neū'rĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve."] Fine nervous tissue or membrane, as the retina.

Neū'rĭ-cus.* [From the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve."] Belonging to a nerve; neu'ric.

Neū-rĭ-lem'mą,* or **Neū-rĭ-le'mą, a*tis*.*** [From the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve," and *λέμμα*, the "bark" of plants.] (Fr. *Névrilème*, nȧ'vRè'lȧm'.) The membranous sheath encasing each nerve or filament of a nerve; a neu'rileme.

Neū-rĭ-lem-mi'tis, i*dis*.* [From the Lat. *neurilem'ma*.] Inflammation of the neurilemma.

Neū-rĭl'ĭ-tȳ. (Fr. *Nevrilité*, nȧ'vRè'lè'tȧ'.) A special mode of activity inherent in the ana-

tomical elements and tissues of the central and peripheric nervous system. That power possessed by nerve-fibre of exciting contraction in a muscle, secretion in a gland, and sensation in the ganglionic centres. Neurility persists for a variable time in the nerves after the separation of a limb or decollation.

Neū'rin, or **Neū'rĭne.** [Lat. **Neuri'na;** from the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve."] (Fr. *Névrine*, nā'vrĕn'.) The matter of which nerves are composed,—one of the most important substances or tissues entering into the composition of organic bodies. It exhibits two forms,—the *vesicular* nervous matter, which is gray or cineritious in color and granular in texture and contains nucleated nerve-vesicles, and the *fibrous* nervous matter, which is white and tubular, though in some parts its color is gray and its fibres are solid.

Neū-rĭ-or-rhab'dĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *νεῦριον*, a "little nerve," and *ῥάβδιον*, a "little rod."] In the plural, the rod-like bodies of the retina, the *corpora virgæformia retinæ*.

Neū-rit'ic. [Lat. **Neurit'icus.**] Belonging to neuritis.

Neū-rī'tis, i*dis*.* [From the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve."] (Fr. *Névrite*, nā'vrĕt'.) Inflammation of a nerve. "The symptoms of neuritis are pain, numbness, loss of function, expressed by paralysis and anæsthesia."—(E. C. Seguin.)

Neuroasthenia.* See Neurasthenia.

Neū-ro-de-ăl'gĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *neuro'des* tu'nica, a name for the "retina," and the Gr. *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain, or excessive sensibility, of the retina.

Neū-ro-de-a-tro'phĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *neuro'des* tu'nica, the "retina," and *atro'phia*, "want of nutrition."] Atrophy of the retina.

Neū-ro'dēs.* [From the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve."] Abounding in nerves or nervous substance:—applied to the retina, or *tunica neurodes*.

Neū-ro-dy-nam'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to neurodynamis; neurodynam'ic.

Neū-ro-dyn'a-mis.* [From the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve," and *δύναμις*, "strength."] Nervous strength, or energy.

Neū-ro-dyn'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] (Fr. *Névrodynie*, nā'vro'dē'nē'.) Pain of a nerve; an affection similar to neuralgia, but limited by some writers to chronic pain in the nerve.

Neū-ro-dyn'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to neurodynia; neurodyn'ic.

Neū-roġ'e-nў. [Lat. **Neuroge'nia;** from the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve," and *γένεσις*, "generation."] The formation or production of nerves.

Neū'ro-gli'a.* [From the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve," and *γλία*, "glue," or "cement."] Nerve-cement:—a term applied by Virchow to the substance or cement which binds the proper nervous elements of a nerve together, and, to a certain extent, gives to the whole its form. A remarkable peculiarity of neuroglia is that in it are always found, in greater or less number, minute corpuscles (termed *cor'pora amyla'cea*) which in their structure and chemical properties closely resemble vegetable starch, invariably becoming blue on the addition of iodine. See Lardaceous Degeneration.

Neū-rog'ra-phў. [Lat. **Neurogra'phia;** from the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of the nerves.

Neurohymenitis.* See Neurilemmitis.

Neū-ro-hўp'no-tiѕm. [Lat. **Neurohypnotis'mus;** from the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve," and *ὕπνος*, "sleep."] A term for the state induced by mesmerism, intended to signify partial sleep of the nervous system.

Neū'roid. [Lat. **Neuroi'des;** from the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a nerve or nervous substance.

Neurolemma.* See Neurilemma.

Neū-ro-loġ'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Neuroloġ'icus.**] Belonging to neurology.

Neū-rol'o-ġist. [For etymology see next article.] A person who is versed in neurology and affections of the nervous system.

Neū-rol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Neurolo'gia;** from the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] (Fr. *Névrologie*, nā'vro'lo'zhē'.) The consideration of the nature and functions of the nerves; that part of Anatomy which treats of the nerves.

Neū-ro'ma, a*tis*.* [From the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve."] (Fr. *Névrome*, nā'vrom'.) A knotty swelling, or tumor, in the course of a nerve; nervous tumor.

Neuromalacia,* nū-ro-ma-la'she-a. [From the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve," and *μαλακία*, "softness."] Softening of the nerves.

Neū-rom'a-tous. [Lat. **Neuromato'sus.**] Having the nature of a neuroma, or nervous tumor.

Neū-ro-my-e-li'tis, i*dis*.* [From the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve," and *μυελός*, "marrow."] Inflammation of nervous or medullary substance.

Neū-ro-my-e-lo'dēs.* [From the same.] Having, or resembling, medullary substance.

Neū-ro-my-e-lo-i'dēs.* [From the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling nervous or medullary substance.

Neuron. See Nerve.

Neū-ron'o-sos,* or **Neū-ron'o-sus.*** [From the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve," and *νόσος*, a "disease."] Nervous disease, or disease of a nerve. See Neuropathy.

Neū-ro-path'ic. [Lat. **Neuropath'icus.**] Belonging to neuropathy.

Neū'ro-pa-thol'o-ġў. [From the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve," and the Eng. *pathology*.] The doctrine or science of the nerves considered in relation to their influence on diseased conditions of the body.

Neū-rop'a-thў. [Lat. **Neuropathi'a;** from the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve," and *πάθος*, an "affection," or "disease."] Nearly the same as Neuronosos.

Neū-roph-this'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to neurophthisis.

Neū-roph′thĭ-sis.* [From the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve," and *φθίσις*, a "wasting."] Nervous *tabes*, or wasting away of the nerves.

Neuroptera.* See NEUROPTEROUS.

Neū-rop-ter-ol′o-ġy. [Lat. **Neuropterolo′gia**; from *neurop′terus*, and the Gr. *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on the *Neuroptera*; that branch of Entomology which treats of neuropterous insects.

Neū-rop′ter-us.* [From the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve," and *πτερόν*, a "wing."] Neurop′terous, or nerve-winged:—applied in the plural neuter (*Neurop′tera*) to an order of insects in which the surface of the wings is finely reticulated. They have four membranous wings. The dragon-fly may be regarded as the type of this order.

Neū-ro-ret-ĭ-ni′tis.* Inflammation of the retina (an expansion of the optic nerve). The prefix *neuro* seems intended to imply that the nerve is involved in the inflammation of the retina.

Neū-ro-sçen-o-gra′phĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve," and *σκηνογραφία*, the "art of scene-painting."] Pictures, or representations, of the nerves.

Neū′rose. [From the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve."] The same as NERVOSE, which see.

Neū-ro′sis,* plural **Neū-ro′sēs.** [From the same.] (Fr. *Névrose*, nā′vrōz′.) A nervous affection or disease; in the plural, a class of Cullen's nosology. An affection of the nervous system occurring without any material agent producing it, without inflammation or any other constant structural change which can be detected in the nervous centres.

Neū-ros-the-ni′a.* [From the Gr *νεῦρον*, a "nerve," and *σθένεια*, a "contest," a "trial or exertion of strength."] Great nervous power or excitement. See NEURODYNAMIS.

Neū-ro-the′le.* [From the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve," and *θήλη*, the "nipple."] A nervous papilla.

Neū-ro-the-le-i′tis, i*dis.* [From the Lat. *neurothe′le.*] Inflammation of nervous papillæ.

Neū-rot′ic. [Lat. **Neurot′icus**; from the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve."] Of or belonging to the nerves; nervous. The term *neurotics* is applied to narcotic poisons and to drugs capable of primarily affecting the functions of intellection, sensibility, and motility. Among these are alcohol, bromide of potassium, chloral, aconite, digitalis, ether, opium, and quinine.

Neū-rot′ĭ-ca.* [From the Lat. *neurot′icus*, "pertaining to the nerves."] The name of a class in Dr. Good's nosology, comprising diseases of the nervous function.

Neū-rot′o-mў. [Lat. **Neuroto′mia**; from the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] (Fr. *Névrotomie*, nā′vro′to′mē′.) Dissection of the nerves; the cutting or division of a nerve.

Neū-ro-tro′ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve," and *τρῶμα* for *τραῦμα*, a "wound."] The wound of a nerve.

Neū-ro-tro′sis.* The progress of neurotroma.

Neū-ry′men, en*is.* [From the Gr. *νεῦρον*, a "nerve," and *ὑμήν*, a "membrane."] The same as NEURILEMMA, which see.

Neū-rym-e-ni′tis, i*dis.* [From the Lat. *neury′men.*] See NEURILEMMITIS.

Neu′ter. [From the Lat. *neu′ter*, "neither."] Destitute of sex; not male or female. In Botany, the same as NEUTRAL.

Neū′trąl. [Lat. **Neutra′lis**; from *neu′ter*, "neither of the two."] (Fr. *Neutre*, nŭtr.) A term applied to flowers having neither stamen nor pistil, and so producing no seed:—in Chemistry, to substances which have neither the property of an alkali nor of an acid, as creatin; also to salts in which the base is perfectly saturated without excess of either acid or alkali.

Neū-tral′ĭ-tў. [From the same.] In Chemistry, the property of bodies which are neither acid nor alkali, as many salts.

Neū-trą-lĭ-zā′tion. [Lat. **Neutraliza′tio, o′nis**; from *neutra′lis*, "neutral."] A term applied to the complete loss of characteristic properties attending certain combinations, when one ingredient is neutralized or saturated by the other. Thus, if forty parts of sulphuric acid be added to forty-eight parts of pure caustic potash, both the acid and the alkali lose their characteristic qualities, and a neutral compound is formed, which has neither alkalinity nor acidity.

Neū-trĭ-flo′rus.* [From the Lat. *neu′ter*, "neutral," and *flos*, a "flower."] Neutriflo′rous; having neutral flowers:—applied to a capitulum in which the flowers are all neutral.

Névralgie. See NEURALGIA.

Névrilème. See NEURILEMMA.

Névrine. See NEURINE.

Névrite. See NEURITIS.

Névrologie. See NEUROLOGY.

Névrome. See NEUROMA.

Névrose. See NEUROSIS.

Névrotomie. See NEUROTOMY.

New Jersey Tea. See RED-ROOT.

Nez, nā. (Fr.) See NASUS.

Nicaragua (nik-ą-rą′gwą) **Wood,** called also **Peach Wood.** The wood of a tree which belongs to the genus *Cæsalpinia* and grows near Lake Nicaragua. It is used as a dye.

Nic′co-lāte. [Lat. **Nic′colas, a′tis.**] Niccolic oxide being a base or acid, this name has been given to the compounds which it produces, when it plays the second part.

Nic-col′ĭ-cus.* Belonging to *niccolum*, or nickel; niccolic.

Nic′co-līte. Arsenical nickel, a mineral which usually occurs massive and sometimes in crystals of the hexagonal system. It is a compound of nickel and arsenic, containing 44 per cent. of nickel.

Niccolum.* See NICKEL.

Nick′el. [Lat. **Nic′colum.**] A white, hard metal, found in the metallic state in meteoric stones. Its specific gravity is 8.8. It is very ductile, hard, and tenacious, so that a nickel wire will sustain a greater weight than an iron wire of the same diameter. It is one of the few metals that are attracted by the magnet. It is very difficult of fusion, and is soluble in nitric

and sulphuric acids. It has a brilliant lustre, which is not tarnished by exposure to the air. The small coins of the United States are made of an alloy of nickel, copper, and zinc, the pure nickel being too hard for coinage. It is used extensively in the preparation of German silver, and for nickel-plating,—*i.e.*, covering metallic articles with a coating of nickel by means of an electric current. Gas-fixtures, surgical instruments, knives, forks, skates, and many other articles are plated with nickel. The ores of nickel are sulphides, arsenides, silicates, a carbonate, etc.

Nick'el, Hy-dro-bro'mate of. A recently introduced medicine, regarded as a tonic and nervous sedative.

Nicotia.* See NICOTIN.

Nicotiana,* ne-ko-she-a'na. [From *Nicot*, who first brought it to Europe.] Tobacco. A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Solanaceæ*. It comprises many species of herbs, mostly natives of tropical America.

Nicotia'na A-měr-ĭ-ca'na.* A name for the *Nicotiana Tabacum*, or tobacco-plant.

Nicotia'na Fru-tĭ-co'sa.* A species of tobacco, a native of China, supposed to have been cultivated in Asia before Columbus discovered America.

Nicotia'na Rus'tĭ-ca.* A species of tobacco which is cultivated in all quarters of the globe and is hardier than *Nicotiana Tabacum*. It is the source of the East Indian tobacco and of that called Turkish. It appears probable that this species was cultivated by the American aborigines, as it grows wild in the United States.

Nicotia'na Tab'a-cum.* The Virginia tobacco-plant. It is a native of tropical America, and is an annual herb, cultivated largely in many parts of the world. The dried leaves are the parts of the plant which are commonly used. See TABACUM.

Nicotianin, ne-ko-she-an'in. [Lat. **Nicotiani'na**; from *nicotia'na*.] A crystalline, volatile substance found in tobacco, to which it gives the characteristic odor.

Ni-cot'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to nicotin.

Nic'o-tin, or **Nic'o-tĭne.** [Lat. **Nicoti'na**; from *nicotia'na*, "tobacco."] An acrid colorless (or nearly colorless) fluid, forming the active principle of tobacco. It is an inflammable, oleaginous liquid, very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and having a density of 1.028. It has an acrid, burning taste, even when diluted. It is entirely volatilizable, and boils at 476° Fahr. It is a powerful alkaloid, neutralizing all the acids, and contains a much larger proportion of nitrogen than most of the organic alkalies or alkaloids. Nicotin is one of the most virulent poisons known, and even in minute doses kills instantly. Its action on the animal economy may be compared to that of prussic acid, since one drop (in concentrated solution) sufficed to kill a dog. Nicotin is seldom or never employed in therapeutics. It exists in tobacco in small proportion, which varies in different brands or varieties. Virginia tobacco contains about seven per cent., and that of Havana is said to contain only two per cent.

Nic'o-tin-ism. [From the Lat. *nicoti'na*, an alkaloid regarded as the active principle of tobacco.] A term used to denote collectively the various morbid phenomena resulting from an excessive use of tobacco; otherwise called "chronic tobacco-poisoning." Among the symptoms of this diseased condition are great feebleness and inequality of the pulse, accompanied by dizziness, headache, and melancholia. General muscular weakness is a conspicuous feature of nicotinism; and this weakness is manifested by tremors and sometimes by paresis (or imperfect paralysis). Other symptoms are twitchings of the facial muscles and of the eyelids. Not unfrequently nicotinism leads to serious organic disease of the brain, accompanied by dulness of vision (*amblyopia*), color-blindness, and even amaurosis. Anæsthesia of the lips and tongue is not an uncommon symptom of tobacco-poisoning. Sometimes there is cardiac neuralgia resembling angina pectoris. Repeated instances of insanity have been traced to nicotinism. Huebel found the amount of nicotin in one cigar sufficient to produce convulsions and death in a frog; and immoderate smoking has not unfrequently caused death to men. One case is reported in which seventeen or eighteen pipes were smoked in quick succession by two men, with fatal results.

Such is the effect of tobacco-poisoning as to render it impossible for those under its influence to perform successfully any operation requiring clearness of vision or steadiness of nerve. It appears to be a fact fully established that the deleterious influence of tobacco upon the young, especially upon those who have not yet attained their full growth, is, generally speaking, far more serious than on those of mature age.

Strychnine in small doses, frequently repeated, is one of the best remedies for tobacco-poisoning. For those patients who exhibit decided nervous symptoms from the same cause, Dr. A. McLane Hamilton recommends the following preparation:

℞ Strychniæ sulphas, gr. i;
Quiniæ sulphas, ʒj;
Tinct. ferri chloridi, ʒv;
Acid. phosph. dil.,
Syr. limonis, āā ʒij;

S.—One teaspoonful in water thrice daily.

See Hamilton's Nervous Diseases, pp. 439–444.

Nictitating Membrane. See MEMBRANA NICTITANS.

Nic-tĭ-tā'tion. [Lat. **Nictita'tio, o'nis**; from *nic'tito, nictita'tum*, to "wink often."] A quick and frequent closing of the eyelids; frequent winking.

Nid-ĭ-fĭ-cā'tion. [Lat. **Nidifica'tio, o'nis**; from *ni'dus*, a "nest," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] The act or process of forming a nest.

Ni'dor-ous. [Lat. **Nidoro'sus**; from *ni'dor*, a "stench" or "strong smell."] Resembling the smell of burnt or roasted meat, or having the odor of corrupt animal matter.

Ni'dose. Having a disgusting smell between that of burnt meat and that of rotten eggs.

Nid'u-lant. [Lat. **Nid'ulans, an'tis**; from *nid'ulor*, to "nestle."] Nestling; lying free in a cup-shaped or nest-like body:—a term sometimes used in Botany.

Nid'u-late. The same as NIDULANT.

Nid-u-lā'tion. [Lat. **Nidula'tio, o'nis;** from the same.] The act of sitting on a nest; incubation.

Nid-u-la'tus.* [From the Lat. *nid'ulus*, a "little nest."] Nestled; in a nest; nid'ulate:—applied to parts of plants.

Ni-ġel'la.* A genus of herbs of the order *Ranunculaceæ*, comprising many species, mostly natives of Asia Minor and the Levant. The seeds of *Nigella arvensis* and *N. sativa* are aromatic and stimulant.

Nigel'la Sa-ti'va.* The Nutmeg Flower, a native of Egypt and the Levant, cultivated in the United States. Its seeds are pungent and aromatic.

Ni'ger.* The Latin for "black."

Night-Blindness. See HEMERALOPIA.

Nightmare. See EPHIALTES, INCUBUS, and ONEIRODYNIA GRAVANS.

Night'shade, Dead'ly. The *At'ropa Bellado'na.*

Night'shade, Wood'y. The *Solanum Dulcamara.*

Night-Sight. See NYCTALOPIA.

Night'-Tĕr-rors. A name for a sort of nightmare in children.

Ni-grĕs'çens,* Nig'rĭ-cans.* Blackish.

Nig-rĭ-cau'lis.* [From the Lat. *ni'ger*, "black," and *cau'lis*, a "stem."] Having a black stem; nigricau'line.

Nig'rĭ-pēs, p'edis.* [From the Lat. *ni'ger*, "black," and *pes*, "a foot."] Having a black *stipes*, or foot:—applied to plants.

Nig-rĭ-sper'mus.* [From the Lat. *ni'ger*, "black," and the Gr. *σπέρμα*, a "seed."] Having black seeds.

Nigrities,* ni-grish'e-ēz. [From the Lat. *ni'ger*, "black."] Literally, "blackness." A black or dark color.

Nigri'ties Os'sium* (os'se-um or osh'e-um). "Blackness of the Bones." A term sometimes applied to caries.

Ni'hil Al'bum.* Literally, "white nothing." A name for the flowers of the white oxide of zinc.

Ni'ma Quas-so-i'dēs.* A tree of the order *Simarubaceæ*, a native of the Himalaya Mountains. It is as bitter as quassia. It is referred by some to the genus *Picrasma* or *Simaba.*

Ni-o'bĭ-um,* or Co-lum'bĭ-um.* A metal discovered in the Bavarian tantalite. The name was given from *Niobe*, the daughter of Tantalus, to show the affinity or analogy of the metal to tantalium. It is a black powder, insoluble in aqua regia, but soluble in hydrofluoric acid.

Niph-ą-blep'sĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *νίφα*, "snow," and *ἀβλεψία*, "blindness."] Snow-blindness; blindness caused by the glaring reflection of sunlight upon the snow. To guard against this disease the Esquimaux wear goggles called *snow-eyes.*

Niph-o-tўph-lo'sis.* The progress of niphotyphlotes.

Niph-o-tўph'lo-tēs.* [From the Gr. *νίφα*, "snow," and *τυφλός*, "blind."] Blindness produced by exposure to the glare of sunlight upon the snow:—the same as NIPHABLEPSIA.

Nip'ple. [Lat. **Mammil'la**; Fr. *Mamelon*, măm'lôN'.] The small conical projection in the centre of the breast. See MAMMILLA, and PAPILLA.

Nipple-Wort. See LAMPSANA.

Nirmuli. See STRYCHNOS POTATORUM.

Ni'sus.* [From the Lat. *ni'tor, ni'sus*, to "endeavor."] An effort made by the contraction of the diaphragm and abdominal muscles to expel anything from the body. The term is also applied to the vernal generative impulse of birds, etc.

Ni'sus For-ma-ti'vus.* Literally, a "formative effort." A principle similar to gravitation, ascribed by Blumenbach to organized matter, by which each organ is supposed to be endowed, as soon as it acquires structure, with a *vita propria*, or vital power peculiar to itself.

Nit'id. [Lat. **Nit'idus**; from *ni'teo*, to "shine."] Smooth, shining, and polished:—applied to some plants, leaves, and seeds.

Nit-ĭ-dĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *nit'idus*, "shining," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having brilliant flowers; nitidiflo'rous.

Nit-ĭ-dĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *nit'idus*, "shining," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having shining leaves; nitidifo'lious.

Ni-tra'rĭ-ą.* A genus of the order *Malpighiaceæ*, comprising many species, mostly thorny shrubs, natives of Central Asia and Northern Africa. *Nitraria tridentata* is supposed to be the "lotus-tree" of the ancients.

Ni'tras Ar-ġen'ti.* "Nitrate of Silver." See LUNAR CAUSTIC.

Nitras Potassæ.* See POTASSII NITRAS.

Nī'trāte. [Lat. **Ni'tras, a'tis.**] A combination of nitric acid with a base.

Ni'trate of Pot'ash. Nitre, or saltpetre.

Ni'trate of Sil'ver. *Nitras Argenti*, or lunar caustic.

Ni'trate of So'dĭ-um, Cu'bic Nī'tre, or **Nī'trą-tīne.** A salt found native in immense quantities in the Desert of Atacama, and in Tarapaca, a district of Chili. It is soluble in water, is very deliquescent, and has a sharp, cooling, bitter taste. It is extensively used in the manufacture of nitric acid, and is commended as a remedy for dysentery. In 1881, 112,381,019 pounds of this salt were imported into the United States.

Nī'trāt-ed. [Lat. **Nitra'tus.**] A term applied to a base converted into a salt by combination with nitric acid.

Nitratine. See NITRATE OF SODIUM.

Nī'tre. [Lat. **Ni'trum**; Gr. *νίτρον.*] The nitrate of potash, commonly called *saltpetre.* It is the chief ingredient of gunpowder. See POTASSII NITRAS.

Nī'tric. [Lat. **Ni'tricus**; from *ni'trum*, "nitre."] (Fr. *Azotique*, ą'zo'tĕk'.) Belonging to nitre:—applied to an acid.

Nī'tric Aç'id [Lat. **Aç'idum Ni'tricum**], formerly called **A'qua For'tis*** ("Strong Water"). Also called **Nī'tric Hў'drāte.** A com-

pound of oxygen and nitrogen, which contains five equivalents of the former to one of the latter; or a compound of water with a certain oxide of nitrogen containing the maximum proportion of oxygen, and called *nitric oxide*, or *nitric anhydride*. It is a powerful solvent, dissolving all the metals ordinarily met with, except gold and platinum. See ACIDUM NITRICUM.

Ni'tric Ox'ide. A compound of oxygen and nitrogen, containing the maximum proportion of oxygen. It is composed of one or two equivalents of nitrogen and five of oxygen. Nitric oxide and water combined form *nitric acid*.

Nī-trĭ-fĭ-cā'tion. [Lat. **Nitrifica'tio, o'nis;** from *ni'trum*, "nitre," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] The process of conversion into nitre; the conversion of certain substances into nitrates and nitrites which takes place in the presence of air and nitrogenous matter.

Nī'trīte. [Lat. **Ni'tris, i'tis.**] A combination of nitrous acid with a base.

Nitrite of Amyl. See AMYL NITRIS.

Ni'trite of Eth'yl, or **Nī'trous E'ther.** A volatile liquid which is the characteristic ingredient of the *Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi*. Dr. B. W. Richardson states that its action is closely analogous to that of nitrite of amyl. Animals that inhale it for a sufficient time die from suspended action of the heart.

Nī-tro-ben-zin'ic Aç'id. [Lat. **Aç'idum Nitrobenzin'icus.**] The name given to a nitrogenous acid into which benzoic acid is transformed when acted upon by strong nitric acid:—also termed *Benzoi-Nitric Acid*.

Nī-tro-ben'zōle, or **Nī-tro-ben'zule,** also called **Nī-tro-ben'zīde.** [From the Eng. *ni'tric* and *benzo'ic*, and the Gr. *ὕλη*, "stuff," or "substance."] A peculiar substance produced by the action of concentrated nitric acid on benzole. It is sometimes called "artificial oil of bitter almonds;" but it differs essentially from the true oil in containing no prussic acid.

Nī'tro-forme. A colorless substance, which is solid at a temperature below 59° Fahr. It crystallizes in cubes which are soluble in water, to which it gives a yellow tint. It is inflammable, and has a bitter taste and an offensive smell. When heated rapidly it detonates. Under the ordinary pressure it cannot be distilled without decomposition. The salts of nitroforme have a beautiful yellow color, and are crystallizable and explosive.

Nī'tro-ġen. [Lat. **Nitroge'nium**; from the Gr. *νίτρον*, "nitre," and *γεννάω*, to "generate."] (Fr. *Azote*, ȧ'zŏt'.) Azote, an important elementary principle, forming about four-fifths of atmospheric air. It is a colorless, inodorous, and tasteless gas. It is remarkable for its inertness compared with oxygen, hydrogen, and other elements. It is one of the essential constituents of the human body. It combines with carbon to form cyanogen, and with hydrogen to form ammonia. In the atmosphere (where it is free or merely mixed with oxygen) it performs a negative and passive part, by diluting the oxygen so as to render it fit for respiration, for animals cannot live long in pure oxygen.

Ni'trogen Dī-ox'īde, or **Deut-ox'īde of Ni'trogen.** A compound containing one equivalent of nitrogen and two of oxygen. It is a colorless gas, heavier than air, and extinguishes flame.

Ni'trogen Mon-ox'īde. Another name for the protoxide of nitrogen, which is composed of one equivalent of nitrogen and one of oxygen. See NITROUS OXIDE.

Nī-tro'ġen-īzed Foods. Substances containing nitrogen, and supposed to be the only substances capable of being converted into blood and of forming organic tissues.

Nī-troġ'en-ous. Containing nitrogen; nitrogenized:—applied to animal matter, and especially to food. Gluten, gelatin, and proteine are nitrogenous.

Nī'tro-Glyç'er-in, or **Glon'o-in.** An explosive compound prepared by the action of strong nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerin. It is composed of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen. At ordinary temperatures it is an oily, inodorous liquid, very poisonous, and violently explosive. It exceeds gunpowder in explosive force. It is very dangerous to transport it in a liquid state, as it is exploded by a mere concussion. Specific gravity, 1.6. It is used for blasting rocks, in mines and quarries; also in medicine. The action of nitro-glycerin on the system is almost identical with that of nitrite of amyl, but its influence is felt for a longer time. It is used in spasmodic asthma, gastralgia, angina pectoris, hepatic colic, sea-sickness, epilepsy, and migraine.

Nī'tro-mu-rĭ-at'ic Aç'id. [Lat. **Aç'idum Nitromuriat'icum,** or **A'qua Re'gia**; Fr. *Eau régale*, ō rȧ'gȧl'.] A compound acid formed by the union of nitric and hydrochloric acids. It is the only known acid which has the power of dissolving gold.

Nī'trous. [Lat. **Nitro'sus**; from *ni'trum*, "nitre."] (Fr. *Azoteux*, ȧ'zo'tuh'.) Belonging to nitre.

Ni'trous Aç'id. [Lat. **Aç'idum Nitro'sum.**] An acid consisting of three equivalents of oxygen combined with one equivalent of nitrogen.

Nitrous Ether. See NITRITE OF ETHYL.

Ni'trous Ox'īde. More properly, the **Protox'ide of Ni'trogen,** the compound known as *exhilarating* or *laughing gas*. Also called **Ni'trogen Monox'ide.** It is a colorless, nearly inodorous gas, having a sweet taste, and freely soluble in cold water. It supports combustion, and is capable of supporting life for a long time when respired or inhaled. It is remarkable for its exhilarating properties, and is a good and safe anæsthetic when used with due care. By pressure and cold conjoined it can be condensed into a liquid state.

Ni'trum Flam'mans.* [From the Lat. *flam'mo*, to "flame."] A name given to nitrate of ammonia, from its property of exploding.

Ni'trum Sat-ur-ni'num.* Another name for nitrate of lead. See PLUMBI NITRAS.

Nī'tru-ret. [Lat. **Nitrure'tum**; from *ni'trum*, "nitre."] A combination of nitrogen with a simple body.

Nī'val. [Lat. **Niva'lis**; from *nix*, *ni'vis*, "snow."] A term applied to plants which flower during winter,—also to those which grow upon mountains covered with eternal snows, and to those that grow on the snow itself.

Niv'e-ous. [From the same.] Snow-white; pure white.

N. M. = *Nux Mosch'a'ta.** "Nutmeg."

No. = *Nu'mero.* The Italian word for "number:"—used also in French.

No'ble. [Lat. **Nob'ilis.**] A term applied to precious metals; also to certain precious stones, as *noble opal*:—sometimes applied to parts of the human body, as the brain and the heart.

Nob'ĭ-lis.* [From the Lat. *nos'co*, to "know."] Well known; distinguished; hence, "noble," as used in English:—applied to many objects by way of eminence.

Noc-tam-bu-lā'tion. [Lat. **Noctambula'tio**, *o'nis*; from *nox*, *noc'tis*, "night," and *am'bulo*, *ambula'tum*, to "walk."] Sleep-walking, or walking during sleep; *Oneirodyn'ia acti'va.*

Noc-tĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *nox*, "night," and *flos*, a "flower."] Flowering at night; noctiflo'rous.

Noc-tĭ-lu'cus.* [From the Lat. *nox*, "night," and *lu'ceo*, to "shine."] A term applied to flowers which open at night and close during its course, and to insects which emit phosphorescent light in the night.

Noc-tur'nal. [Lat. **Noctur'nus**; from *nox*, *noc'tis*, "night."] Belonging to the night-time; operating or active by night:—applied to flowers which remain open during the night and close themselves in the daytime, or which shed an agreeable odor at night and are inodorous in the day; in Entomology, applied to a family of the *Lepidoptera* which fly only at night, or after sunset; in Ornithology, applied to a family of predaceous birds which are chiefly on the wing in the twilight and when the moon shines, and forming, according to Linnæus, but one genus (*Strix*), including the owls.

Nocturnal Blindness. See HEMERALOPIA.

Noctur'nal E-mis'sion. The same as NOCTURNAL POLLUTION.

Nocturnal Light. See NYCTALOPIA.

Nocturnal Pollution. See SPERMATORRHŒA DORMIENTUM.

Nod'ding. Curved so that the apex hangs down; somewhat drooping:—applied to flowers.

Node. [Lat. **No'dus**, plural **No'di**; Fr. *Nœud*, nuh.] A knot, knob, or joint. The point of intersection of the orbit of a planet with the ecliptic. In Botany, the place on a stem where a leaf is attached; the solid and often tumid joint of a stem or branch. In Pathology, a hard, circumscribed tumor on a bone, arising from a swelling of the periosteum.

No'di Ner-vo'rum.* "Knots of the Nerves." The same as ganglions. See GANGLION.

No-dif'er-us.* [From the Lat. *no'dus*, a "knot," or "node," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing nodes; nodiferous:—applied to plants.

Nod-ĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *no'dus*, a "knot," or "node," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having flowers with nodes or joints.

Nod'ĭ-pēs, p'e*dis.* [From the Lat. *no'dus*, a "knot," or "node," and *pes*, a "foot."] Having feet thick-set with nodosities.

No-dose'. [Lat. **Nodo'sus**; from *no'dus*, a "knot," or "node."] Having nodes; knotty; swollen in some parts, contracted at others:—applied to roots.

No-do'sis.* [From the same.] The progress or formation of nodes; the node disease.

No-dos'ĭ-ty. [Lat. **Nodos'itas**, *a'tis*; from the same.] The state, or quality, of being nodose.

Nod'u-lar. [Lat. **Nodula'ris.**] Belonging to a nodule; having the form of a nodule.

Nod-u-la'rĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *nod'ulus*, a "nodule."] Having nodules; nodula'rious.

Nod'ule. [Lat. **Nod'ulus**; diminutive of *no'dus*, a "node."] A little node. A small rounded mass of mineral.

Nod'u-li Aran'tii* (a-ran'she-i). "Nodules of Arantius" (a celebrated Italian anatomist). Also called **Cor'po-ra Aran'tii.*** "Bodies of Arantius." The small sesamoid bodies on the periphery of the aorta and pulmonary artery.

Nod-u-lif'er-us.* [From the Lat. *nod'ulus*, a "nodule," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing nodosities; nodulif'erous:—applied to certain animals.

Nod'u-lose. [Lat. **Nodulo'sus**; from *nod'ulus*, a "nodule."] Full of nodules; furnished with little knobs or knots:—applied to roots of plants.

No'dus,* plural **No'di.** A "knot." See NODE.

No'dus Cĕr'e-bri.* "Knot of the Brain." A designation of the PONS VAROLII, which see.

Nœud. See NODE.

Noix, nwå. The French for NUT, which see.

Nolanaceæ,* no-la-na'she-ē. [From *Nola'na*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of exogenous plants (herbaceous or shrubby), natives of South America. Gray includes these plants in the order *Solanaceæ.*

No'li me Tan'ge-re.* "Touch me Not." A malignant disease affecting the skin, and sometimes the cartilages, of the nose. Also the specific name of a plant. (See IMPATIENS.) This plant is so called because when its seed-vessel is touched it suddenly bursts.

No'ma.* [From the Gr. *νέμω*, to "eat away."] A corroding, ulcerous disease of the skin, frequently attacking the mouth. It is sometimes called *Cancer Aquaticus* ("Watery Cancer"), because accompanied by a flow of saliva. The term is also applied to an ulceration of the *pudenda* in female children.

No'mad, or **No-mad'ic.** [Gr. *νομάς*, *νομάδος*; from *νομή*, "pasturage."] A term applied to tribes or peoples who have no fixed home, but migrate or remove habitually, and live by pastoral employment, hunting, or robbery.

Nombril, nôm'brĕ'. (Fr.) See UMBILICUS.

No'men-clā-ture. [Lat. **Nomenclatu'ra**; from *no'men*, a "name," and *ca'lo*, to "call."] The proper arrangement and application of a set of distinctive and significant words as names of particular objects in science or language. The nomenclature of a science includes also the names of classes, orders, genera, etc., and the technical terms proper to express the form, character, and properties of the organisms or substances which are the subjects of that science. *Chemical nomenclature* is a system of significant names which indicate the chemical composition of the compound substances to which they are applied. Latin is the language used in the nomenclature of the Natural Sciences.

No-mol'o-ġy. [From the Gr. *νόμος*, "law," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] That part of Botany which relates to the laws that govern the variations of organs.

Non Com'pos Men'tis.* "Not Sound of Mind." A term applied to those "who lose their intellects by disease, that grow deaf, dumb, and blind, not having been born so; or such, in short, as are judged by the Court of Chancery incapable of conducting their own affairs."

Non-Com'po-tēs.* [The plural of NON COMPOS.] Not having ability or purpose; imbecile, or insane.

Nooth's Ap-pa-ra'tus. An apparatus for impregnating water with carbonic acid or other gases.

No'pal. A name of a species of *Opuntia* on which the cochineal insect feeds.

No-pa-le'a (or **O-pun'tĭ-a**) **Coc-çĭ-nel-lif'er-a.*** A plant of the order *Cactaceæ*, a native of Mexico. It is the plant on which the cochineal insect feeds.

No'rĭ-um.* A new metal said to have been found in the zircons of Norway and Siberia. It is not well known.

Nor'mal. [From the Lat. *nor'ma*, a "rule."] Regular; without any deviation from the ordinary structure or function; according to rule. Also perpendicular.

Nor'thern Light. A popular name for the *Auro'ra Borea'lis*.

Nose. See NASUS.

Nose, Bleeding of the. See EPISTAXIS.

Nos-o-co-mĭ-a'lis,* or **Nos-o-co'mĭ-al.** Belonging to a nosocomium.

Nos-o-co-mi'um.* [From the Gr. *νόσος*, "disease," and *κομέω*, to "take care of."] A hospital or infirmary for the sick.

Nos-o-do-chi'um.* [From the Gr. *νόσος*, "disease," and *δοχεῖον*, a "receptacle."] See HOSPITAL.

Nos-o-ġe'nĭ-a,* or **Nos-o-ġen'e-sis.*** [From the Gr. *νόσος*, "disease," and *γένεσις*, "generation."] The production and progress of disease.

No-sog'ra-phy. [Lat. **Nosogra'phia**; from the Gr. *νόσος*, "disease," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of diseases, their characters, nature, and course.

Nos-o-loġ'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Nosoloġ'icus.**] Belonging to nosology.

No-sol'o-ġy. [Lat. **Nosolo'gia**; from the Gr. *νόσος*, "disease," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] (Fr. *Nosologie*, no'zo'lo'zhē'.) The doctrine or science of diseases; also that science or system which treats of the classification of diseases.

No-soph'y-ta.* [From the Gr. *νόσος*, "disease," and *φυτόν*, a "plant."] A term employed to designate a group of cutaneous affections in which a fungous formation constitutes an essential part of the disease. Such diseases are termed *parasitic*. Tinea, or ringworm, is one of the most important of the *Nosophyta*.

Nos-tăl'ġĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *νοστέω*, to "come home," or "return," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] (Fr. *Maladie du Pays*, mȧ'lȧ'dē' dü pē'ē'.) Nos'talgy; an intense longing to return to one's native country; longing for home; homesickness. A genus of the order *Dysorexiæ*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Nos-tăl'ġic. [Lat. **Nostal'gicus.**] Belonging to nostalgia.

Nos-to-ma'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *νοστέω*, to "come home," or "return," and *μανία*, "madness."] A kind of madness, forming the highest degree of nostalgia.

Nostril. See NARIS.

Nos'trum.* [Neuter of the Lat. *nos'ter*, "ours;" implying that it is private property, not shared by the community at large.] A significant term for any quack or patent medicine.

No-tăl'ġĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *νῶτον*, the "back," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain of the back.

No-tăl'ġĭ-cus.* Belonging to notalgia; notal'gic.

No'tate. [From the Lat. *no'ta*, a "mark."] Marked with spots or lines of a different color:—applied to parts of plants.

No-tā'tion. [Lat. **Nota'tio**; from *no'ta*, a "mark."] The act, art, or practice of indicating or representing anything by marks, symbols, or signs. In Mathematics, a conventional method of representing quantities and operations by means of symbols. *Chemical notation* is a system of abbreviating and condensing statements of the chemical composition of bodies and of their changes by *symbols* and *formulas*. The system now in use is essentially that devised by Berzelius. See TABLE OF CHEMICAL SYMBOLS in Appendix.

Notch. (Fr. *Échancrure*, ā'shŏN'krür'.) A depression or indentation on the circumference or edge of certain bones.

No-ten-çeph'a-lo-çēle.* [From the Gr. *νῶτον*, the "back," *ἐγκέφαλον*, the "brain," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] Protrusion of the brain (in a monster-fœtus) from a cleft in the back of the head.

No-ten-çeph'a-lus.* [From the Gr. *νῶτον*, the "back," and *ἐγκέφαλον*, the "brain."] A monster-fœtus with the brain in a hernial mass on the back.

No'thus.* Bastard; false:—applied to the false roots formed by parasites when they attack living plants.

No'to-chord. [From the Gr. *νῶτον*, the "back," and *χορδή*, a "string" or "cord."] A term for the spinal marrow.

No-to-my'e-los,* or **No-to-my'e-lus.*** [From the Gr. *νῶτον*, the "back," and *μυέλος*, "marrow."] The *medulla spinalis*, or spinal marrow.

No-tor-rhi'ze-us.* [From the Gr. *νῶτον*, the "back," and *ῥίζα*, a "root."] Having the radicles turned up against one of the faces of the cotyledons.

Nourrice, noo'rĕss'. A French term for "nurse." See NUTRIX.

Nouure, noo'ür'. The French term for "rickets." See RACHITIS.

Nouveau-Né, noo'vō'nā'. The French term for "newly-born." See NEONATUS.

No-vac'u-lar. [Lat. **Novacula'ris**; from *novac'ula*, a "razor."] Literally, "pertaining to a razor." A term applied to a variety of schist of which hones or razor-stones are made.

No-vac'u-līte. [From the Lat. *novac'ula*, a "razor," and the Gr. *λίθος*, a "stone."] A stone of which hones are made for sharpening razors. It is often an extremely fine-grained silicious rock. Of this nature is the variety from the Hot Spring Ridge, Arkansas, an analysis of which afforded 98 per cent. of silica. Other novaculites are composed of slate and silica.

No-vem-cos-ta'tus.* [From the Lat. *no'vem*, "nine," and *cos'ta*, a "rib."] Having nine ribs or longitudinal projections :—applied to plants or leaves.

No-vem-lo-ba'tus.* [From the Lat. *no'vem*, "nine," and *lo'bus*, a "lobe."] Divided into nine lobes :—applied to leaves.

Nox'ious. [Lat. **Nox'ius**; from *no'ceo*, to "hurt."] Baneful; hurtful; pernicious; deleterious.

Nuance, nü'ŏNss'. A modification of a color, caused by the addition of a quantity of another color, but not enough to change its tone; a shade.

Nu-bec'u-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *nu'bes*, a "cloud."] The little cloud-like appearances suspended in the urine in certain disordered conditions.

Nu-bec-u-la'tus.* Presenting appearances resembling nubeculæ; nubeculate.

Nu-big'en-ous. [Lat. **Nubig'enus**; from *nu'bes*, a "cloud," and the Gr. *γένω*, to "be born."] Cloud-born; growing upon mountains at a very great height :—applied to certain plants.

Nu'bĭle. [Lat. **Nu'bilis**; from *nu'bo*, *nup'tum*, to "marry."] Marriageable; fit to marry. Properly speaking, no one is really nubile unless adapted to procreate healthy children and fitted to perform all the essential duties of a parent. See PUBERTY.

Nu-bil'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Nubil'itas**; from *nu'bo*, to "marry."] The state of being marriageable and fit to procreate healthy children.

Nu-cą-men-ta'ceous. [From the Lat. *nucamen'tum*.] Resembling a nut; having the hardness of a nut :—applied to parts of plants.

Nu-cą-men'tum.* [From the Lat. *nux*, a "nut," and *amen'tum*, a "catkin."] An obsolete term for an AMENTUM.

Nu'cēs,* the plural of NUX, which see.

Nu'cha,* gen. **Nu'chæ.** The nape, or back part, of the neck.

Nu-cha'lis.* Belonging to the nucha.

Nu-cif'er-ous. [Lat. **Nucif'erus**; from *nux*, *nu'cis*, a "nut," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing nuts :—applied to plants.

Nu'cĭ-form. [Lat. **Nucifor'mis**; from *nux*, *nu'cis*, a "nut," and *for'ma*, "form."] Resembling a nut; nut-shaped.

Nu'cle-āt-ed. [Lat. **Nuclea'tus**; from *nu'cleus*, a "kernel," or "central part."] Having nuclei :—applied to cells of organized tissue.

Nu'cle-i,* the plural of NUCLEUS, which see.

Nu-cle-if'er-us.* [From the Lat. *nu'cleus*, a "kernel," or "central part," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing kernels.

Nu-cle'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Nucleifor'mis**; from *nu'cleus*, a "kernel," or "central part," and *for'ma*, "form."] Resembling a nucleus; nut-shaped.

Nu-cle'o-lus,* plural **Nu-cle'o-li.** [Diminutive of the Lat. *nu'cleus*, a "kernel," or "central part."] A little nucleus; a nu'cleole. See CYTOBLAST.

Nu'cle-us,* plural **Nu'cle-i.** [From the Lat. *nux*, a "nut."] (Fr. *Noyau*, nwā'yō'.) In Astronomy, that portion of a *macula* (or spot on the sun's surface) which is much darker than the rest :—also applied to a small dense portion in the centre of a comet. In Botany, the kernel of a nut, or of an ovule or a seed; a central body. Also any solid substance, or a thread, suspended in crystallizing matter, to afford points of contact for the commencement of crystallization. Anything about which a substance or matter gathers, as a cherry-stone forming the centre of a calculus. Likewise synonymous with CYTOBLAST.

Nu'cleus Cau-da'tus.* That portion of the *corpus striatum* which is situated within the lateral ventricle of the brain.

Nu'cleus Len-tic-u-la'ris.* A term applied to a portion of gray matter outside of the ventricle of the brain.

Nu-cu-la'nĭ-um.* A name for a berry or a pulpy, thin-skinned, superior fruit, having seeds lying loosely in the pulp, as a grape.

Nu'cule. [Lat. **Nu'cula**; diminutive of *nux*, a "nut."] A little nut; a small, hard, seed-like pericarp, as in the oak :—also applied to one of the seeds contained in a *nuculanium*.

Nu-co-lo'sus.* [From the Lat. *nu'cula*, a "nucule."] Having nucules.

Nude. [Lat. **Nu'dus**, "naked."] A term applied to some plants that are destitute of hairs, leaves, etc. See NAKED.

Nu-dĭ-branch'ĭ-ate. [Lat. **Nudibranchia'tus**; from *nu'dus*, "naked," and *branch'iæ*, the "respiratory organs" in certain animals.] Having exposed branchiæ.

Nu-dĭ-cau'date. [Lat. **Nudicauda'tus**; from *nu'dus*, "naked," and *cau'da*, a "tail."] Having the tail without hairs :—applied to certain animals.

Nu-dĭ-cau'lis.* [From the Lat. *nu'dus*, "naked," and *cau'lis*, a "stem."] Having a

leafless stem:—sometimes applied to a plant that has only one leaf, as the *Aralia nudicaulis*.

Nu-dĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *nu'dus*, "naked," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having a naked corolla; nudiflo'rous.

Nu-dĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *nu'dus*, "naked," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having smooth leaves.

Nu-dĭ-pel-lif'er-us.* [From the Lat. *nu'dus*, "naked," *pel'lis*, the "skin," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Having the skin entirely bare:—applied to certain animals.

Nu'dĭ-pēs, p'edis.* [From the Lat. *nu'dus*, "naked," and *pes*, a "foot."] Having naked feet; nu'dipede:—applied to certain animals.

Nuhn (noon), **Glands of.** A name applied to two glands situated at the apex of the tongue.

Nul-lĭ-ner'vis.* [From the Lat. *nul'lus*, "none," or "no," and *ner'vus*, a "nerve."] A term applied to leaves which have neither true nor false nerves.

Nul-lip'o-rus.* [From the Lat. *nul'lus*, "none," or "no," and *po'rus*, a "pore."] Having no pores on their surface:—applied to certain plants and animals.

Numbness. See TORPOR.

Nu'mer-ạls. [From the Lat. *nu'merus*, "number."] The characters used to express numbers. The common numerals are 1, 2, 3, etc. The Roman numerals are I, V, X, L, C, etc.

Nu-mis-ma'lis.* [From the Lat. *numis'ma*, a "coin."] Like a piece of money; numis'mal:—applied to certain shells.

Nu-mis-mat'ic. [Lat. **Numismat'icus**; from *numis'ma*, a "coin."] Pertaining to a coin or a medal.

Nu-mis-mat'ics. [Lat. **Numismat'ica**; from *numismat'icus*, "pertaining to a coin."] The science of coins and medals.

Num-mĭ-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *num'mus*, a "medal" or "coin," and *for'ma*, "form."] Shaped like a piece of money; num'miform.

Num'mu-lạr, Num'mu-lāt-ed. [Lat. **Nummula'ris, Nummula'tus**; from *num'mulus*, a "coin."] Pertaining to, or resembling, a coin or coins:—sometimes applied to thick, roundish *sputa*.

Nu'phar Ad've-nạ.* The Yellow Pond-Lily, or Spatter-Dock, an indigenous aquatic plant of the order *Nymphæaceæ*, bearing yellow flowers. Its root is tonic.

Nurse. [Lat. **Nu'trix**; Fr. *Nourrice*, noo'rĕss'.] One who has the care of an infant or a sick person. A woman who takes care of a child, but does not suckle it, is a *dry-nurse*. See NUTRIX.

Nut. [Lat. **Nux**; Fr. *Noix*, nwȧ.] A hard, one-celled and one-seeded indehiscent fruit, as that of the oak, hazel, chestnut, walnut, etc.; a seed enclosed in a hard shell.

Nu'tant. [Lat. **Nu'tans**; from *nu'to*, *nuta'tum*, to "nod," to "bend," to "waver."] Nodding; drooping:—applied to flowers.

Nu-tā'tion. [Lat. **Nuta'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] A small gyratory motion of the earth's axis, in virtue of which, if it existed alone without the precession of the equinoxes, the pole of the equator would describe among the stars, in a period of about nineteen years, a small ellipse.—(BRANDE.) The property which certain flowers have of following the apparent movement of the sun. Also the act of nodding.

Nu-ta'tor, o'ris.* [From the same.] Literally, a "nodder," or "that which nods;"—applied to the *sterno-cleido-mastoideus* muscle, because nodding is performed chiefly by its exercise.

Nutgall. See GALLA.

Nut'let. A little nut; the stone of a drupe.

Nut'meg. The seed of the *Myris'tica mosch'ata*:—also called *Nux Aromatica, Nux Moschata*, or *Nux Myristica*.

Nut'meg-Liv'er. A name applied to the liver in a state of chronic congestion.

Nu'trĭ-ment. [Lat. **Nutrimen'tum, Nutri'men, m'inis**; from *nu'trio, nutri'tum*, to "nourish."] Nourishment. See ALIMENT.

Nu-trĭ'tion. [Lat. **Nutri'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] The assimilation or identification of nutritive matter to or with our organs. It is the most general property of organized bodies, for all the anatomical elements partake in it; and it characterizes life or vitality more than any other vital property. It is the most simple vital property, since it consists solely in the simultaneous combination (assimilation) and decomposition of the immediate principles constituting the organized substance. The nutrition of the body—that is, the maintenance of its parts in a fit state to perform their functions—depends on three main factors,—the supply of suitable food, the assimilation of food, and the prevention or control of waste. In the widest sense of the word, nutrition comprises digestion, circulation, respiration, and secretion.

Nutrition, Excessive; Nutrition, Morbid. See ALOGOTROPHY.

Nu-trĭ'tious. [From the Lat. *nu'trio, nutri'tum*, to "nourish."] Nourishing; affording nourishment or nutrition:—applied to food.

Nu'trĭ-tive. [From the same.] Pertaining to nutrition; capable of repairing the waste of an animal body; nutritious.

Nu'trix, i'cis.* [From the Lat. *nu'trio*, to "nourish."] (Fr. *Nourrice*, noo'rĕss'.) One who has the charge and suckling of an infant, and then termed a *wet-nurse*. Also a nurse or attendant upon the sick or infirm (Fr. *Garde-malade*, gȧrd mȧ'lȧd').

Nux,* gen. **Nu'cis**, plural **Nu'çēs**. A NUT (which see). The term is also applied by some botanists to a fruit like that of the *Lithospermum, Borago*, etc. Also called *Achenium*.

Nux Ar-o-mat'ĭ-cạ.* The nutmeg, or seed of the *Myristica moschata*.

Nux Me-tel'lạ.* The seed of *Strychnos Nux-vomica*.

Nux Mos-cha'tạ,* Nux Mȳ-ris'tĭ-cạ. The nutmeg, or fruit of the *Myristica fragrans*, or *M. moschata*.

Nux Vom'ĭ-cạ.* The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) of the seed of *Strychnos Nux-*

vomica. Nux vomica has been long known to the Indian and Arabian physicians. It has been employed as a remedy in dyspepsia, also in intermittents and other fevers in which powerful tonics are indicated. Its use, however, is dangerous except in small doses. In large quantities it usually proves speedily fatal, death being preceded by spasms, and sometimes by permanent muscular contraction. The medical and toxic properties of nux vomica are the same as those of its alkaloid. See STRYCHNINA.

Nyctaginaceæ,* nik-taj-e-na'she-ē, or **Nŷc-taġ'ĭ-nēs.*** [From *Nycta'go*, one of the genera.] A natural order of apetalous exogenous plants, found in tropical and temperate regions. It includes the *Mirab'ilis* (the Marvel of Peru), and the *Abro'nia*, an ornamental Californian plant. The roots of many species are purgative.

Nŷc-taġ'ĭ-nēs,* the plural of NYCTAGO, forming the Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See NYCTAGINACEÆ.

Nŷc-ta-lop'ic. [Lat. **Nyctalop'icus.**] Belonging to nyctalopy.

Nŷc'ta-lo-pў. [Lat. **Nyctalo'pia**; from the Gr. *νύξ, νυκτός*, "night," and *ὤψ*, "vision."] Defect of vision except in the evening and at night; nocturnal sight; day-blindness.

Nŷc-to-pho'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *νύξ*, "night," and *φωνή*, the "voice."] Loss of voice during the day.

Nŷc'to-tў-phlo'sis.* [From the Gr. *νύξ*, "night," and *τύφλωσις*, a "making blind," also "blindness."] A term for nocturnal blindness. See NYCTALOPY.

Nŷm'pha,* plural **Nŷm'phæ.** [From the Gr. *νύμφη*, a "marriageable maiden."] The membranous folds descending, one on each side, from the prepuce of the clitoris:—also termed *Labia minora*, in distinction from the *Labia pudendi*, or *Labia majora.* Also a nymph, pupa, or chrysalis, being the second condition in the metamorphosis of insects.

Nym'phæ,* gen. **Nŷm-pha'rum**, the plural of NYMPHA, which see.

Nŷm-phæ'a.* [From the Gr. *νύμφη*, a "maiden," a "water-nymph."] A genus of beautiful floating plants, of the Linnæan class *Polyandria*, natural order *Nymphæaceæ.* It comprises many species of water-lilies, natives of Europe, Asia, and the United States.

Nymphæ'a Al'ba.* Nenuphar, a native of Europe,—the common White Water-Lily of England. Its root-stocks contain gallic acid and starch.

Nymphæ'a Lu'te-a,* Nu'phar Lu'tea.* Systematic names of the Yellow Water-Lily, a native of England. It has been used as a demulcent. Its flowers have the perfume of brandy.

Nymphæ'a O-do-ra'ta.* The systematic name of the Sweet-scented Water-Lily, a native of the Atlantic section of the United States. It has large and beautiful flowers, usually white, but sometimes pinkish or bright pink-red. Its root is astringent, and is said to contain gallic acid and tannin.

Nymphæaceæ,* nim-fe-a'she-ē. A natural order of exogenous floating plants (Water-Lilies), found in nearly all parts of the Northern hemisphere. It includes the *Nymphæ'a*, the *Brasenia*, the *Nelum'bium*, and the *Victo'ria re'gia*: the flower of the last-named sometimes measures more than four feet in circumference.

Nŷm-phi'tis, i*dis.* [From the Lat. *nym'phæ.*] Inflammation of the nymphæ.

Nŷm-pho-i'dēs.* [From the Gr. *νυμφαία*, the "water-lily," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the *Nymphæa*, or water-lily:—applied to a species of *Menyanthes*, etc.

Nŷm-pho-ma'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *νύμφη*, a "maiden," a "woman," and *μανία*, "madness."] Morbid or excessive sexual desire in females:—also termed *Furor Uterinus*, and *Hysteromania.* It is often associated with, or becomes a form of, insanity. A genus of the order *Dysorexiæ*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Nŷm-phon'cus.* [From the Lat. *nym'phæ*, and the Gr. *ὄγκος*, a "tumor."] A tumor, or swelling, of the nymphæ.

Nŷm-phot'o-mў [Lat. **Nymphoto'mia**; from *nym'phæ*, and the Gr. *τέμνω*, to "cut"], or **Nŷm-pha'rum Sec'tĭ-o.*** The operation of cutting away the nymphæ when diseased or greatly enlarged.

Nys'sa.* A genus of trees which some botanists consider of doubtful affinity. According to Gray, it belongs to the order *Cornaceæ.* It comprises about eight species, natives of the United States. Their popular names are Gum, Pepperidge, Tupelo, etc. The *Nyssa candicans* is the Ogeechee Lime.

Nys'sa Mul-tĭ-flo'ra, or **Nys'sa Vil-lo'sa.*** The Tupelo, or Sour Gum, an ornamental tree, a native of many of the United States (Atlantic section). It has horizontal branches and a light spray. Its wood, which is close-grained and very unwedgeable, is used for making hubs or naves of carriage-wheels. The autumnal tint of its leaves is bright crimson.

Nŷs-tag'mus.* [Gr. *νσταγμός*; from *νσταζω*, to "be sleepy."] A term applied to *coma vigil*; also to an habitual squinting, or to a partial rotatory movement of the eyeball from side to side.

O.

O. = *Octa'rium.** A "pint."

Oak. *Quercus.* A genus of noble timber-trees, comprising about two hundred and eighty species, widely distributed over all the Northern hemisphere, and also indigenous in Java, Sumatra, and South America. Nearly forty species are natives of the United States. The oak is easily distinguished from all other trees by its unique fruit, the acorn, which the fruit of no other genus resembles. Many of the species afford excellent timber, which is perhaps applied to a greater variety of important uses than that of any other tree. The Live-Oak, the American White Oak, and the English Oak (*Quercus Robur*) are excellent for ship-building. See QUERCUS.

Oak Bark. See QUERCUS ALBA.

Oak Fam'ĭ-lў. A synonyme of the order *Cupuliferæ.*

Oak Gall. See GALL-NUT.

Oarialgia.* See OVARIALGIA.

O-ar'ĭ-cus.* [From the Gr. *ὠάριον*, a "small egg."] Belonging to the ovary.

O-ar'ĭ-o-çēle.* [From the Gr. *ὠάριον*, a "small egg," an "ovule," also the "ovary," (?) and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] A tumor, or hernia, of the ovary.

O-a-rĭ-on'cus.* [From the Gr. *ὠάριον*, an "ovule," or "ovary," and *ὄγκος*, a "tumor."] A tumor of the ovary; a tumid ovary.

O-a'rĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *ὠάριον*, a "small egg."] The same as OVARIUM; an ovary.

Oats. The seeds of *Avena sativa*, an annual cereal plant of the natural order *Gramineæ.* It thrives best in the northern parts of the temperate zone. Gruel made of fine oatmeal is a nutritious, bland, and easily-digested aliment, admirably adapted to inflammatory diseases.

Ob. A Latin particle signifying "against," "in the way," implying obstruction, "opposite," and hence sometimes "inversely." Before words beginning with *c*, *f*, or *p*, the *b* is usually changed to the corresponding consonant: hence we have *occlusion* for *obclusion*, *offend* for *obfend*, *oppose* for *obpose*, etc.

Ob-clā'vate. [Lat. **Obclava'tus**; from *ob*, "inversely," and *cla'va*, a "club."] Having the appearance of an inverted club:—applied to parts of plants.

Ob-com-pressed'. Flattened the opposite of the usual way, as when a pod is compressed so that the two sutures are brought into contact:—applied to akenes of the *Compositæ.*

Ob-con'ic, or Ob-con'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Obcon'icus**; from *ob*, "inversely," and *con'icus*, "conical."] Having the appearance of a reversed cone; inversely conical, as a conical fruit whose smaller end is next to the stem.

Ob-cor'date. [Lat. **Obcorda'tus**; from *ob*, "inversely," and *corda'tus*, "heart-shaped."] Heart-shaped inverted, as a cordate leaf which is broad and concave at the apex and tapers towards the base.

Ob-cor-dĭ-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *ob*, "inversely," and *cor*, *cor'dis*, the "heart."] Having the form of a heart reversed; obcor'diform.

Ob-dor-mĭ'tion. [Lat. **Obdormi'tio**, *o'nis*; from *ob*, implying "obstruction," and *dor'mio*, *dormi'tum*, to "sleep."] The state of being asleep; also what is meant by sleep applied to the limbs.

O-bes'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Obes'itas**, *a'tis*; from *obe'sus*, "fat."] Corpulence; fatness, or grossness, of the body generally. This term is applied to a general state of disordered nutrition of the body, characterized by an excessive development of the adipose tissue, more especially in those situations where it is normally most abundant.

Ob-fus-cā'tion. [Lat. **Obfusca'tio**, *o'nis*; from *obfus'co*, *obfusca'tum*, to "make dark."] The act of darkening or rendering obscure; the state of being obscure:—applied to the sight.

Ob-jec'tĭve. [Lat. **Objecti'vus**; from *obji'cio*, *objec'tum*, to "put in the way," as an object which we see or feel.] A term applied to things which are the objects of the external senses, in contradistinction to *subjective*,—that is, belonging to, or arising from, our own minds, independently of external objects. See SUBJECTIVE.

Objec'tive, or Ob'ject-Glass. The name of that lens of a telescope or compound microscope which is nearest to the object.

Ob-lan'ce-o-late. Inversely lanceolate, as a lance-shaped leaf of which the base is narrower than the apex.

Oblique, ob-lēk'. [Lat. **Obli'quus.**] Deviating from a right line, or from rectitude; slanting; in a position between the perpendicular and horizontal; indirect:—applied to muscles, stems, leaves, etc. An *oblique leaf* is one which is divided by the midrib into unequal portions; unequal-sided. An *oblique angle* is one that is greater or less than a right angle.

Obliquity of the Ecliptic. See ECLIPTIC.

Ob-li'quus Ex-ter'nus.* "External Oblique [Muscle]." A muscle of the abdomen, also called *descendens*, which arises from the eight lowest ribs and is inserted into the *linea alba* and the pubes.

Obli'quus In-fe'rĭ-or.* "Inferior Oblique." A muscle which arises from the outer edge of the orbitar process of the upper jaw-bone and is inserted into the *sclerotica*:—also called *brevissimus oculi*, from being the shortest muscle of the eye. This muscle and the *obliquus superior* roll the eye, and have hence been named *circumagentes*, and, from the expression they impart, *amatorii* ("amatory").

Obli'quus In-ter'nus.* "Internal Oblique." A muscle situated within the *obliquus externus*:—also called *ascendens*, or *minor.* It arises from the spine of the ilium, etc., and is inserted into

the cartilages of the seventh rib and of all the false ribs. This muscle and the *obliquus externus* turn the trunk upon its axis.

Obli'quus Su-pe'rĭ-or.* "Superior Oblique." A muscle which arises from the optic foramen, passes through the ring of the cartilaginous pulley which is in the margin of the socket, and is inserted into the sclerotica. It is also called *longissimus oculi*, from its being the longest muscle of the eye, and *trochlearis*, from its passing through the trochlea, or pulley.

Ob-lit'er-āt-ed. [Lat. **Oblitera'tus**; from *oblit'ero, oblitera'tum*, to "blot out," to "erase."] Altered so that the natural condition has disappeared:—applied to ducts.

Ob-lit-er-ā'tion. [Lat. **Oblitera'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] The alteration in appearance or function of a part, by which it no longer serves its original purpose; the state of a thing obliterated, or of a duct which has been filled by a solid substance or whose walls have become coherent, so that the cavity has disappeared.

Ob-li'vĭ-o In'ers,* or **Ob-li'vĭ-um In'ers.*** "Inert or Sluggish Oblivion." A term for lethargy.

Ob'long. [Lat. **Oblon'gus.**] Longer than wide, with nearly parallel margins. Two or three times as long as broad, and more or less elliptical in outline and obtuse at each end, as the leaf of *Rhododendron maximum* and *Lonicera sempervirens*.

Ob'long-Lan'ce-o-late. Lanceolate inclining to oblong, as the leaf of the chestnut.

Ob'long-O'vate. Ovate inclining to oblong, as the leaf of the American beech.

Ob-lon-ga'tus.* Prolonged; somewhat long.

Ob-lon-gĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *oblon'gus*, "oblong," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having oblong leaves or folioles.

Ob-nu'bĭ-lā'tion. [Lat. **Obnubila'tio**; from *ob*, "over," and *nu'bilo, nubila'tum*, to "be cloudy."] A form of dizziness; obscurity or confusion of the mind.

Obomasum.* See ABOMASUM.

Ob-o'vate. [Lat. **Obova'tus**; from *ob*, "inversely," and *o'vum*, an "egg."] Inversely ovate, as a leaf of which the apex is broader than the base, as a petal of the *Magnolia glauca*.

Ob-o-vat-i-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *ob*, "inversely," *ova'tus*, "ovate," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having obovate leaves; obovatifo'lious.

Ob-o'void. [Lat. **Obovoi'des**; from *ob*, "inversely," *o'vum*, an "egg," and the Gr. εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling an egg:—applied to fruits of which the small end is turned downward towards the stem, or approaching the obovate form.

Ob-ro-tund'. Somewhat round:—applied to parts of plants.

Ob-scu-rā'tion. [Lat. **Obscura'tio**; from *obscu'ro, obscura'tum*, to "darken or hide."] The act of hiding, eclipsing, or rendering dark or obscure; the state of being darkened or obscured:—an astronomical term applied to an eclipse of the sun or moon.

Ob-ser-vā'tion. [Lat. **Observa'tio**; from *obser'vo, observa'tum*, to "watch."] An attentive and accurate notice of phenomena; the act of observing or noticing facts. Observation and experiment are the principal means of acquiring scientific experience or knowledge. The former is a very important part of practical astronomy. "This useful and valuable property of the average of a great many observations, that it brings us nearer to the truth than any single observation can be relied on as doing, renders it the most constant resource in all physical inquiries where accuracy is desired."—(SIR JOHN HERSCHEL.)

Ob-sid'ĭ-ạn. [Lat. **Obsidia'num.**] A volcanic substance, or species of lava, resembling dark-green or black bottle-glass. It was discovered by Obsid'ius in Ethiopia.

Ob-so-lĕs'çence. [Lat. **Obsolescen'tia**; from *obsoles'co*, to "grow out of use."] The state of ceasing to grow and undergoing no further change.

Ob'so-lete. [Lat. **Obsole'tus**; from *obso'leo, obsole'tum*, to "grow out of use or out of fashion."] A term applied in Natural History to that which is indistinct, or is imperfectly developed, as if it were fading away or worn out.

Ob-stet'ric. [Lat. **Obstet'ricus**; from *ob'stetrix*, a "midwife."] Belonging to midwifery.

Obstetrician, ob-stet-rish'ŭn. [Lat. **Obstetri'cius**; from *ob'stetrix*, a "midwife."] Belonging to an *obstetrix*.

Ob-ste-trĭ'cius Med'ĭ-cus.* "Obstetrical Physician." An accoucheur, or man-midwife.

Ob-stet'rics. [Lat. **Obstet'rica, Obstetri'cium**; from *ob'stetrix*, a "midwife."] The art of assisting women in childbirth, and of treating their diseases during pregnancy and after delivery; midwif'ery.

Ob'ste-trix, i*cis.* [From the Lat. *ob'sto*, to "stand in the way," to "stand near;" because she watches by the side of the woman in labor.] A midwife.

Ob-stĭ-pā'tion. [Lat. **Obstipa'tio, o'nis**; from *ob*, "against," and *sti'po, stipa'tum*, to "stuff," to "cram."] Obstinate costiveness, there being no relief by evacuation:—distinguished from *constipation*. A genus of the order *Epischeses*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Ob-struc'tion. [Lat. **Obstruc'tio**; from *ob'struo, obstruc'tum*, to "stop up."] The act of blocking up or obstructing; also an obstacle. The obstruction and occlusion of the different tubes and orifices of the body are mainly effected in three ways,—first, by blocking of a tube by its contents; secondly, by alteration in its walls; thirdly, by pressure from without. Many diseases are attributed to obstructions.

Ob'stru-ent. [Lat. **Ob'struens**; from *ob'struo*, to "stop up" or "shut up."] Shutting or closing up.

Ob-su-tu-ra'lis.* [From the Lat. *ob*, "inversely," and *sutu'ra*, a "suture."] An epithet given to the placenta when applied against, or opposed to, the suture.

Ob-tec'tus.* [From the Lat. *ob'tego, obtec'tum*, to "cover."] A term applied to a chrysalis

in which all the parts of the insect are perfectly indicated on the outside, and delineated by compartments of the horny case, as in the *Lepidoptera*.

Ob'te-gens.* [From the same.] Covering over anything:—applied to parts of plants.

Ob-tun'dent. [Lat. **Obtun'dens**; from *obtun'do*, to "make blunt."] Having power to dull, or overcome, irritation.

Ob-tu-rā'tion (of the Teeth). Plugging,—an operation which consists in filling the cavity of a carious tooth with a malleable substance capable of forming by pressure a solid body and of resisting the action of the fluids which moisten the mouth. The materials used for this purpose are gold, an amalgam of silver and tin, and gutta-percha.

Ob-tu-ra'tor, o'ris.* [From the Lat. *obtu'ro*, *obtura'tum*, to "stop up."] A stopper-up of any cavity:—applied to two muscles and a nerve of the thigh.

Obtura'tor Ex-ter'nus.* A muscle which arises from the obturator foramen, etc., and is inserted into the root of the *trochanter major*. It rotates the thigh outward.

Obtura'tor In-ter'nus.* A muscle formerly called *marsupialis*, or *bursalis*. Its origin and insertion are nearly the same as those of the *obturator externus*.

Obtura'tor Nerve. A nerve which comes principally from the second and third lumbar nerves and descends into the pelvis.

Ob-tur-bĭ-na'tus,* Ob-tur'bĭ-nate. [From the Lat. *ob*, "inversely," and *tur'bo*, *tur'binis*, a "top."] Having the form of a top reversed:—applied to parts of plants.

Ob-tu-sa'tus.* [From the Lat. *obtun'do*, *obtu'sum*, to "blunt," to "make dull."] A term applied to leaves the summits of which are blunt, or obtuse.

Ob-tuse'. [Lat. **Obtu'sus**; from the same.] Blunt. A leaf is termed obtuse when its apex is an obtuse angle, or is rounded. An obtuse angle is one that is larger than a right angle.

Ob-tu-sif'ĭ-dus.* [From the Lat. *obtun'do*, to "make blunt or obtuse," and *fin'do*, to "cleave."] Cleft into obtuse segments:—applied to leaves of certain plants.

Ob-tu-sĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *obtu'sus*, "blunt," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having obtuse leaves; obtusifo'lious.

Ob-tu-sil'o-bus.* [From the Lat. *obtu'sus*, "dull," or "blunt," and *lo'bus*, a "lobe."] Having leaves divided into round or obtuse lobes; obtusil'obous.

Ob'verse. [Lat. **Obver'sum**; from *ob*, "against," "in the way," hence, "obvious," and *ver'to*, *ver'sum*, to "turn."] Literally, the "obvious side." A term applied in Numismatics to the side of a coin which contains the head, or principal figure. In Botany, *obverse* is the same as *inverse*. *Obversely* signifies turned contrary to the usual position.

Ob'vo-lute. [Lat. **Obvolu'tus**; from *obvol'vo*, *obvolu'tum*, to "wrap about."] Enrolled one within another:—a term used when the margins of one leaf (in the bud) alternately overlap those of the opposite one.

Ob-vo-lu'tive. The same as OBVOLUTE.

Oc-ca'sion-al. [From the Lat. *occa'sio*.] Incidental; casual; acting as a cause; produced on some special occasion.

Oc'cĭ-dent. [Lat. **Oc'cidens**; from *oc'cido*, to "fall down," to "set."] Going down; declining, or setting.

Oc'cident. [Lat. **Oc'cidens**; from the same.] Literally, the "setting." The west, or place of sunset.

Oc-cĭ-den'tal. [Lat. **Occidenta'lis**; from the same.] Belonging to the west; western.

Oc-cip'ĭ-tal. [Lat. **Occipita'lis**.] Belonging to the occiput.

Oc-cip'ĭ-to-Fron-ta'lis.* [From the Lat. *oc'ciput*, and *frons*, *fron'tis*, the "forehead."] The name of a muscle which arises from the transverse ridge of the occipital bone, passes over the upper part of the cranium, and is inserted into the *orbicularis palpebrarum* and the skin under the eyebrows.

Oc'çĭ-put,* gen. **Oc-çip'ĭ-tis.** [From the Lat. *ob*, "against," or "opposite," and *ca'put*, the "head."] The back part of the head.

Oc-clude'. [From the Lat. *occlu'do*, *occlu'sum*, to "shut up."] To stop up; to close.

Oc-cluse'. [Lat. **Occlu'sus**; from the same.] Enclosed; shut up.

Oc-clu'sion. [Lat. **Occlu'sio**, *o'nis*; from the same.] A closing or shutting up; imperforation. See OBSTRUCTION.

Occlu'sion, In-tes'tĭ-nal. Iliac Passion, a disease characterized by retention of the fæces, by an absolute and obstinate constipation, by a severe pain at first localized at the level of the lesion, then extended over all the abdomen, by violent and incessant vomiting of matter at first alimentary, afterwards bilious, and finally fecaloid, and by an enormous swelling of the belly,—symptoms nearly always terminating in death. The causes of intestinal occlusion are numerous.

Oc-cult'. [From the Lat. *occul'tus*, "hidden."] Secret; abstruse; hidden:—applied to diseases the causes and treatment of which are not understood, or to qualities of bodies which do not admit of any rational explanation.

Oc-cul-tā'tion. [Lat. **Occulta'tio**, *o'nis*; from *occul'to*, *occulta'tum*, to "hide."] The eclipse of a star or planet by the intervening passage of the moon or another planet.

Oceanic, o-she-an'ik. [Lat. **Ocean'icus**; from *oce'anus*, the "ocean."] Living or growing in the ocean; pertaining to the ocean.

O-cel'late, or **O-cel'lāt-ed.** [Lat. **Ocella'tus**; from *ocel'lus*, a "little eye."] Marked by spots resembling the pupil of the eye; having a round spot of some color, in the centre of which is a spot of a different color:—applied to certain plants.

O-cel-lif'er-us.* [From the Lat. *ocel'lus*, a "little eye," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing spots resembling eyes; ocellif'erous.

O-cel'lus.* [Diminutive of *oc'ulus*, an "eye."] A term applied to rounded spots of which the centre is of a different color from the

circumference, giving some resemblance to the pupil of the eye.

Oeh-le'sis.* [Gr. *ὀχλησις*; from *ὀχλέω*, to "disturb by a mob or crowd."] A general condition of disease produced by a vast number of sick persons under one roof.

Ochnaceæ,* ok-na'she-ē. [From *Och'na*, one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous plants (trees or shrubs), found in tropical India, Africa, and America. They are generally bitter, and some of them are tonic.

Oeh-o-pet'a-lus.* [From the Gr. *ὀχός*, "capacious," and *πέταλον*, a "petal."] Having broad and ample petals.

Oeh-ra'ceous. [From the Gr. *ὠχρός*, "pale."] Ochre-colored; yellow tinged with brown.

Ochre, ō'kẹr. [Lat. **O'chra**; from the Gr. *ὠχρός*, "pale," or "sallow."] An argillaceous earth, impregnated with iron, of a red or yellow color, used as a pigment.

O'chre-a.* Literally, a "boot." A union of stipules around the stem of some plants; a stipular sheath.

O'chre-ate. [From the Lat. *o'chrea*, a "boot."] Having tubular stipules, or *ochreæ*, as some plants. Nearly all plants of the order *Polygonaceæ* have ochreate stems.

Oeh-ro-leu'cous. [From the Gr. *ὠχρός*, "pale," and *λευκός*, "white."] Yellowish white; dull cream-color:—applied to certain flowers.

O-chro'ma La-go'pus.* The Corkwood Tree, a tree of the order *Sterculiaceæ*, a native of Central America and the West Indies. Its soft and light wood is used as a substitute for cork.

O-chrop'y-ra.* [From the Gr. *ὠχρός*, "pale," or "sallow," and *πῦρ*, "fever."] A name sometimes applied to the yellow fever.

Oç'i-mum.* A large genus of plants of the order *Labiatæ*, widely distributed in the tropical and subtropical parts of Asia, Africa, and America. They are mostly fragrant and aromatic.

Ocimum Basilicum.* See BASIL.

Oç'imum Sanc'tum.* An aromatic plant, a native of India and Ceylon, used in medicine by the Cingalese. The *Ocimum tenuiflorum*, a native of Java, is reputed to be an aromatic stimulant.

Oç'imum Vĭr'ĭ-de.* A shrubby plant, a native of Western Africa, possessing febrifugal properties.

O-co-te'a Pĭ-chu'rim.* A tree of the order *Lauraceæ*, a native of South America. It has been supposed to be the tree that produces *Pichurim beans*.

Oc'ta-gon. [Lat. **Octago'num**; from the Gr. *ὀκτώ*, "eight," and *γωνία*, an "angle."] A plane figure having eight angles and sides.

Oc-tag'o-nal. [Lat. **Octago'nus.**] Belonging to an octagon, or having eight angles or sides.

Oc-tag'y-nous. [From the Gr. *ὀκτώ*, "eight," and *γυνή*, a "woman," or "female."] Having eight pistils or styles.

Oc-ta-he'dral. [Lat. **Octahe'drus.**] Belonging to an octahedron, or having eight sides or faces.

Oc-ta-hed'rĭ-cus.* The same as OCTAHEDRAL, which see.

Oc-ta-he'dron. [Lat. **Octahe'drum**; from the Gr. *ὀκτώ*, "eight," and *ἕδρα*, a "base."] A solid figure having eight equal triangular faces. A regular octahedron is one of the five regular solids. Its faces are equilateral triangles.

Oc-tam'er-ous. [From the Gr. *ὀκτώ*, "eight," and *μέρος*, a "part."] Constructed on the number eight,—*i.e.*, having eight petals, eight sepals, etc.

Oc-ta'na.* [From the Lat. *oc'to*, "eight."] An erratic intermittent fever which returns every eighth day.

Oc-tan'drĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὀκτώ*, "eight," and *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός*, a "man," or "male."] The eighth Linnæan class of plants, including those which have eight stamens in each flower.

Oc-tan'drous. [Lat. **Octan'drius**; from the Gr. *ὀκτώ*, "eight," and *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός*, a "man," or "male."] Having eight stamens; octan'drious.

Oc-ta'rĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *octa'vus*, the "eighth."] The eighth part of a gallon, or sixteen fluidounces; a pint.

Oc'to-fid. [Lat. **Octof'idus**; from *oc'to*, "eight," and *fin'do*, to "cleave."] Presenting eight clefts, or incisions, which reach about halfway to the midrib:—applied to leaves.

Oc-tof'o-rus.* [From the Lat. *oc'to*, "eight," and *fo'ris*, a "door," or "opening."] Having eight holes, or openings:—a term used in Zoology.

Octogynia.* See OCTOGYNIOUS.

Oc-to-ġyn'ĭ-ous. [Lat. **Octogyn'ius**; from the Gr. *ὀκτώ*, "eight," and *γυνή*, a "female."] Having eight pistils.

Octohedron. See OCTAHEDRON.

Oc-to-ner'vĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *oc'to*, "eight," and *ner'vus*, a "nerve."] Having eight nerves:—applied to plants.

Oc-to'ni.* In Botany, growing eight together.

Oc-to-pet'a-lous. [Lat. **Octopet'alus**; from *oc'to*, "eight," and *pet'alum*, a "petal."] Having eight petals.

Oc-to-phyl'lous. [Lat. **Octophyl'lus**; from the Gr. *ὀκτώ*, "eight," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] A term applied to a digitate leaf having eight leaflets.

Oc-to-stem'o-nis.* [From the Gr. *ὀκτώ*, "eight," and *στήμων*, a "thread," or "stamen."] Having eight free stamens.

Oc'u-lar. [Lat. **Ocula'ris**; from *oc'ulus*, the "eye."] Belonging to the eye; perceived or known by the eye.

Oc'ular Cone. A term applied to a cone formed in the eye by the rays of light, the base being on the cornea, the apex on the retina.

Oc'ular Spec'tres. Imaginary objects floating before the eyes and assuming the form of *muscæ volitantes*, etc.

Oc'u-late. [Lat. **Ocula'tus**; from *oc'ulus*, the "eye."] Having spots like eyes; having very large eyes:—applied to certain plants.

Oc'u-li,* gen. **Oc-u-lo'rum,** the plural of OCULUS, which see. *Oc'uli* is also the genitive singular of OCULUS.

Oc'u-lĭ-form. [Lat. **Oculifor'mis;** from *oc'ulus,* the "eye," and *for'ma,* "form."] Having the form of an eye, as the tubercles of the *Calymene.*

Oc'u-list. [From the Lat. *oc'ulus,* the "eye."] One skilled in diseases of the eye.

Oc'u-lo-Spī'nal. Pertaining to the eye and the spinal cord.

Oc'u-lus,* plural **Oc'u-li.** [From the Gr. *ὄκος,* or *ὄκκος,* the "eye."] The organ of vision. (See EYE.) In Botany, a leaf-bud, which is often called an *eye.*

Od. [From the Gr. *ὁδός,* a "way" or "passage."] A term proposed by Reichenbach for the peculiar force or influence produced on the nervous system by all magnetic agents.

Od-ax-es'mus.* [From the Gr. *ὀδαξησμός,* a "sharp or acrid biting."] A sensation of biting or pricking, as that felt in the gums previous to cutting the teeth. The term is also applied to the bitten tongue, lip, or cheek, which occurs as a symptom, and one of the most pathognomonic character, of the epileptic seizure. Also written *Odaxismos.*

O-dax-et'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to odaxesmus; odaxet'ic.

Odaxismos.* See ODAXESMUS.

Odd-Pin'nate. A term applied to a pinnate leaf which has a terminal odd leaflet, as the rose; imparipinnate.

-O'dēs. [Gr. *-ώδης;* from *εἶδος,* a "form" or "resemblance."] A terminal similar to *-oid* or *-oides,* properly signifying "resemblance," but sometimes denoting "fulness," "much," etc.

O'dic. [Lat. **Od'icus.**] Pertaining to OD, which see.

O-di'na.* A genus of trees of the order *Anacardiaceæ,* natives of India and tropical Africa. The *Odina Wodier,* a native of India, yields a gum which is employed as an application to sprains and bruises.

O-don'ta-gra.* [From the Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος,* a "tooth," and *ἄγρα,* a "seizure."] Toothache arising from gout or rheumatism. Also a kind of forceps, or pincers, for extracting teeth.

Od-on-tăl'gĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος,* a "tooth," and *ἄλγος,* "pain."] Odontalgy; violent pain in a tooth, usually from caries, by which the nerve is exposed to the cold air, etc.; toothache. A genus of the order *Phlegmasiæ,* class *Pyrexiæ,* of Cullen's nosology.

Od-on-tăl'gic. [Lat. **Odontal'gicus.**] Belonging to odontalgia, or toothache.

Odontia,* o-don'she-a or o-don'te-a. [From the Gr. *ὀδούς,* a "tooth."] A generic term employed by Dr. Good, comprising all morbid affections of the teeth. It is also applied in the same manner as ODONTALGIA, which see.

O-don'tic. [Lat. **Odon'ticus;** from the Gr. *ὀδούς,* a "tooth."] Pertaining to the teeth.

O-don-tit'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to odontitis.

O-don-tī'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *ὀδούς,* a "tooth."] Inflammation of a tooth.

O-don'to-blast. [From the Gr. *ὀδούς,* a "tooth," and *βλαστός,* a "sprout," a "germ."] A term applied to a layer of large cells constituting the outer layer of the dental pulp.

O-don-to-bo-thri'tis, i*dis.* [From the Lat. *odontoboth'rium.*] Inflammation of an *alveolus,* or tooth-socket.

O-don-to-both'rĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *ὀδούς,* a "tooth," and *βοθρίον,* a "little hole or cavity."] The same as ALVEOLUS, which see.

O-don-to'dēs.* [From the Gr. *ὀδούς,* a "tooth."] Resembling teeth, or full of teeth.

Od-on-toġ'e-nў. [Lat. **Odontoge'nia;** from the Gr. *ὀδούς,* a "tooth," and *γένω,* to "be born," to "be produced."] That branch of Physiology which treats of the development of the teeth.

Od-on-tog'ra-phў. [Lat. **Odontogra'phia;** from the Gr. *ὀδούς,* a "tooth," and *γράφω,* to "write."] A description, or history, of the teeth.

O-don'toid. [Lat. **Odontoi'des;** from the Gr. *ὀδούς,* a "tooth," and *εἶδος,* a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a tooth:—applied to the apophysis which surmounts the axis.

Od-on-tol'ĭ-thos,* or **Od-on-tol'ĭ-thus.*** [From the Gr. *ὀδούς,* a "tooth," and *λίθος,* a "stone."] (Fr. *Tartre des Dents,* tȧrtr dȧ dŏn.) The tartar, or stone-like incrustation, on the teeth. It consists mainly of phosphate of lime and partly of Infusoria, or microscopic animals.

O-don-to-loġ'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Odontoloġ'icus.**] Belonging to odontology.

Od-on-tol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Odontolo'gia;** from the Gr. *ὀδούς,* a "tooth," and *λόγος,* a "discourse."] A dissertation on the structure of the teeth; the science of the teeth:—a part of Zoology.

O-don-to-lox'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὀδούς,* a "tooth," and *λοξός,* "slanting," or "oblique."] Irregularity, or obliquity, of the teeth.

O-don-to'ma.* [From the Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος,* a "tooth," and the Lat. suffix *-oma.*] A term applied to a sort of exostosis of the teeth.

O-don-to-ne-cro'sis.* [From the Gr. *ὀδούς,* a "tooth," and *νεκρόω,* to "deaden."] Necrosis, or deadness, of the teeth.

O-don-to-no-sol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Odontono-solo'gia;** from the Gr. *ὀδούς,* a "tooth," *νόσος,* a "disease," and *λόγος,* a "discourse."] A treatise on the diseases of the teeth; also that branch of medicine which treats of the diseases of the teeth.

O-don-to-pri'sis.* [From the Gr. *ὀδούς,* a "tooth," and *πρῖσις,* a "sawing."] *Stridor dentium,* or grinding of the teeth.

O-don-to-seī'sis.* [From the Gr. *ὀδούς,* a "tooth," and *σεῖσις,* a "shaking."] Looseness of the teeth.

Od-on-to'sis.* [From the Gr. *ὀδούς,* a "tooth."] The formation, growth, or development of a tooth.

O-don-to-the'ca.* [From the Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος,* a "tooth," and *θήκη,* a "case" or "sheath."] A dental follicle.

O-don-to-thĕr-a-pi'a.* [From the Gr. *ὀδούς,* a "tooth," and *θεραπεία,* "medical treatment."] The treatment, or care, of the teeth.

O-don-to-trip'sis.* [From the Gr. *ὀδούς*, a "tooth," and *τρῖψις*, "wearing," or "friction."] Wearing away of the teeth.

O'dor. [Lat. **O'dor**; Fr. *Odeur*, o'dur'.] A smell; a perfume, produced by minute particles emanating from odoriferous substances. An almost infinitesimal quantity of musk and some other perfumes will emit odor for an indefinite or very long time.

O-do-ra-men'ta,* plural of the Lat. *odoramen'tum.* [From the Lat. *o'dor*, an "odor."] Odoraments; substances employed in medicine on account of their odor.

Odoramentum.* See ODORAMENTA.

O'dor-ate. [Lat. **Odora'tus**; from *o'dor*, "fragrance," "smell."] Scented; having a decided fragrance or odor. *Odoratus* (feminine *odorata*) is applied as the specific name of several plants, as *Nymphæa odorata.*

O-do-ra'tus.* [From the Lat. *o'dor*, "smell," "fragrance."] (Fr. *Odorat*, o'do'rȧ'.) The sense of smell; the act of smelling.

O-dor-if'er-ant. The same as ODORIFEROUS, which see.

O-dor-if'er-ous. [Lat. **Odorif'erans, an'tis, Odorif'erus**; from *o'dor*, "fragrance," "odor," and *fe'ro*, to "bear," to "produce."] Having an agreeable odor; producing or emitting odor.

O'dor-ous. [Lat. **Odo'rus**; Fr. *Odorant*, o'do'rõN'.] Fragrant; perfumed; emitting odor; odoriferous.

Œconomia.* See ECONOMY.

Œconomia Animalis.* See ANIMAL ECONOMY.

Œconomia Vegetabilis.* See VEGETABLE ECONOMY.

Œconomicus.* See ECONOMICAL.

Œ-de'ma, a'tis.* [From the Gr. *οἰδέω*, to "swell."] A swelling from effusion of serous fluid into the cellular substance; a dropsical effusion in the cellular tissue, whether subcutaneous, submucous, subserous, or in the interstices of organs:—also applied to tumid glands found on the woody tissue of *Coniferæ.*

Œd-e-mat'ic. [Lat. **Œdemat'icus.**] Nearly the same as ŒDEMATOUS.

Œ-dem-a-to'dēs.* [From the Lat. *œde'ma*, a "swelling," and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling œdema; œdem'atous.

Œ-dem'a-toid. [Lat. **Œdematoi'des**; from the same.] Resembling œdema.

Œ-dem'a-tous. [Lat. **Œdemato'sus**; from *œde'ma.*] Pertaining to œdema; of the nature of œdema.

Œil, uI or uI. The French term for EYE, which see.

Œ-nan'the.* [From the Gr. *οἶνος*, "wine," and *ἄνθος*, a "flower," in allusion to the vinous odor of its flowers.] A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ*, comprising many species, natives of Europe and Asia. Several of them are poisonous.

Œnan'the Cro-ca'ta.* An umbelliferous plant, called Hemlock Dropwort, a native of Europe. It is a narcotic poison.

Œnan'the Phel-lan'drĭ-um.* An aquatic, umbelliferous plant, a native of Europe. Its seeds are reputed to be diuretic and expectorant. They have been used in asthma, bronchitis, dyspepsia, intermittent fever, and phthisis.

Œ-nan'thic. [Lat. **Œnan'thicus**; from the Gr. *οἶνος*, "wine," and *ἄνθος*, a "flower."] A term applied to a peculiar liquid, or ether, held to be the principle that gives wine its peculiar aroma or flavor (*bouquet*). Œnanthic ether is a colorless liquid, soluble in alcohol and insoluble in water. It has a penetrating vinous odor and an acrid taste.

Œnan'thic Aç'id. A substance obtained by decomposing œnanthic ether by a warm solution of caustic potash. It is solid at a temperature of 55° Fahr., above which it is a colorless oil, soluble in alcohol and alkalies.

Œ-no'dēs.* [From the Gr. *οἶνος*, "wine."] The same as VINOSUS.

Œn-o-ma'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *οἶνος*, "wine," and *μανία*, "madness."] Excessive inclination for wine or intoxicating liquors. Also wine-madness, or *mania a potu* resulting from the excessive use of wine.

Œn-o-the'ra.* A genus of plants of the order *Onagraceæ*, comprising many species, natives of the United States. Among them is the *Œnothe'ra bien'nis*, or Evening Primrose, which is mucilaginous, and is commended as a remedy for tetter.

Œ-soph-a-găl'ġĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *œsoph'agus*, and the Gr. *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain of the œsophagus; œsophagalgy.

Œ-soph-a-ġe'al, or es-o-fā'je-al. [Lat. **Œsophagæ'us.**] Belonging to the œsophagus.

Œsophage'al Cords. Two elongated cords, formed of the pneumogastric nerves, which descend along the œsophagus.

Œ-soph'a-ġis'mus.* [From the Lat. *œsoph'agus.*] Difficulty in swallowing, from spasmodic stricture of the œsophagus:—used by some writers in the same manner as *œsophagitis*; by others, as *dysphagia*; by Vogel, for *œsophagospasmus.*

Œ-soph'a-ġi'tis, i'dis.* [From the Lat. *œsoph'agus.*] Inflammation of the œsophagus.

Œ-soph-a-go-dȳn'ĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *œsoph'agus*, and the Gr. *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Spasmodic pain of the œsophagus.

Œ-soph-a-go-ple'ğĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *œsoph'agus*, and the Gr. *πληγή*, a "stroke."] Paralysis of the œsophagus.

Œ-soph'a-gor-rha'ğĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *œsoph'agus*, and the Gr. *ῥήγνυμι*, to "burst forth."] Hemorrhage from the œsophagus.

Œ-soph'a-go-scope. [Lat. **Œsophagosco'pium**; from *œsoph'agus*, and the Gr. *σκοπέω*, to "view," to "examine."] An instrument for viewing the interior of the œsophagus.

Œ-soph-a-go-spas'mus.* [From the Lat. *œsoph'agus*, and *spas'mus*, a "contraction."] Cramp, or spasm, of the œsophagus. See ŒSOPHAGISMUS.

Œ-soph-ạ-gos-te-no'mạ, a*tis*.* [From the Lat. *œsoph'agus*, and the Gr. στένωμα, a "narrow place."] Constriction of the œsophagus.

Œ-soph-ạ-go-ste-no'sis.* The formation or progress of œsophagostenoma.

Œ-soph'ạ-go-tome. [See next article.] An instrument for performing œsophagotomy.

Œ-soph-ạ-got'o-mў. [Lat. **Œsophagoto'mia**; from *œsoph'agus*, and the Gr. τομή, a "cutting."] An incision into the œsophagus, usually with a view to extract some foreign body.

Œ-soph'ạ-gus.* [From the Gr. οἰσω (the future of οἴω, another form for φέρω), to "bear," to "carry," and φάγημα, "food" (from φάγω, to "eat.").] (Fr. *Œsophage*, ā'zo'fāzh'.) Literally, "that which carries or conveys the food." The membranous and muscular tube continued from the pharynx to the cardiac orifice of the stomach.

Œs'tru-ạl. [Lat. **Œstrua'lis.**] Belonging to the *œstrum*, or orgasm:—applied to the period during which conception takes place in the *Mammalia*, analogous to the menstrual period of the human female.

Œs-tru-ā'tion. [Lat. **Œstrua'tio, o'nis**; from *œs'trum*.] The state of being under the influence of the *œstrum*, or orgasm; rutting.

Œs'trum,* or **Œs'trus.*** [From the Gr. οἶστρος, the "gadfly;" hence applied to the sting of passion.] Intense desire, or passionate impulse:—usually applied to the orgasm, or pleasurable sensation, experienced during the indulgence of the appetites or passions, particularly of the sexual passion, termed more distinctively *œs'trum vene'reum*, or *œs'trum Ven'eris*. *Œstrus* is also a genus of dipterous insects called Gadflies, the larvæ of which (maggots or bots) live as parasites on men and animals.

Œuf, ŭf. The French word for "egg." See OVUM.

Of-fĭ-çi'nạ,* gen. **Of-fĭ-ci'næ.** A shop where goods are sold. In medical language, an apothecary-shop.

Of-fĭ-çi'næ,* gen. **Of-fĭ-çĭ-na'rum,** the plural of the Lat. *offici'na*, a "shop." It occurs in names like the following: *Camphora officinarum* (literally, the "camphor of the shops," or officinal camphor), *Saccharum officinarum* (the "sugar of the shops"), etc.

Of-fĭç'ĭ-nạl. [Lat. **Officina'lis**; from *offici'na*, a "shop where goods are sold."] A term applied to such medicines as are directed by the colleges to be prepared or kept in the shops.

Off'set. A term applied to short branches next to the ground, which take root. A short stolon.

Ohm, ōm. A term for the *unit of resistance* in galvanic electricity, being the name of the discoverer of this important principle or law.

-Oid, or **-I'dēs.** [From the Gr. εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] A terminal denoting resemblance to an object indicated by the word to which it is joined: as, *al'kaloid*, or *alkaloi'des*, "resembling an *alkali*;" *cri'coid*, or *cricoi'des* [from the Gr. κρίκος, a "ring" or "circle"], "resembling a *ring* or *circle*," "in the form of a *ring*," etc.

Oil. [Lat. **O'leum**; Fr. *Huile*, wĕl.] A term applied to various unctuous substances, obtained mostly from animals and vegetables. They are divided into two classes, *fixed oils* and *volatile oils*, the former of which give a permanently greasy stain to paper. See OLEUM.

Oil of Tur'pen-tine. [Lat. **O'leum Terebin'thinæ.**] The oil obtained by distillation from the liquid resin of the *Pi'nus sylves'tris*.

Oil of Vit'rĭ-ol. A name for sulphuric acid.

Oil, Rock. A name for PETROLEUM, which see.

Oils, Fixed. [Lat. **O'lea Fix'a**; Fr. *Huiles fixes*, wĕl fĕks.] A general term for oils which are not volatile:—commonly applied to vegetable oils of this description.

Oils, Vol'ạ-tĭle. [Lat. **O'lea Volatil'ia**, or **O'lea Destilla'ta**; Fr. *Huiles volatiles*, wĕl vo'lā'tĭl'.] Oils found in aromatic vegetables, from which they are usually obtained by distillation. Hence they are termed "*distilled* oils" (olea *destillata*), and sometimes "essential oils," because they constitute the essence of the plant. See OLEA.

Ointment. See UNGUENTUM.

O-ĭ-o-cạ-lўm'mạ, a'*tis*,* or **O-ĭ-o-cạ-lўp'trum.*** [From the Gr. ὠιον, an "egg," and κάλυμμα, or καλύπτρα, a "covering."] The cortical membrane, or outer covering, of an egg.

Okra. See GUMBO.

Ol. = *O'leum.** "Oil."

Olacaceæ,* ol-ạ-ka'she-ē. [From *O'lax*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of tropical, or nearly tropical, exogenous trees and shrubs, found in the East Indies, Australia, and Africa. It includes the *Miquelia*.

O'lax Zey-lan'ĭ-cạ.* A tree of the order *Olacaceæ*, a native of Ceylon. Its wood, which has a fetid smell, is used in putrid fevers by the Cingalese.

Ol-den-lan'dĭ-ạ Um-bel-la'tạ.* An herbaceous plant of the order *Rubiaceæ*, a native of India. See CHAY ROOT.

Olea.* See OSMANTHUS.

O'le-ạ,* O-le-o'rum,* the plural of OLEUM, which see.

O'le-ạ.* [Gr. ἐλαία, or ἐλάα.] An olive, or the olive-tree. A Linnæan genus of the class *Diandria*, natural order *Oleaceæ*.

O'lea Eu-ro-pæ'ạ.* "European Olive." The systematic name of the olive-tree; also called *Olea sativa*. It is a beautiful tree, with pale, evergreen leaves, and hard, durable, and fine-grained wood. It is a native of Asia, and is extensively cultivated in Europe, Syria, Asia Minor, etc. "The slow growth of the olive made its wood rare and costly, and this quality, with the evergreen foliage and apparent imperishability of the tree, and the importance of its annual product, rendered the olive not merely valuable, but even sacred, in the eyes of the ancient world. The olive-branch was the symbol of peace."—(G. P. MARSH.)

O'lea Fix'ạ.* The Latin term for "Fixed oils." See OILS, FIXED.

O'lea Vol-ạ-til'ĭ-ạ.* The Latin term for "Volatile, or Distilled, Oils." See OILS, VOLATILE.

Oleaceæ,* o-le-a'she-ē. A natural order of monopetalous exogenous trees and shrubs, found chiefly in temperate climates. It includes the Ash (*Frax'inus*), Jessamine (*Jas'minum*), Privet (*Ligus'trum*), Fringe-Tree (*Chionan'thus*), *Osman'thus*, *Menodo'ra*, Lilac (*Syrin'ga*), and Olive (*O'lea*), from the fruit of which olive oil is procured. The plants of this order are mostly bitter, tonic, and astringent.

O-le-ā'ceous. [Lat. **Olea'ceus.**] Resembling the *Olea*, or olive-tree.

O-le-ag'ĭ-nous.* [Lat. **Oleagino'sus**; from *o'leum*, "oil."] Oily; unctuous. In Botany, fleshy in substance, but filled with oil.

Oleander. See NERIUM OLEANDER.

O-le-an'drĭne. The resinous active principle of the *Nerium Oleander*. It is poisonous, and is soluble in alcohol and ether.

O-le-as'ter. The *Elæag'nus angustifo'lia*, an ornamental exotic shrub or tree of the order *Elæagnaceæ*. It is cultivated for its silvery foliage and its exceedingly fragrant flowers. The *Elæagnus umbellata*, a native of Japan, is also planted for ornament. It has fragrant flowers.

Oleas'ter Fam'ĭ-lў. A synonyme of the order *Elæagnaceæ*.

O'le-āte. [Lat. **O'leas, a'tis.**] A combination of oleic acid with a base.

O-le-a'tum Hy-drar'gў-ri.* "Oleate of Mercury." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made of yellow oxide of mercury, thoroughly dried, ten parts, and oleic acid, ninety parts. Heat the oleic acid, contained in a porcelain vessel to near 74° C. (165.2° F.), taking care not to exceed this temperature. Gradually add the oxide of mercury, and stir until it is dissolved.

Olea'tum Ver-ạ-tri'næ.* "Oleate of Veratrine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made of veratrine, two parts, and oleic acid, ninety-eight parts. Rub the veratrine with a small quantity of the oleic acid in a warm mortar, to a smooth paste. Add this to the remainder of the oleic acid, heated in a porcelain capsule, on a water-bath, and stir until it is dissolved.

O-le-cran-ar-thri'tis, i*dis.* [From the Lat. *olecra'non*, an "elbow-joint," and *arthri'tis*, "inflammation of a joint."] Inflammation of the elbow-joint.

O-le-cran-ar-throc'ạ-cē.* [From the Lat. *olecra'non*, an "elbow joint," and *arthroc'ace*, "ulceration of the cavity of a bone."] Ulceration of the elbow-joint.

O-le-cra'non,* or o-lek'ra-non. [From the Gr. ὠλένη, the "ulna," and κράνον, the "head."] The humeral extremity of the ulna, on which we lean when resting on the elbow; also the elbow itself.

O-lef'ĭ-ant (or **O'le-fī-ant**) **Gas.** [From the Lat. *o'leum*, "oil," and *fi'o*, to "become."] Heavy carburetted hydrogen gas:—so named because when mixed with chlorine it forms a peculiar, oily-looking compound. It is a hydrocarbon, and is sometimes called *Ethylene*.

O-le'ic. [Lat. **Ole'icus**; from *olei'na*.] A term applied to an acid obtained from olein. It is a yellowish, oily liquid, without smell or taste (when pure), insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, benzole, and ether. It is officinal for the preparation of oleates. See ACIDUM OLEICUM.

O-le-if'er-ous. [Lat. **Oleif'erus**; from *o'leum*, "oil," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or producing oil:—applied to certain plants.

O-le-ĭ-ge'nĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *o'leum*, "oil," and the Gr. γεννάω, to "produce."] A term applied to olefiant gas.

O'le-in, or **O'le-ĭne.** [Lat. **Olei'na**; from *o'leum*, "oil."] A simple oil entering into the constitution of the various fats and oils. It is called also *Elain*, and *Lard Oil*. It is used for burning in lamps.

O-le-in'e-ous. [Lat. **Olei'neus.**] Synonymous with OLEACEOUS.

O-le-o-mar'gạ-rĭne, or **Ar-tĭ-fĭç'ĭạl But'ter.** A substance made of suet, tallow, or other animal fat, and used as a substitute for butter.

O'le-o-reś'in, or **O'le-o-Reś'in.** [Lat. **Oleoresi'na.**] A term for the native combinations of resins with essential oils, forming various balsamic and terebinthinate substances.—(MAYNE.) The term is applied in the U.S. Pharmacopœia to preparations consisting of principles which when extracted by means of ether retain a liquid or semi-liquid state upon the evaporation of the menstruum, and at the same time have the property of self-preservation. They consist chiefly, as their name implies, of oil, either fixed or volatile, holding resin and sometimes other active matter in solution.

Oleoresina,* plural **Oleoresinæ.** See OLEORESIN.

O-le-o-re-si'nạ As-pid'ĭ-i.* "Oleoresin of Aspidium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made of aspidium in No. 60 powder, one hundred parts, and stronger ether, a sufficient quantity. This is the only preparation of male fern which should be used. It is an anthelmintic.

Oleoresi'na Cap'sĭ-çi.* "Oleoresin of Capsicum." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a preparation made of capsicum in No. 60 powder, one hundred parts, and stronger ether, a sufficient quantity. It may be usefully employed to give locally stimulant properties to substances administered internally in a pilular form in cases of gastric insensibility and excessive flatulence. It may be used also as a powerful rubefacient, diluted with olive oil or soap liniment.

Oleoresi'na Cu-be'bæ.* "Oleoresin of Cubeb." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a preparation made of cubeb in No. 60 powder, one hundred parts, and stronger ether, a sufficient quantity. It is diuretic.

Oleoresi'na Lu-pu-li'ni.* "Oleoresin of Lupulin." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a preparation made of lupulin, one hundred parts, and stronger ether, a sufficient quantity. It has the odor and taste of lupulin, and possesses all its medical properties.

Oleoresi'na Pip'e-ris.* "Oleoresin of Pepper." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a preparation made of pepper in No. 60 powder, one hundred parts, and stronger ether, a sufficient quantity. It contains almost all the volatile oil and acrid resin of black pepper, with little of the piperine, and is believed to represent the virtues of the fruit.

Oleoresi'na Zin-gib'er-is.* "Oleoresin of Ginger." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a preparation made of ginger in No. 60 powder, one hundred parts, and stronger ether, a sufficient quantity. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it was made of ginger, in fine powder, twelve troyounces; stronger ether, twelve fluidounces; alcohol, a sufficient quantity. All the virtues of the root are extracted in this preparation.

O-le-o-sac'ċha-rum.* [From the Lat. *o'leum*, "oil," and *sac'charum*, "sugar."] A medicine composed of essential oil and sugar, mixed with each other to render the oil more easily diffusible in watery liquors.

Ol-e-rā'ceous. [Lat. **Olera'ceus**; from *o'lus, ol'eris*, a "pot-herb."] Of the nature of pot-herbs; esculent. Also growing in cultivated soil.

O'le-um,* plural **O'le-a.** [From the Lat. *O'lea*, the "olive."] (Gr. ἔλαιον; Fr. *Huile*, wĕl.) A fat, unctuous, combustible matter, solid or fluid, not soluble in water; oil.

O'leum Ad'i-pis.* "Lard Oil." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fixed oil expressed from lard at a low temperature. It is destitute of active medical properties, and is officinal solely for pharmaceutical purposes.

O'leum Æ-the're-um.* "Ethereal Oil." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a volatile liquid consisting of equal volumes of heavy oil of wine and of stronger ether. This oil is used only for the preparation of the Compound Spirit of Ether, or Ḥoffman's Anodyne.

O'leum A-mŭg'da-læ A-ma'ræ.* "Oil of Bitter Almond." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a volatile oil obtained from bitter almond by maceration with water and subsequent distillation. This oil operates on the system in a manner closely analogous to that of hydrocyanic acid, and is very poisonous.

O'leum Amyg'dalæ Ex-pres'sum.* "Expressed Oil of Almond." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a fixed oil expressed from bitter or sweet almond. It is a colorless or pale straw-colored oily liquid. Suspended in water by means of mucilage and loaf-sugar, it forms a pleasant emulsion, useful in pulmonary affections attended with cough.

O'leum A-ni'si.* "Oil of Anise." The Pharmacopœial name (U S. 1870, 1880) for a volatile oil distilled from anise, or from illicium. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared thus: Put the anise into a retort, or other vessel suitable for distillation, and add enough water to cover it; then distil by a regulated heat into a large refrigeratory. Separate the distilled oil from the water which comes over with it.

O'leum Au-ran'tĭ-i Cor'tĭ-cis.* "Oil of Orange-Peel." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a volatile oil extracted by mechanical means from fresh orange-peel. It is a pale-yellowish liquid, having the characteristic aromatic odor of orange. It is used only for flavoring purposes.

O'leum Auran'tii Flo'rum.* "Oil of Orange-Flowers." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for Oil of Neroli, a volatile oil distilled from fresh orange-flowers. It is a yellowish or brownish, thin liquid, having a very fragrant odor of orange-flowers. This new officinal is employed only on account of its pleasant odor and taste.

O'leum Ber-ga'mĭ-i.* "Oil of Bergamot." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a volatile oil extracted by mechanical means from the rind of the fresh fruit of *Citrus Bergamia*, variety *vulgaris*. It is a greenish-yellow, thin liquid, of a peculiar, very fragrant odor, and an aromatic, bitter taste. This oil (often called *Essence of Bergamot*) is employed chiefly, if not exclusively, as a perfume. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is the volatile oil obtained from the rind of the fruit of *Citrus Limetta*.

O'leum Bu'bu-lum.* "Neat's-Foot Oil." The Latin name for the oil prepared from the bones of the *Bos domesticus*.

O'leum Caj-u-pu'ti.* "Oil of Cajuput." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a volatile oil distilled from the leaves of *Melaleuca Cajuputi*. It is an inflammable, bluish-green or colorless liquid. This oil is highly stimulant, and has been extolled as a remedy in spasmodic cholera, chronic rheumatism, dyspepsia with flatulence, and chronic bronchitis. It is used externally in acne rosacea, psoriasis, and other cutaneous diseases.

O'leum Cam'pho-ræ.* "Oil of Camphor." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a volatile oil obtained from *Cam'phora officina'rum*. This oil has properties similar to those of camphor, but more stimulant, and is especially applicable to affections of the stomach and bowels in which an anodyne and stimulant impression is indicated, as flatulent colic and spasmodic cholera.

O'leum Cam-pho-ra'tum.* The *Linimen'tum Cam'phoræ*.

O'leum Ca'ri.* "Oil of Caraway." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a volatile oil distilled from caraway. It is a colorless or pale-yellow, thin liquid. It is much used to impart flavor to medicines and to correct their nauseating and griping effects.

O'leum Car-ў-o-phўl'li.* "Oil of Cloves." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a volatile oil distilled from cloves. It is a pale-yellow, thin liquid, having a strongly aromatic odor of cloves. The medical effects of this oil are similar to those of cloves, and it is used for the same purposes.

O'leum Ċhe-no-po'dĭ-i.* "Oil of Chenopodium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a volatile oil distilled from chenopodium. It is a thin, colorless or yellow liquid, of a peculiar aromatic odor. It is used as an anthelmintic.

O'leum Cin-na-mo'mi.* "Oil of Cinnamon." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a volatile oil distilled from cinnamon. It is a pale-yellow liquid, having a burning, spicy taste, and the characteristic odor of cinnamon. It has the cordial and carminative properties of cinnamon, without its astringency, and is much employed as an adjuvant to other medicines. As a powerful local stimulant it is sometimes prescribed in gastrodynia and flatulent colic.

O'leum Co-pai'bæ.* "Oil of Copaiba." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a volatile oil distilled from copaiba. Its effects on the system are those of copaiba, and it may be used for the same purposes.

O'leum Co-rĭ-an'dri.* "Oil of Coriander." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a volatile oil distilled from coriander. It is a colorless or yellowish liquid. This oil has the medical properties of the fruit, and, like other aromatic oils, may be used to cover the taste or correct the nauseating or griping properties of other medicines.

Oleum Crotonis.* See OLEUM TIGLII.

O'leum Cu-be'bæ.* "Oil of Cubeb." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a volatile oil distilled from cubeb. It is a colorless or pale-greenish liquid having the characteristic odor of cubeb, and a warm, aromatic taste. This oil has the aromatic properties of cubebs, but it is much less pungent than the fluid extract or oleoresin.

O'leum E-rĭġ-er-on'tis.* "Oil of Erigeron," or "Oil of Fleabane." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a volatile oil distilled from the fresh, flowering herb of *Erigeron Canadense*. It is employed in hæmoptysis, dysentery, diarrhœa of debility, and hemorrhage from the bowels during typhoid fever.

O'leum Eu-cą-lўp'ti.* "Oil of Eucalyptus." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a volatile oil distilled from the fresh leaves of *Eucalyptus globulus* or *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, and some other species of *Eucalyptus*. Applied locally, it acts as a powerful irritant. When taken internally, it is reputed to be antispasmodic, antiperiodic, and a stimulating narcotic. This oil is the best form for the internal administration of eucalyptus. It has been used with asserted success in migraine and other forms of neuralgia, in asthma, and in chronic or subacute bronchitis.

O'leum Fœ-nic'u-li.* "Oil of Fennel." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a volatile oil distilled from fennel.

O'leum Gaul-the'rĭ-æ.* "Oil of Gaultheria." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for oil of wintergreen, a volatile oil distilled from gaultheria. It is used chiefly on account of its pleasant flavor.

O'leum Gos-sўp'ĭ-i Sem'ĭ-nis.* "Cotton-Seed Oil." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fixed oil expressed from the seed of *Gossypium herbaceum* and of other species of *Gossypium*, and subsequently purified. It has no other medical properties than those of a bland, neutral oil. It has been introduced on account of its use in the officinal liniments of camphor, lime, etc. See COTTON-SEED OIL.

O'leum He-de-o'mæ.* "Oil of Hedeoma," or "Oil of Pennyroyal." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a volatile oil distilled from hedeoma. It may be used as a remedy in flatulent colic and sick stomach, to correct the operation of nauseating or griping medicines.

O'leum Jec'o-ris A-sel'li.* A name for cod-liver oil. See OLEUM MORRHUÆ.

O'leum Ju-nip'er-i.* "Oil of Juniper." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a volatile oil distilled from juniper. This oil is stimulant, carminative, and diuretic, and is very useful in combination with other remedies in debilitated dropsical cases. To it Holland gin owes its peculiar flavor and diuretic power.

O'leum La-van'du-læ.* "Oil of Lavender." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a volatile oil distilled from the flowering tops or the whole herb of *Lavandula vera*. It is used chiefly as a perfume, though possessed of carminative and stimulant properties, and is sometimes useful in cases of nervous languor and headache.

O'leum Lavan'dulæ Flo'rum.* "Oil of Lavender Flowers." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a volatile oil distilled from fresh lavender. Its properties are similar to those of the preceding, but it is of finer quality.

O'leum Lĭ-mo'nis.* "Oil of Lemon." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a volatile oil extracted by mechanical means from fresh lemon-peel. It has the stimulant properties of the aromatics, but is used chiefly to impart flavor to other medicines. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, the volatile oil which is obtained from the rind of the fruit of the *Citrus Limonum*.

O'leum Li'ni.* "Oil of Flaxseed," or "Linseed Oil." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fixed oil expressed from flaxseed without the use of heat. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, the fixed oil obtained from the seeds of *Linum usitatissimum*. It is laxative, and is commended as a remedy for piles.

O'leum Men'thæ Pip-e-ri'tæ.* "Oil of Peppermint." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a volatile oil distilled from peppermint. It is stimulating and carminative, and is much used in flatulence, nausea, and spasmodic pains of the stomach, and as a corrigent or adjuvant of other medicines. It is one of the best external remedies for neuralgia.

O'leum Men'thæ Vĭr'ĭ-dis.* "Oil of Spearmint." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a volatile oil distilled from spearmint. It is used for the same purposes as the oil of peppermint, which it resembles in medical properties.

O'leum Mo-nar'dæ.* "Oil of Horsemint." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for an oil prepared as follows: Put the fresh horsemint into a retort, or other vessel suitable for distillation, and add enough water to cover it; then distil by a regulated heat into a large refrigeratory. Separate the distilled oil from the water which comes over with it.

O'leum Mor'rhu-æ.* "Oil of the [*Gadus*] *Morrhua*," or "Cod-Liver Oil." (Fr. *Huile de Morue*, wēl dęh mo'rü'.) The Pharmacopœial name

(U.S. 1870, 1880) for a fixed oil obtained from the fresh livers of *Gadus Morrhua*, or of other species of *Gadus*. Cod-liver oil is esteemed one of the most valuable remedies in the Materia Medica. It has been found especially useful in chronic rheumatism and gout, and in the various diseases connected with a scrofulous diathesis, including scrofulous affections of the joints, *tabes mesenterica*, rickets, phthisis, etc.

O'leum Myr'cĭ-æ.* "Oil of Myrcia," or "Oil of Bay." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a volatile oil distilled from the leaves of *Myrcia acris*. This officinal has been admitted into the Pharmacopœia as an ingredient of bay rum.

O'leum Mȳ-ris'tĭ-çæ.* "Oil of Nutmeg." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a volatile oil distilled from nutmeg. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, the volatile oil of the kernels of the fruit of *Myristica fragrans*. It may be used for the same purposes as the nutmeg.

O'leum O-li'væ.* "Oil of Olive," or "Olive Oil." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a fixed oil expressed from the ripe fruit of *O'lea Europæ'a*. It is derived from the pulp or pericarp, not from the seed. It is extensively used for food and illumination in Southern Europe. Olive oil is bland, nutritious, and mildly laxative. Externally applied, it is useful in relaxing the skin and sheathing irritated surfaces from the action of the air. In Pharmacy it is largely used as a constituent of liniments, ointments, and cerates. Olive oil is the oil with which the ancient Greeks and Romans often anointed their bodies. It was an important commodity of the ancient Hebrews, often referred to in the Scripture phrase "corn, wine, and oil."

O'leum O-rig'a-ni.* The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for oil of origanum, prepared in the same manner as the *Oleum Monardæ*, only substituting fresh origanum for horsemint.

O'leum Phos-pho-ra'tum.* "Phosphorated Oil." The Pharmacopœial name (U S. 1880) for an oil prepared from phosphorus, stronger ether, and expressed oil of almond.

O'leum Pi'cis Liq'uĭ-dæ.* "Oil of Tar." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a volatile oil distilled from tar. It represents thoroughly the medicinal properties of tar, and is preferable on account of its less offensive taste.

O'leum Pi-men'tæ.* "Oil of Pimenta," or "Oil of Allspice." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a volatile oil distilled from pimenta (allspice). It is given for the same purposes as the other stimulant aromatic oils

O'leum Riç'ĭ-ni.* "Oil of Ricinus," or "Castor Oil." (Fr. *Huile de Ricin*, wèl dęh rè'sĂN'.) The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a fixed oil expressed from the seed of *Ricinus communis*. See CASTOR OIL.

O'leum Ro'sæ.* "Oil of Rose." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a volatile oil distilled from the fresh flowers of *Rosa damascena*. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is the volatile oil obtained from the petals of *Rosa centifolia*. It is commonly called *attar* or *otto of roses*. Its odor is very powerful and diffusive. It may be added as a grateful perfume to various spirituous preparations.

O'leum Ros-ma-ri'ni.* "Oil of Rosemary." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a volatile oil distilled from rosemary. This oil is stimulant, but is employed chiefly as an ingredient of rubefacient liniments.

O'leum Ru'tæ.* "Oil of Rue." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a volatile oil distilled from *Ruta graveolens*. It is stimulant and antispasmodic, and has been given in hysteria, convulsions, and amenorrhœa.

O'leum Sa-bi'næ.* "Oil of Savine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a volatile oil distilled from savine. It has a strong odor and an extremely acrid taste. It is stimulant, emmenagogue, and actively rubefacient.

O'leum San'ta-li.* "Oil of Santal," or "Oil of Sandal-Wood." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a volatile oil distilled from the wood of *Santalum album*. It is largely used as a perfume, but is also employed in practical medicine. It is, when in concentrated form, a local irritant, and has been used for its influence on mucous membranes in chronic bronchitis, and especially in gonorrhœa.

O'leum Sas'sa-fras.* "Oil of Sassafras." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a volatile oil distilled from sassafras. It has a warm, aromatic taste, and a neutral reaction. It is used to flavor medicines and confectionery.

O'leum Ses'a-mi.* "Oil of Sesamum." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a fixed oil expressed from the seed of *Sesamum Indicum*. It is also called *Benné Oil*. It is inodorous, has a bland sweetish taste, and will keep long without becoming rancid. It is laxative in large doses, and may be used as a substitute for olive oil. It is esteemed as an article of food by Oriental nations.

O'leum Sĭ-na'pis Vo-lat'ĭ-le.* "Volatile Oil of Mustard." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a volatile oil obtained from black mustard by maceration with water and subsequent distillation. It has been employed as a substitute for the mustard plaster.

O'leum Suc'cĭ-ni.* "Oil of Amber." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a volatile oil obtained by the destructive distillation of amber, and purified by subsequent rectification. This oil is stimulant and antispasmodic, and occasionally promotes the secretions, particularly that of urine. It has been employed with advantage in amenorrhœa, epilepsy, hysteria, tetanus, etc.

O'leum Tab'a-ci.* "Oil of Tobacco." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for an oil made thus: Take of tobacco, in coarse powder, twelve troyounces. Put it into a retort of green glass, connected with a refrigerated receiver, to which a tube is attached for the escape of the incondensible products. Then by means of a sand-bath heat the retort gradually to dull redness, and maintain it at that temperature until empyreumatic oil ceases to come over. Lastly, separate the dark oily liquid in the receiver from the watery portion, and keep it in a well-stopped bottle. It is sometimes used as an external application to indolent tumors, ulcers, etc.

O'leum Tĕr-e-bin'thĭ-næ.* "Oil of Turpentine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870,

1880) for a volatile oil distilled from turpentine. It is a volatile, inflammable, limpid liquid, of a strong, penetrating, peculiar odor, and a hot, pungent taste. It is stimulant, diuretic, anthelmintic, and in large doses cathartic. It is useful in typhoid fever, chronic rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, dysentery, hæmoptysis, etc.

O'leum Tĕr'ræ.* "Oil of Earth." A name for PETROLEUM, which see.

O'leum The-o-bro'mæ.* "Oil of Theobroma." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fixed oil expressed from the seed of *Theobroma Cacao*. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is the concrete oil of the kernels of the fruit of *Theobroma Cacao*. Also called *Butter of Cacao*. It is used as an ingredient of cosmetic ointments, and in Pharmacy for coating pills and preparing suppositories.

O'leum Thy'mi.* "Oil of Thyme." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a volatile oil distilled from the *Thy'mus vulga'ris*. It is tonic and stimulant.

O'leum Tig'lĭ-i.* "Croton Oil." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a fixed oil expressed from the seed of *Croton Tiglium*. It is a powerful drastic purgative, in large doses apt to excite vomiting and severe griping pains, and capable of producing fatal effects in overdoses. It is chiefly employed in cases of obstinate constipation. A drop placed on the tongue of a comatose patient will generally operate.

O'leum Va-le-rĭ-a'næ.* "Oil of Valerian." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a volatile oil distilled from valerian. This oil exercises the same influence as the root on the nervous system, and is administered as a substitute for it.

Ol-fac'tion. [Lat. **Olfac'tio, o'nis;** from *olfa'cio, olfac'tum*, to "smell."] The exercise of the sense of smell.

Ol-fac'to-rў. [Lat. **Olfacto'rius;** from the same.] (Fr. *Olfactive*, ol'fȧk'tēv'.) Belonging to the organ or sense of smell.

Olfac'tory Nerves. The first pair of nerves, distributed on the pituitary or Schneiderian membrane of the nose. See NERVES, CRANIAL, page 441.

Ol-fac'tus.* [From the Lat. *olfa'cio, olfac'tum*, to "smell."] The sense of smell, or the act of smelling.

O-lib'a-num.* [From the Gr. ὀλίβανος, the "frankincense-tree."] Frankincense,—believed to come from the *Boswellia serrata* and other species of *Boswellia*. It is stimulant, but is seldom used internally.

Ol-ĭ-gą-can'thus.* [From the Gr. ὀλίγος, "few," and ἄκανθα, a "thorn."] Having few thorns or spines.

Ol-ĭ-ġæ'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. ὀλίγος, "little," and αἷμα, the "blood."] Poverty of the blood.

Ol-ĭ-gan'drous. [From the Gr. ὀλίγος, "few," and ἀνήρ, a "man," or "male."] Having few stamens.

Ol-ĭ-gan'thus.* [From the Gr. ὀλίγος, "few," and ἄνθος, a "flower."] Having but a small number of flowers.

Ol-ĭ-go-car'pus.* [From the Gr. ὀλίγος, "few," and καρπός, "fruit."] Having few seeds or fruits.

Ol-ĭ-go-cho'lĭ-a.* [From the Gr. ὀλίγος, "few," or "little," and χολή, "bile."] Want or deficiency of bile.

Ol-ĭ-go-chўl'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. ὀλίγος, "few," or "little," and χυλός, "chyle."] Want or deficiency of chyle.

Ol-ĭ-go-chўm'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. ὀλίγος, "few," or "little," and χυμός, "juice."] Want or deficiency of chyme.

Ol-ĭ-go-çў-thæ'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. ὀλίγος, "few," κύτος, a "cell," and αἷμα, "blood."] A condition in which there are few red corpuscles in the blood.

Ol-ĭ-go-ga-lac'tĭ-a.* [From the Gr. ὀλίγος, "few," or "little," and γάλα, "milk."] Want or deficiency of milk. See AGALACTIA.

Ol-ĭ-go-phўl'lous. [Lat. **Oligophyl'lus;** from the Gr. ὀλίγος, "few," or "small," and φύλλον, a "leaf."] Having few leaves, or those distant from each other.

Ol-ĭ-go-sper-mat'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to oligospermia.

Ol-ĭ-go-sper'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. ὀλίγος, "little," and σπέρμα, "seed."] Want or deficiency of semen.

Ol-ĭ-go-sper'mous. [Lat. **Oligosper'mus;** from the same.] Having few seeds; deficient in semen.

Ol-ĭ-gu-re'sis.* [From the Gr. ὀλίγος, "few," "small," and οὐρέω, to "pass urine."] A morbid condition in which there is a greatly diminished secretion of urine.

O-lĭ'va.* [From the Lat. *O'lea* (Gr. ἐλαία), the "olive."] The olive-tree; also the olive; also a genus of univalve Mollusks. See OLEA.

Ol-ĭ-va'ceous. Olive green,—a mixture of green and brown.

Ol-ĭ-væ-for'mis.* A term applied as the specific name of *Carya olivæformis* (Pecan Nut) and other plants. See OLIVIFORMIS.

Olivaris.* See OLIVARY.

Ol'ĭ-va-rў. [Lat. **Oliva'ris;** from the same.] Olive-shaped; like an olive:—applied in Anatomy to ganglions, etc.

Olive. See OLEA, and OLIVA.

Ol'ive Oil. A fixed oil expressed from the pulp of the ripe fruit of the *Olea Europæa*. See OLEUM OLIVÆ.

Ol'ive, Spurge. The *Daphne Mezereon* or *Mezereum*.

Ol'ive-Tree. The *Olea Europæa*. It is a tree of slow growth, and attains a great age. It is said to be the hardiest of all fruit-trees, and it does not appear to be liable to perish by natural decay. Some olive-trees of Palestine are believed to be more than one thousand years old. The ripe fruit is purple or dark wine color.

Ol'ive-worts. Lindley's name for the order *Oleaceæ*.

O-liv-ĭ-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *oli'va*, an "olive," and *for'ma*, a "form."] Having the

form of an olive; oliveform:—applied to acorns, nuts, etc.

Ol'ĭ-vĭne. [From the Lat. *oli'va*, "olive."] An olive-green variety of chrysolite, a natural silicate of magnesia and protoxide of iron. It occurs crystallized in prisms of the trimetric system, which have a glassy appearance and are sometimes transparent. It has been used as a gem, but it is too soft to be highly valued.

Ol. lini s. i. = *O'leum li'ni si'ne ig'ne.** "Literally, "linseed oil without fire." Cold-drawn linseed oil.

Ol-o-phlўc'tis,* or **Hol-o-phlўc'tis.*** [From the Gr. ὅλος, "whole," and φλύζω, to "boil."] A small hot eruption covering the whole body.

O-lop'ter-us,* more correctly **Ho-lop'ter-us.*** [From the Gr. ὅλος, "entire," and πτερόν, a "wing."] Having entire wings.

-O'ma. A termination [from the Greek] implying a morbid condition of some part,—denoting more usually some kind of tumor, as, *Fibroma*, *Sarcoma*, *Epithelioma*.

Om'a-gra.* [From the Gr. ὦμος, the "shoulder," and ἄγρα, a "seizure."] Gout in the shoulder; pain of the shoulder.

Om-ar-thri'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. ὦμος, the "shoulder," and the Lat. *arthri'tis*, "inflammation of a joint."] Inflammation of the shoulder-joint.

O-ma'sum.* The third and smallest stomach of the *Ruminantia*.

O-men-ta'lis.* Belonging to the omentum; omental.

O-men-ti'tis, i*dis.* [From the Lat. *omen'tum*, the "caul."] Inflammation of the omentum; epiploïtis.

O-men'to-çēle.* [From the Lat. *omen'tum*, the "caul," and the Gr. κήλη, a "tumor."] The same as EPIPLOCELE.

O-men'tu-lum.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *omen'tum*, a "caul."] The OMENTUM MINUS, which see.

O-men'tum.* [Perhaps from the Lat. *o'men*, a "sign" or "omen;" because the ancient soothsayers consulted it in order to form their prognostications.] A duplicature of the peritoneum, with more or less fat interposed:—called also *Epip'loön*.

Omen'tum Ma'jus.* "Greater Omentum." A fold of the peritoneum which arises from the whole of the great curvature of the stomach, or as far as the spleen, descending over the intestines to the navel, and sometimes into the pelvis.

Omen'tum Mi'nus.* "Smaller Omentum." A fold of the peritoneum extending from the transverse fissure of the liver, and passing over the duodenum, small lobe of the liver (*lobulus Spigelii*), and pancreas, into the colon and small curvature of the stomach:—also called *Omentum hepaticogastricum* (*i.e.*, the "omentum connected with the liver and stomach"), and *Omentulum*.

O-mi'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. ὦμος, the "shoulder."] Inflammation of or in the shoulder.

Omn. alt. hor. = *Om'nibus alter'nis ho'ris.** "Every other hour."

Omn. bid. = *Om'ni bid'uo.** "Every two days."

Omn. bih. = *Om'ni biho'rio.** "Every two hours."

Omn. hor. = *Om'ni ho'râ.** "Every hour."

Omn. man. = *Om'ni ma'ne.** "Every morning."

Omn. noct. = *Om'ni noc'te.** "Every night."

Omn. quadr. hor. = *Om'ni quadran'te ho'ræ.** "Every quarter of an hour."

Om'ne O'vum ex O'vo.* "Every living thing from an egg." A maxim implying that every living thing comes from a parent of the same kind.

Om'nis Cel'lu-la e Cel'lu-la.* "Every cell [is derived] from a cell."

Om-niv'or-ous. [Lat. **Omniv'orus**; from *om'nis*, "all," and *vo'ro*, to "devour."] A term applied to animals which take all kinds of food.

Om'o-Hy-o-i'de-us.* [From the Gr. ὦμος, the "shoulder," and the Lat. *os hyoi'des*, the "hyoid bone."] The name of a muscle which arises from the shoulder and is inserted into the *os hyoides*. It depresses that bone and the lower jaw.

Om-o-pha'ğĭ-a.* [From the Gr. ὠμός, "crude," and φάγω, to "eat."] The eating of raw food.

O-moph'a-gus.* [From the same.] Living on raw food; omoph'agous.

Omoplate, o'mo'plāt'. [*I.e.*, "shoulder-plate;" from the Gr. ὦμος, the "shoulder," and πλατύς, "flat," or "broad."] The French term for SCAPULA, which see.

Om-o-to'cĭ-a.* [From the Gr. ὠμός, "crude," "untimely," and τόκος, a "birth."] A miscarriage or untimely birth.

O-mot'o-cus.* [From the same.] Bringing forth untimely offspring; miscarrying.

Om-pha'le-a.* A genus of trees and tall woody climbers of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, natives of Madagascar and tropical South America. The *Omphalea diandra* and *O. triandra* bear edible fruits.

Om'phal-el-co'sis.* [From the Gr. ὀμφαλός, the "navel," and ἕλκωσις, "ulceration."] Ulceration of the umbilicus.

Om-phal'ic. [Lat. **Omphal'icus**; from the Gr. ὀμφαλός, the "navel."] Belonging to the umbilicus or navel.

Om-pha-li'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. ὀμφαλός, the "navel."] Inflammation of the umbilicus or of its vessels.

Om'pha-lo-çēle.* [From the Gr. ὀμφαλός, the "navel," and κήλη, a "tumor."] Protrusion of a portion of bowel, or omentum, or both, at the umbilicus; *hernia umbilicalis; exomphalos*.

Om-pha-lo'dēs.* [For etymology see next article.] Navelwort. A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Boraginaceæ*, deriving their name from a navel-shaped depression on the face of their seeds or nutlets. *Omphalodes verna*, Blue Navelwort, is a native of Europe, and is cultivated for the beauty of its blue flowers.

Om-pha-lo'dĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the "navel."] The central part of the hilum through which the vessels pass into the raphé or chalaza :—applied to certain seeds.

Om'pha-loid. [Lat. **Omphaloi'des**; from the Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the "navel," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the navel :—applied to parts of plants and animals.

Om'pha-lo-mes-en-tĕr'ic. [From the Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the "navel," and the Lat. *mesente'rium*, the "mesentery."] Belonging to, or connected with, the umbilicus and mesentery.

Om-pha-lon'cus.* [From the Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the "navel," and *ὄγκος*, a "tumor."] A hard tumor or swelling of the navel.

Om'pha-lo-phle-bi'tis.* [From the Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the "navel," and the Lat. *phlebi'tis*, "inflammation of a vein."] A term applied to inflammation of the umbilical vein.

Om-pha-lor-rha'gĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the "navel," and *ῥήγνυμι*, to "burst forth."] Hemorrhage from the umbilicus.

Om-pha-lor-rhex'is.* [From the Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the "navel," and *ῥῆξις*, a "breaking."] Rupture of the umbilical cord.

Om-pha-lor-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the "navel," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] A term applied to an effusion of lymph from the umbilicus.

Om'pha-los. [Gr. *ὀμφαλός*.] The "navel."

Om-pha-lot'o-mў. [Lat. **Omphaloto'mia**; from the Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the "navel," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] Division of the umbilical cord from the umbilicus.

Onagraceæ,* on-a-gra'she-ē, or **On'a-græ.*** [From *On'agra*, one of the genera.] A natural order of polypetalous exogenous plants, natives of Europe and the temperate parts of America and Asia. It consists of herbs or shrubs, and includes the *Fuchsia*, *Epilobium*, and *Œnothera*.

On'a-græ.* The Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See ONAGRACEÆ.

O'nan-ism. [Lat. **Onanis'mus**; from *O'nan*; see Genesis xxviii.] The same as MASTURBATION (as applied to males), which see.

On-co'ba Spi-no'sa.* A tree of the order *Flacourtiaceæ* or *Tiliaceæ*, a native of Egypt and Senegal. Its fruit is edible.

On'co-graph. [From the Gr. *ὄγκος*, "bulk," "swelling," and *γράφω*, to "write," to "record."] An apparatus for recording the results obtained from the oncometer.

On-co-lo'gĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὄγκος*, a "tumor," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on tumors; that branch of Medicine which treats of boils or tumors.

On-com'e-ter. [From the Gr. *ὄγκος*, "bulk," also "enlargement," "swelling," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument or apparatus for measuring the variations in size or bulk of certain organs, such as the kidney, spleen, etc.

On-co'sis.* [From the Gr. *ὄγκος*, a "tumor."] The progress or formation of a boil or tumor.

On-cot'o-mў. [Lat. **Oncoto'mia**; from the Gr. *ὄγκος*, a "tumor," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] The cutting or opening of a boil, tumor, or abscess.

O-neī-ro-dўn'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὄνειρον*, a "dream," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain," or "distress."] Disturbance or restlessness of the imagination during sleep; nightmare. A genus of the order *Vesaniæ*, class *Neuroses*, of Cullen's nosology.

Oneirodyn'ia Ac-ti'va.* Sleep-walking, or somnambulism.

Oneirodyn'ia Gra'vans.* Nightmare. See EPHIALTES, and INCUBUS.

Oneirogonorrhœa,* o-nī-ro-gon-or-rē'a. [From the Gr. *ὄνειρον*, a "dream," *γονή*, "semen," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] The same as ONEIROGONUS, which see.

O-neī-rog'o-nus.* [From the Gr. *ὄνειρον*, a "dream," and *γονή*, "semen."] The emission of semen during sleep. See SPERMATORRHŒA DORMIENTIUM.

O-neī-rol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Oneirolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ὄνειρον*, a "dream," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The doctrine or theory of dreams; the science of dreams.

One-Ribbed. Furnished with only a single rib :—applied to leaves.

One-Sīd'ed. In Botany, having all the parts turned one way, in consequence of a twist in their stalks.

Onglade, ôN'glăd'. The French term for PARONYCHIA, which see.

Ongle, ôNgl. The French term for NAIL, which see.

Onguent, ôN'gôN'. The French name for *Unguentum*, or "ointment."

On'ion (ŭn'yŭn). The *Allium Cepa*, a bulbous biennial plant of the order *Liliaceæ*, remarkable for its peculiar, pungent, alliaceous odor. The bulb is a nutritious and wholesome aliment, eaten raw or cooked. It is used in medicine as a stimulant, diuretic, expectorant, and rubefacient.

Onion, Sea. See SCILLA MARITIMA.

O-nis'cus A-sel'lus.* The Wood-Louse, an insect found in rotten wood. It was once regarded as a stimulant and diuretic, and employed in jaundice.

On'o-ma,* plural **O-nom'a-ta.** [Gr. *ὄνομα*.] A name.

O-nom-a-tol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Onomatolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ὄνομα*, a "name," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The science of names; nomenclature; a system of rules to be observed in the formation of names.

O-nom'a-to-pœ'ĭa,* or **O-nom-a-to-poi-e'sis.*** [From the Gr. *ὄνομα*, a "name," and *ποιέω*, to "make" or "form."] The formation of words or names in imitation of some sound, as *hiss*, *crash*, *whip-poor-will*, etc.

O-no'nis Spi-no'sa.* A plant of the order *Leguminosæ*, a native of Europe. Its root has been used as a diuretic.

O-no-por'don A-can'thĭ-um.* A plant of the order *Compositæ*, a native of Europe, having spinous leaves. Its common name is Cotton Thistle. It was formerly employed as a remedy for scrofula.

On-toġ'e-nȳ. [From the Gr. participle *ὤν, ὄντος*, "being" (from the verb *εἰμί*, to "be"), and *γένω*, to "be born."] A term applied to the history of the embryological development of the individual being.

On-to-graph'ic. [Lat. **Ontograph'icus.**] Belonging to ontography.

On-toġ'ra-phȳ. [Lat. **Ontogra'phia**; from the Gr. *ὤν, ὄντος*, a "being," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of beings, their nature and essence.

On-to-loġ'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Ontoloġ'icus.**] Belonging to Ontology.

On-tol'o-ġȳ. [Lat. **Ontolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ὤν*, a "being," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The doctrine of beings, or of principles in the abstract. The science of existence, its ultimate laws, etc.,—a branch of Metaphysics.

O-nȳch'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὄνυξ*, the "nail" of the fingers or toes.] An abscess near the nail of the fingers; whitlow. See PARONYCHIA.

O-nȳch'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to the nails.

On-ȳ-chi'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *ὄνυξ*, the "nail."] Inflammation of the nail of a finger or toe.

On-ȳ-cho-cli'ne.* [From the Gr. *ὄνυξ*, the "nail," and *κλίνη*, a "bed."] The "bed of the nail." An extremely sensitive portion of the finger or toe, lying immediately below the nail.

On-ȳ-cho'dēs.* [From the Gr. *ὄνυξ*, the "nail."] Having large nails.

On-ȳ-cho-i'dēs.* [From the Gr. *ὄνυξ*, the "nail," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Like, or resembling, a nail; on'ychoid.

On-ȳ-chon'o-sos,* or **On-ȳ-chon'o-sus.*** [From the Gr. *ὄνυξ*, the "nail," and *νόσος*, "disease."] Disease of the finger- or toe-nails.

On-ȳ-cho-path'ic. [From the Gr. *ὄνυξ*, the "nail," and *πάθος*, an "affection."] Relating to affections or diseases of the nails.

On-ȳ-cho-stro'ma.* [From the Gr. *ὄνυξ*, the "nail," and *στρῶμα*, a "mattress," or "bed."] The same as ONYCHOCLINE, which see.

O'nȳx, *ȳchis.* [From the Gr. *ὄνυξ*, a "nail."] A small collection of matter in the anterior chamber of the eye, or between the layers of the cornea. Also a precious stone, much prized for cameos,—named, perhaps, from the interchange of white and semi-transparent lines (or layers) resembling those sometimes occurring on the nail. It is a variety of agate or chalcedony, having several colors arranged in parallel layers.

O-nȳx'is.* [From the Gr. *ὄνυξ*, the "nail."] A sinking or immersion of the nails into the flesh.

Ooides.* See OVOID.

O'o-in. [Lat. **Ooi'na**; from the Gr. *ᾠόν*, an "egg."] A substance resembling or constituting albumen, or white of egg.

O'o-līte. [Lat. **Ooli'tes**; from the Gr. *ᾠόν*, an "egg," and *λίθος*, a "stone."] A name applied to those masses of limestone rock which result from an accumulation of small round particles like the roe or eggs of a fish, but which appear to be the remains of minute shells, joined together either immediately or by a visible cement.

O-o-lit'ic. [Lat. **Oolit'icus.**] Belonging to an oölite.

O. O. O. = *O'leum Oli'væ Op'timum.** "Best olive oil."

O-o-pho-rec'to-mȳ. [Lat. **Oophorecto'mia**; from *ooph'orum*, the "ovary," and the Gr. *ἐκ*, "out," and *τομή*, a "cutting."] Excision of the ovary; female castration.

O-o-pho-ri'tis, i*dis.* [From the Lat. *ooph'orum.*] The same as OVARITIS, which see.

O-oph'o-rum,* or **O-oph'o-ron.*** [From the Gr. *ᾠόν*, an "egg," or "ovum," and *φέρω*, to "bear."] Literally, "bearing, or containing, ova." A name for the ovarium, or ovary.

O-paç'ĭ-tȳ. [Lat. **Opaç'itas, a'tis**; from *opa'cus*, "dark," "shady."] Incapability of transmitting light:—the reverse of *transparency*. Opacity is used to express any defect in the transparency of the cornea, from a slight film to an intense whiteness.

O'pal. [Lat. **Op'alus**; Gr. *ὀπάλλιος.*] The name of a mineral which, in its purest form, is composed of silex and water. It occurs compact and amorphous, also in reniform and stalactitic shapes, but never crystallized. It is almost the only mineral (excluding coals and resins) in which the microscope detects no evidence of crystalline condition. Among the colors of the opal are white, yellow, red, brown, green, and gray. It is often translucent, and sometimes opaque.

O'pal, Preç'ious. A beautiful and rare mineral, characterized by its iridescent reflection of light. It consists of silica, with about 10 per cent. of water. The external color is usually milky, but within there is a marvellous play of rich and delicate tints. COMMON OPAL resembles the preceding in some respects, but has no play of colors.

O-pa-lĕs'çence. [From the Lat. *o'palus*, the "precious opal."] A reflected milky light which some minerals exhibit; a milky or pearly reflection from the interior of an opal or other gem.

O'pal-ĭne. [Lat. **Opali'nus**; from the same.] Having the milky and bluish tint, with the reflection of light, of the opal.

O'pal-īzed. [Lat. **Opalisa'tus**; from the same.] Converted into, or assuming the appearance of, the opal.

Opaque, o-pāk'. [Lat. **Opa'cus**, "shady."] Impervious to the rays of light; dark; shady; not diaphanous in any degree:—applied in Botany to a surface that is dull and not shining.

Op-er-ā'tion. [Lat. **Opera'tio, o'nis**; from *op'eror, opera'tus*, to "operate," to "work."] The performance of any of the greater acts of surgery, as amputation or excision of a limb or part, tying of arteries, etc. The term is also applied to chemical and pharmaceutical processes and manipulations, such as solution, distillation, evaporation, infusion, and decoction.

Op'er-āt-or. A surgeon who performs an operation, or who is in the habit of performing the greater acts of surgery.

O-per'cu-lar. [Lat. **Opercula'ris**; from *oper'culum*, a "lid."] That which closes a cavity in the manner of a lid, or opening like a lid

that is fixed by a hinge at one side, as parts of certain plants. The term is used by Owen for the diverging appendages of the tympano-mandibular arch.

O-per'cu-late. [Lat. **Opercula'tus**; from *oper'culum*, a "lid."] Having a lid, or cover:—applied to parts of plants, especially to the capsules or urns of mosses.

O-per'cu-lĭ-form. [Lat. **Operculifor'mis**; from *oper'culum*, a "lid."] Having the form of an opercule, or lid.

O-per'cu-lum.* [From the Lat. *ope'rio, oper'tum*, to "cover."] A lid, or cover. The cover of the urn or spore-case of mosses; also the lid of the pitcher of *Nepenthes*. Also a bony formation which, with the *suboperculum* and *interoperculum*, closes the great opening of the gills of fishes; an opercule. The aperture of some univalve Mollusks is closed by a horny or calcareous lid called *operculum*.

O-phe'lĭ-a.* A genus of herbs of the order *Gentianaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of India. The *Ophe'lia el'egans* bears beautiful blue flowers. Another species, the *Ophe'lia Chira'ta*, or *Agatho'tes Chiray'ta*, is used in medicine as a tonic. See CHIRATA.

O-phi'a-sis.* [From the Gr. *ὄφις*, a "serpent."] A term applied by Celsus to a variety of *area* (or baldness) which spreads in a serpentine form round both sides of the head from the occiput.

O-phid'ĭ-an. [Lat. **Ophid'ius**; from the Gr. *ὄφις*, a "serpent."] Belonging to a serpent, or resembling serpents.

O-phid'ĭ-ans. An order of reptiles having an elongated cylindrical body and no legs or feet, including serpents.

Ophioglossaceæ,* o-fe-o-glos-sa'she-ē. [From *Ophioglos'sum*, one of the genera.] "Adder's Tongues." A natural order of cryptogamic plants allied to ferns.

O-phĭ-og'ra-phy. [Lat. **Ophiogra'phia**; from the Gr. *ὄφις*, a "serpent," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of serpents.

O-phĭ-o-i'dēs.* [From the Gr. *ὄφις*, a "serpent," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a serpent; o'phioid.

O-phĭ-oph'a-gous. [Lat. **Ophioph'agus**; from the Gr. *ὄφις*, a "serpent," and *φάγω*, to "eat."] Eating serpents as food:—applied to certain birds.

O-phĭ-or-rhi'za.* [From the Gr. *ὄφις*, a "serpent," and *ῥίζα*, a "root."] A genus of plants of the order *Cinchonaceæ* or *Rubiaceæ*, comprising many species, herbaceous or shrubby, natives of the tropical or subtropical parts of Asia. The *Ophiorrhiza Mungos* is a native of Java and Sumatra. Its root is reputed to be a remedy for the bite of serpents.

O-phĭ-os'to-ma.* [From the Gr. *ὄφις*, a "serpent," and *στόμα*, a "mouth."] The name of a genus of intestinal worms.

O-phĭ-ox'y-lum,* or **O-phĭ-ox'y-lon.*** [From the Gr. *ὄφις*, a "serpent," and *ξύλον*, "wood."] A genus of plants of the order *Apocynaceæ*. The *Ophioxylum serpentinum* is a climbing shrub, a native of the East Indies. It is said to be a remedy for the poison of serpents, and to be the source of a drug called *mungo*, which see.

Oph'ry-s.* A genus of terrestrial orchids, natives of Europe and the Mediterranean region. Several of the species afford salep.

Oph-thăl'ma-gra.* [From the Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye," and *ἄγρα*, a "seizure."] Sudden pain of the eye, gouty in its nature or otherwise.

Oph-thăl-măl'gĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] The same as OPHTHALMODYNIA, which see.

Oph-thăl-măl'gĭ-cus.* Belonging to ophthalmalgia; ophthalmalgic.

Oph-thăl-ma-tro'phĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye," and *ἀτροφία*, a "pining away."] Atrophy, or wasting away, of the eye.

Oph-thăl'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye."] (Fr. *Ophthalmie*, of'tăl'mē', or *Ophthalmite*, of'tăl'mēt'.) Inflammation of the eye. A genus of the order *Phlegmasiæ*, class *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology. This term is restricted by custom to the forms of inflammation which originate in the superficial structures of the organ, such as the varieties of conjunctivitis, or the phlyctenulæ which sometimes appear on the cornea and may give rise to shallow ulcers. It is nearly synonymous with OPHTHALMITIS. The following important varieties may be noticed:

CATAR'RHAL OPHTHAL'MIA. [Lat. *Ophthal'mia Catarrha'lis.*] An ophthalmia arising from atmospheric causes, and popularly designated by such terms as *cold*, and *blight*. The expression *ophthalmia mucosa* ("mucous ophthalmia") denotes the increased mucous discharge which accompanies it. It is seated in the conjunctiva.

GONORRHŒ'AL OPHTHAL'MIA. [Lat. *Ophthal'mia Gonorrho'ica.*] A very severe form of ophthalmia, produced by the accidental introduction of gonorrhœal matter into the eye. See GONORRHOBLEPHARRHŒA.

OPHTHAL'MIA NEONATO'RUM.* "Ophthalmia of New-born [Children]." A kind of purulent ophthalmia which sometimes attacks infants soon after birth.

PU'RULENT OPHTHAL'MIA. [Lat. *Ophthal'mia Purulen'ta.*] Also termed *Egyp'tian Ophthal'mia*, because it is common in Egypt. An acute form of ophthalmia, attended with a puriform secretion. This is the *blepharo-blennorrhœa*, *ophthalmo-blennorrhœa*, of Schmidt and Beer. This form of the disease is generally, if not always, contagious.

Oph-thăl'mic. [Lat. **Ophthal'micus**; from the Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye."] Belonging to, or connected with, the eye, or with ophthalmia.

Ophthalmic Ganglion. See LENTICULAR GANGLION.

Oph-thăl-mit'ic. [Lat. **Ophthalmit'icus.**] Belonging to ophthalmitis.

Oph-thăl-mi'tis, *i'dis.** [From the Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye."] Inflammation of the eye, more especially of the bulb or globe of the eye, with its membranes:—nearly synonymous with OPHTHALMIA.

Oph-thăl-mo-blen-nor-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye," *βλέννα*, "mucus," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] Literally, a "flow of mucus from the eye:"—usually applied to a gonorrhœal discharge from the eyelids. See OPHTHALMIA (GONORRHŒAL).

Oph-thăl-mo-car-çĭ-no'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye," and *καρκίνωμα*, a "cancerous tumor."] Cancer of the eye.

Oph-thăl'mo-çēle.* [From the Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] The same as OPHTHALMOPTOMA.

Oph-thăl-mo-çel'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to ophthalmocele; ophthalmocel'ic.

Oph-thăl-mo-dўn'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Violent pain in the eye, not the effect of inflammation.

Oph-thăl-mog'ra-phў. [Lat. **Ophthalmogra'phia**; from the Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of the eye.

Oph-thăl-mol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Ophthalmolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on the eye; that part of Anatomy which treats of the eye.

Oph-thăl-mo-ma-cro'sis.* [From the Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye," and *μακρός*, "long," or "great."] Enlargement of the eyeballs.

Oph-thăl-mom'e-ter. [Lat. **Ophthalmom'etrum**; from the Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for measuring the capacity of the chambers of the eye.

Oph-thăl-moph'thĭ-sis.* [From the Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye," and *φθίσις*, a "wasting."] Wasting, or diminution, of the eyeballs.

Oph-thăl-mo-ple'ğĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye," and *πληγή*, a "stroke."] Paralysis of the muscles of the eyeball.

Oph-thăl-mop-to'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye," and *πτῶμα*, a "fall."] *Procidentia oculi*, or protrusion of the eyeball,—usually caused by some tumor or abscess within the orbit. See OPHTHALMOCELE.

Oph-thăl-mop-to'sis.* The progress of ophthalmoptoma.

Oph-thăl-mor-rha'ğĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye," and *ῥήγνυμι*, to "burst forth."] Hemorrhage from the eye or orbit.

Oph-thăl-mor-rhex'is.* [From the Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye," and *ῥῆξις*, a "breaking" or "bursting."] A bursting, or disruption, of the eyeball.

Oph-thăl-mor-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] An oozing (of blood) from the eye.

Ophthalmorrhœ'a Ex-ter'na.* Extravasation of blood beneath the eyelids.

Ophthalmorrhœ'a In-ter'na.* A term for extravasation of blood within the eye.

Oph-thăl'mo-scope. [Lat. **Ophthalmos'copus**; from the Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye," and *σκοπέω*, to "examine."] An instrument for facilitating examination of the eye; an instrument which lights up the interior of the eye in such a manner as to render the contained structures clearly visible. It consists essentially of a slightly concave mirror with a small central perforation; or, if the mirror be of silvered glass, the silvering is removed from a small circle in the centre. The diameter of the central aperture is about one line. In many diseases of the nervous system, kidneys, blood, etc., intraocular changes occur, and may be observed with the ophthalmoscope. Hence this instrument is very useful to the physician.

Oph-thăl-mo-scop'ic. [Lat. **Ophthalmoscop'icus.**] Belonging to ophthalmoscopy.

Oph-thăl-mos'co-pў. [Lat. **Ophthalmosco'pia**; from the Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye," and *σκοπέω*, to "examine."] Examination, or inspection, of the eyes.

Opiane. See NARCOTINE.

O-pĭ-an'ic Aç'id. A substance occurring in prismatic crystals which are bitter and soluble in boiling water, alcohol, and ether. It is produced by oxidizing or heating narcotine with a mixture of sulphuric acid and peroxide of manganese.

O'pĭ-a-nĭne. A crystalline alkaloid derived from opium, insoluble in water and sparingly soluble in alcohol. Its physiological action is said to be similar to that of morphine.

O'pĭ-ate. [Lat. **Opia'tum**; from *o'pium.*] A medicine which causes sleep. See HYPNOTIC.

O'pĭ-i,* the genitive of OPIUM.

O'pii Pul'vis.* "Powder of Opium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for opium dried at a temperature not exceeding 85° C. (185° F.) and reduced to a moderately fine (No. 50) powder.

Op-is-thot-o-no-i'dēs.* [From the Lat. *opisthot'onos*, and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling opisthotonos.

Op-is-thot'o-nos,* or **Op-is-thot'o-nus.*** [From the Gr. *ὄπισθε*, "at the back," and *τείνω*, to "stretch" or "bend."] Literally, "bent or stretched backwards." A variety of tetanus.

O'pĭ-um.* [Gr. *ὄπιον*; from *ὀπός*, "juice."] The concrete juice of the *Papa'ver somnif'erum*, obtained from incisions in the cortical part of its capsule. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the concrete milky exudation obtained in Asia Minor by incising the unripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum*. Good opium should yield at least nine per cent. of morphia by the officinal process. Opium is a stimulant narcotic. Taken in a moderate dose, its first effect is to increase the force and fulness of the pulse, to augment the temperature of the skin, to quicken the senses and give new energy to the intellectual faculties. This state of excitement gradually subsides, and is followed by a feeling of placid repose, which at length terminates in sleep. Some persons, however, are not affected by opium in the manner here described, but are rendered restless, and even delirious, by its action. When this narcotic has been taken in poisonous doses, the patient soon sinks into a profound lethargy or torpor, and death ensues, caused, it would seem, by a suspension of respiration from the want of due influence from the brain. As a medicine, opium (or its preparations) may be advantageously employed in a greater variety of affections than perhaps any other article in the Materia Medica. For allaying restlessness, assuaging pain, and producing

sleep, it is an invaluable resource to the physician. Being a powerful antispasmodic, it may often be used with the greatest advantage in tetanus, colic, violent cough, especially of a nervous character, and other convulsive affections. Its influence in checking the secretions renders it a most valuable remedy in diarrhœa, in catarrh attended with excessive expectoration, in diabetes, etc. But, if opium is one of the most useful of medicines, it is also perhaps more than any other liable to abuse. The habit of taking it when not absolutely needed is easily acquired, and is often followed by the most distressing and deplorable effects on both the body and the mind. See POISONS.

O'pium De-nar'co-tĭ-sa'tum.* "Denarcotized Opium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for opium deprived of narcotine.

Op-o-bâl'sam. [Lat. **Opobal'samum**; from the Gr. *ὀπός*, "juice," and the Lat. *bal'samum.*] The most valued of the balsams:—also called *Balm of Gilead.* It is obtained from the *Amyris Gileadensis*, otherwise called *Balsamodendron Gileadense.* The same as BALSAM OF MECCA, which see.

Op-o-del'doc. The camphorated soap-liniment.

O-po-i'dĭ-a Gal-ba-nif'er-a.* The name of the plant to which the Dublin College has referred the gum-resin galbanum. It is an herb of the order *Umbelliferæ*, a native of Persia.

O-pop'a-nax, a'cis.* [From the Gr. *ὀπός*, "juice," and *πάναξ*, the "panacea herb."] A gum-resin obtained from a plant formerly called *Pastina'ca Opop'anax*, now *Opop'anax chiron'ium.*

Opop'anax Chi-ro'nĭ-um.* A name for the plant which affords *Opop'anax*:—formerly called *Pastinaca Opopanax.* It is an herb of the order *Umbelliferæ*, a native of Southern Europe and the Levant. It has been employed as antispasmodic and deobstruent in hysteria, asthma, etc., but it is seldom used in the United States.

Oppilatio (op-pe-la'she-o), **o'nis.*** [From the Lat. *oppi'lo, oppila'tum*, to "obstruct."] Synonymous with OBSTIPATION and CONSTIPATION, which see.

Op-po'nens Pol'lĭ-cis.* "Opposing [Muscle] of the Thumb." [From the Lat. *oppo'no*, to "oppose," and *pol'lex, pol'licis*, the "thumb."] A muscle which arises from the annular ligament of the wrist, etc., and is inserted into the thumb. It brings the thumb inward, thus opposing it to the fingers.

Op'po-sīte. [From the Lat. *oppo'no, oppos'itum*, to "place against."] (Fr. *Opposée*, o'po'zā'.) Standing directly against each other on the same horizontal plane:—applied to leaves and branches when two of them are situated at the same node, on opposite sides of the stem. All leaves are either *alternate* or *opposite* or *verticillate.* Stamens are opposite the petals when they stand before them.

Op-pos'ĭ-tĭ-fo'lĭ-ous. [Lat. **Oppositifo'lius**; from *oppos'itus*, "opposite," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having opposite leaves; also growing opposite a leaf:—applied in the first sense to plants, and in the second to a tendril or peduncle placed on the stem opposite to a leaf.

Op-pos'ĭ-tĭ-pen-na'tus.* [From the Lat. *oppo'no, oppos'itum*, to "place against," and *penna'tus*, "feathery."] A term applied to pennate leaves of which the folioles are opposite; oppositipen'nate.

Op-pres'sion. [Lat. **Oppres'sio, o'nis**; from *ob'primo, oppres'sum*, to "press against," to "bear down," to "crush."] A sensation of weight on a part; the state of being oppressed.

Oppres'sion, Pre-cor'dĭ-al. A sense of weight experienced about the *præcordia*, or fore part of the chest.

Op'tic, or **Op'tĭ-cal.** [Lat. **Op'ticus**; from the Gr. *ὄπτω*, to "see."] Relating to the organ of vision; pertaining to vision or to the science of Optics.

Op'tic Nerve. [Lat. **Ner'vus Op'ticus**, plural **Ner'vi Op'tici.**] The nerve which forms the communication between the brain and the organ of vision. The expansion of its orbital extremity constitutes the retina. The optic nerves are also called the *Par secundum*, or "Second Pair," of the encephalic nerves, the olfactory being reckoned as the first. See NERVES, CRANIAL, page 441.

Op'tic Thal'a-mus. [Lat. **Thal'amus Op'ticus.**] Each of two eminences in the anterior and internal part of the lateral ventricles of the brain; the bed of the optic nerve.

Op'tics. [Lat. **Op'tica**; from the Gr. *ὄπτω*, to "see."] (Fr. *Optique*, op'tēk'.) That branch of physical science which treats of the phenomena of light and vision, and of the instruments by the use of which the faculty of vision is aided and improved.

Opuntia,* o-pŭn'she-a. Prickly Pear. A genus of fleshy plants of the order *Cactaceæ*, comprising about one hundred and fifty species, natives of Brazil, Chili, Peru, Mexico, and the United States. They are nearly all armed with sharp spines. Some of them bear edible fruits.

Opun'tia Coc-çĭ-nel-lif'er-a.* The Nopal, a cactaceous plant on which the cochineal insects feed. The natives in the Mexican State of Oajaca form plantations of the Nopal for the culture of these valuable insects, of which three crops are said to be collected annually.

Opun'tia Vul-ga'ris.* Prickly Pear, a low, prostrate plant, a native of New Jersey and other Atlantic States, growing near the sea-coast. It bears yellow flowers and edible fruits.

Or, OR. The French term for GOLD, which see.

O'ra.* The plural of Os, a "mouth," which see.

O'ral. [Lat. **Ora'lis**; from *os, o'ris*, a "mouth."] Relating to the mouth, or uttered by the mouth; verbal.

Or'ange. [Lat. **Auran'tium.**] The fruit of the *Ci'trus Auran'tium*, a small evergreen tree, bearing beautiful and fragrant white blossoms at the same time as the ripened fruit. It is cultivated in many parts of Asia, America, Europe, etc., wherever the climate is favorable. The orange-tree is exceedingly prolific, and it is said

that one tree sometimes yields twenty thousand oranges in a year. The orange is better adapted for transportation to a great distance than most juicy fruits. Many excellent oranges are produced in Florida. Cuba, Sicily, and Spain also export large quantities of this fruit. See AURANTII CORTEX, and AURANTII FLORES.

Or'ange. A tertiary or secondary color produced by the union of scarlet and yellow, like that of a ripe orange. According to some authors, it is one of the seven primitive colors.

Or'ange Root. A popular name of the *Hydrastis Canadensis.*

Or'ange, Sev'ille (sev'il). A variety of the *Citrus Aurantium.*

O'ra-sĕr-ra'ta.* "Serrated Border or Edge." A term applied to the dentated margin of the ciliary ligament.

Or-bic'u-lar. [Lat. **Orbicula'ris**; from *orbic'ulus*, diminutive of *or'bis*, an "orb," or "circle."] Shaped like an orb; circular in outline; circular and flat, like a coin.

Or-bic-u-la're Os.* "Orbicular Bone." The small orbed bone of the ear articulating with the head of the *stapes.*

Or-bic-u-la'ris Oc'u-li.* "Circular [Muscle] of the Eye." The same as the ORBICULARIS PALPEBRARUM.

Orbicula'ris O'ris.* "Circular [Muscle] of the Mouth." A muscle constituting the substance of the lips:—also termed *Constric'tor O'ris*, *Sphinc'ter Labio'rum*, and *Oscula'tor.*

Orbicula'ris Păl-pe-bra'rum.* "Circular [Muscle] of the Eyelids." A muscle arising from the outer edge of the orbitar process and inserted into the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone. It shuts the eye.

Or-bic'u-late. [Lat. **Orbicula'tus**; from *orbic'ulus*, a "little circle," or a "round ball."] Round and flat:—applied to leaves. In Zoology, having the shell round, or orbicular.

Or-bic'u-lus.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *or'bis*, a "circle."] A little circle. See next article.

Orbic'ulus Cil-ĭ-a'ris.* "Ciliary Circle." The white circle formed by the ciliary ligament, marking the distinction between the choroid and the iris.

Or'bit. [From the Lat. *or'bita*, a "track," or "path," the "rut of a wheel."] (Fr. *Orbite*, OR'BĒT'.) The path described by a planet in its course round the sun, or by a moon round its primary planet. Also the bony cavity in which the eyeball is situated, the eye being compared to a wheel (*orbis*), and the socket to the rut or cavity into which the wheel has sunk.

Or'bĭ-tal. [Lat. **Orbita'lis**; from *or'bita*, the "orbit of the eye."] Belonging to the orbit of the eye.

Or'bĭ-ta-rў, or **Or'bĭ-tar.** [Lat. **Orbita'rius**, or **Orbita'ris**; from the same.] Relating to the orbit of the eye.

Or'bĭ-to-sphe'noid. [Lat. **Orbitosphenoi'des**; from *or'bita*, the "orbit," and *os sphenoi'des*, the "sphenoid bone."] A term used by Owen for the orbital, or lesser, wing of the sphenoid bone.

Or-chel'la.* The *Roccel'la tincto'ria*, a plant of the order *Lichenes*, which yields the coloring-matter called *orchil*, or *archil.*

Or'che-o-çēle.* The same as OSCHEOCELE.

Orcheotomia.* See ORCHOTOMY.

Or-chĭ-ăl'ğĭ-a.* [From the Gr. ὄρχις, a "testicle," and ἄλγος, "pain."] Pain in the testicle.

Or'chid. A term applied to any plant of the order *Orchidaceæ.*

Orchidaceæ,* or-ke-da'she-ē, or **Or'chĭ-dēs.*** A very large natural order of endogenous herbaceous plants, found in all parts of the world except those regions which are excessively cold or dry. They are all perennial, and all depend on insects for fertilization. Among their distinctive characters are irregular hexamerous flowers, one or two gynandrous stamens, and innumerable seeds. The *Cypripedium* has two stamens, and nearly all the others have only one. Some of them are Epiphytes, or air-plants. The others are called terrestrial. The order comprises about four thousand five hundred species, and more than any other order of endogenous plants. This order, which is more remarkable for beauty than for utility, includes the *Or'chis* and the delightful aromatic known as Vanilla.

Orchidalgia.* See ORCHIALGIA.

Or-chid'e-ous. [Lat. **Orchid'eus.**] Resembling the *Orchis*, or relating to the *Orchis.*

Or'chĭ-dēs,* the plural of ORCHIS, forming the Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See ORCHIDACEÆ.

Orchidotomia.* See ORCHOTOMY.

Or'chids. The popular name of the Orchis family. The same as ORCHIDES.

Or-chil'la.* The same as ORCHELLA.

Or'chĭ-o-çēle.* [From the Gr. ὄρχις, a "testicle," and κήλη, a "tumor."] Hernia of the testicle.

Or-chĭ-o-dўn'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. ὄρχις, a "testicle," and ὀδύνη, "pain."] Pain of a pungent character in the testicle.

Or-chĭ-o-seir'rhus.* [From the Gr. ὄρχις, a "testicle," and σκίῤῥος, an "indurated tumor."] Scirrhus, or incipient cancer, of the testicle.

Orchiotomia.* See ORCHOTOMY.

Or'chis.* [Gr. ὄρχις, a "testicle:" named from the shape of the roots or tubers.] The typical genus of the order *Orchidaceæ*, comprising numerous species, natives of Asia, Europe, etc. One species, the *Orchis spectabilis*, is a native of the United States. The popular name *fringed orchis* is applied to several indigenous species of *Habenaria.*

Or'chis Mas'cu-la.* The Male Orchis, a plant from the tubers of which salep is procured. It is a native of Europe, and bears beautiful flowers.

Or-chit'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to orchitis; orchit'ic.

Or-chi'tis, *i'dis.* [From the Gr. ὄρχις, a "testicle."] Inflammation of the testicle; swelled testicle. The same as HERNIA HUMORALIS.

Or-chot'o-mȳ. [Lat. **Orchoto'mia**; from the Gr. *ὄρχις*, a "testicle," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] The operation of cutting out or removing a testicle by the knife; castration.

Ordeal Nut. See PHYSOSTIGMA.

Or'der. [Lat. **Or'do, Or'dinis**; Fr. *Ordre*, ORdr.] A group of genera that resemble each other. A division of a class, comprising genera varying in some respects from each other, but agreeing in essential characters. (See NATURAL ORDERS.) In Botany, Order is the same as Family. In Architecture, a system or assemblage of parts arranged according to some particular plan or style. In Greek Architecture there were three orders, the Corinthian, the Doric, and the Ionic, in all of which the column was the essential and characteristic element.

Or'dĭ-nēs,* gen. **Or'dĭ-num.** The plural of the Lat. *or'do*. See ORDER.

Or'do.* The Latin term for ORDER, which see.

Ordonnance, oR'do'nŏNss'. The French term for "prescription."

Ore. [Probably from the Lat. *æs, æ'ris*, "brass."] (Fr. *Minerai*, mĕn'rā'.) A mineral substance from which a metal is extracted; a native combination of a metal with some substance which disguises its metallic properties. Ores are termed *sulphurets* when combined with sulphur, *oxides* when combined with oxygen, and *salts* when combined with acids.

Oreille, o'rā'ĭ'. The French for EAR.

O-re-o-daph'ne.* A genus of trees of the order *Lauraceæ*, comprising many species, mostly natives of tropical America.

Oreodaph'ne Cal-ĭ-for'nĭ-ca.* California Bay Laurel or Mountain Laurel, an evergreen tree, a native of California. Its wood is highly prized for the beauty of its grain and its immunity from the attacks of insects. Its leaves yield a volatile oil which has a camphoraceous taste and a pungent aromatic odor.

Oreodaph'ne O-pif'er-a.* A tree of the order *Lauraceæ*, a native of South America. It yields a volatile oil, which is used in medicine.

Or'gan. [Lat. **Or'ganum**; from the Gr. *ὄργανον*, an "instrument," or "organ."] (Fr. *Organe*, oR'găn'.) A part of an animal or vegetable capable of performing some act or office appropriate to itself. In Botany, any member of a plant, as a leaf, a stamen, a pistil. The *organs of vegetation* are the root, stem, and leaves. A complex subdivision of an apparatus which has its special conformation and is divisible into divers parts, the totality of which forms systems. The eye is the organ of vision.

Or-gan'ic. [Lat. **Organ'icus**; from the same.] (Fr. *Organique*, oR'gă'nĕk'.) Relating to, or acting by means of, organs; having an organized structure:—generally used to express the distinction between a disease of structure and one of function, the former being *organic*, the latter *functional*.

ORGAN'IC CHEM'ISTRY is that branch of Chemistry which treats of the properties and combinations of animal and vegetable substances, and of the laws that govern the transformations involved in the processes of life and decay.

ORGAN'IC FUNC'TIONS are those possessed by both animals and vegetables.

Organic Force. See VITAL FORCE.

Organ'ic Life. That life which belongs properly to the organs necessary to vital existence. It is shared in common by both animals and vegetables, and is contradistinguished from *animal life*, which comprises those functions which are peculiar to animals.

Organ'ic Mol'e-cules. [Lat. **Molec'ulæ Organ'içæ.**] A term applied by Spallanzani to certain floating bodies supposed to exist in the male semen, and which he regarded as primordial monads of peculiar activity existing through all nature and constituting the nutrient elements of living matter.

Organ'ic Re-mains'. The remains of plants and animals—that is, all organized bodies—found in a fossil state.

Or'gan-iśm. [Lat. **Organis'mus**; from the Gr. *ὄργανον*, an "organ."] (Fr. *Organisme*, oR'gă'nĕzm'.) Organic structure; the living economy; an individual being; an organized body endowed with a separate existence; the assemblage of the organs which act in organized beings.

Or-gan-ī'za-ble. [From the same.] Capable of being transformed into living tissue.

Or-gan-ĭ-zā'tion. [Lat. **Organiza'tio, o'nis**; from the Gr. *ὄργανον*, an "organ."] The process by which an organized body is formed; the structure proper to an animal or plant. Also the totality of the parts which constitute, and of the laws which regulate, an organized body.

Or'gan-īzed. [Lat. **Organiza'tus**; from the Gr. *ὄργανον*, an "organ."] Having a defined structure; formed, or furnished, with organs, each of which has its proper function. All animals and plants are organized and are organisms. A muscular fibre is an organized body, but it is not an organism.

Or-ga-noġ'e-nȳ. [Lat. **Organoge'nia**; from the Gr. *ὄργανον*, an "organ," and *γένεσις*, "generation."] Originally, the formation, or growth, of organs:—usually applied to a description of the organs of a living body.

Or-ga-no-graph'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Organograph'icus.**] Relating to organography.

Or-ga-nog'ra-phȳ. [Lat. **Organogra'phia**; from the Gr. *ὄργανον*, an "organ," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of the organs of some living body:—often applied to Structural Botany, or the study of the structure of the organs of plants; the study of the organs or conspicuous parts of plants as to their external conformation, including Morphology (the study of forms).—GRAY.

Or-ga-no-loġ'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Organoloġ'icus.**] Relating to organology.

Or-ga-nol'o-ġȳ. [Lat. **Organolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ὄργανον*, an "organ," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] That branch of Physiology which treats of the different organs of animals, but more particularly of those of the human body.

Organon,* Organum.* See ORGAN.

Or-ga-no-no'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὄργανον*, an "organ," and *νόμος*, a "law."] A declaration of the laws which regulate the activity of the organism, or organic life; organon'omy.

Or-ga-no-nom'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to organonomia.

Or'gans of Re-pro-duc'tion. A term applied in Botany to the flowers (consisting essentially of stamens and pistils), fruit, and seed.

Or'gans of Veġ-e-tā'tion. The organs which are essential to vegetable life, or the life of the individual plant. This term includes the root, stem, and leaves, which are also called the *fundamental organs* of plants.

Or'gasm. [Lat. **Orgas'mus**; from the Gr. *ὀργάω*, to "swell."] Eager desire or excitement, especially venereal; salacity. See ŒSTRUM.

Orgasm, Diseases affecting the. See ORGASTICA.

Or-gas'tĭ-ca.* [From the Lat. *orgas'ticus*.] The name of an order of the class *Genetica* in Good's nosology. It comprises diseases affecting the procreative power.

Or-gas'tĭ-cus.* Belonging to orgasm.

Orge, ORZH. The French name of BARLEY.

Orgeat, OR'ZHÄ'. (French pronunciation, OR'ZHÄ'.) A sweetened emulsion of almonds with orange-flower water.

Or-ĭ-ehal'cum.* [From the Gr. *ὄρος*, a "mountain," and *χαλκός*, "brass."] Literally, "mountain brass." A peculiar kind of mixed metal in general use among the ancient Greeks and Romans. It is proved to have been composed of nearly the same ingredients as brass.

O'rĭ-ĕnt. [Lat. **O'riens**; from *o'rior*, to "rise up," to "arise."] Literally, the "rising." A term applied to that part of the heavens at which the sun arises and ascends above the horizon; eastern.

O'rient [Fr. *Orienter*, O'RE'ÔN'TÅ'], or **O'rĭ-en-tāte.** To mark the situation or bearing of a thing with respect to the four cardinal points; to locate with strict regard to the cardinal points.

O-rĭ-en'tal Ty'phus. A synonyme for the PLAGUE, which see.

O-rĭ-en-tā'tion. The determination of the east point of the compass; the act of placing an edifice with regard to the cardinal points, so that one end or front may be directed to the east; an eastern direction or aspect.

Or'ĭ-fice. [Lat. **Orifi'cium**; from *os*, *o'ris*, a "mouth," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] A mouth or entrance to any cavity of the body: as, the orifice of the stomach. A foramen or hole in a plant is also an orifice.

O-rig'a-num.* [Gr. *ὀρείγανον*.] A Linnæan genus of the class *Didynamia*, natural order *Labiatæ*. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) of *Origanum vulgare*, or common Marjoram. Origanum is gently tonic and excitant.

Orig'anum Dic-tam'nus.* Dittany of Crete. A plant of the order *Labiatæ*, a native of Europe or the Levant. It is cultivated for ornament.

Orig'anum Mar-jo-ra'na.* The Sweet Marjoram.

Orig'anum Vul-ga're.* The common Marjoram.

Or'ĭ-ġin. [From the Lat. *ori'go*, *origi'nis*, a "source," "beginning."] Properly, the source or commencement of anything. The commencement of a muscle from any part. The attachment of the muscle to the part it moves is called its *insertion*.

Or-le-a'na, Ter'ra.* A name for ANNOTTO.

Orme, ORM. The French for "elm." See ULMUS.

Or-nĭ-thieh-ni'tis.* [From the Gr. *ὄρνις*, *ὄρνιθος*, a "bird," and *ἴχνος*, a "path" or "track."] A name applied to the stone found in Massachusetts marked with the track of birds' feet.

Or-nĭ-tho-çeph'a-lous. [Lat. **Ornithoceph'alus**; from the Gr. *ὄρνις*, *ὄρνιθος*, a "bird," and *κεφαλή*, a "head."] Having the appearance of a bird's head:—applied to parts of certain plants and shells.

Or-nĭ-tho-co'prus.* [From the Gr. *ὄρνις*, *ὄρνιθος*, a "bird," and *κόπρος*, "dung."] A name for GUANO, which see.

Or-nĭ-thog'a-lum.* [Etymology uncertain.] A genus of plants of the order *Liliaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Europe, Western Asia, and South Africa.

Ornithog'alum Al-tis'sĭ-mum.* A bulbous plant of the order *Liliaceæ*, a native of South Africa. Its bulb is diuretic and resembles squill in medical properties.

Ornithog'alum Um-bel-la'tum.* Star of Bethlehem, a plant, a native of Palestine and Europe, and naturalized in the United States. Its bulb is edible, and is reputed to be diuretic.

Or'nĭ-thoid. [Lat. **Ornithoi'des**; from the Gr. *ὄρνις*, *ὄρνιθος*, a "bird," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a bird.

Or-nith'o-līte. [Lat. **Ornitholi'tes**; from the Gr. *ὄρνις*, *ὄρνιθος*, a "bird," and *λίθος*, a "stone."] A term applied to the fossil remains of birds.

Or-nĭ-thol'ĭ-thus.* [From the same.] A petrifaction of some bird.

Or-nĭ-tho-loġ'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Ornitholoġ'icus.**] Relating to Ornithology.

Or-nĭ-thol'o-ġy. [Lat. **Ornitholo'gia**; from the Gr. *ὄρνις*, *ὄρνιθος*, a "bird," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The science which treats of the natural history and classification of birds.

Or-nĭ-tho-rhyn'ehĭ-dæ.* [From *Ornithorhynchus*.] A family of animals of the order *Monotremata*, comprising the *Ornithorhynchus* (Duck-Bill, or Duck Mole).

Or-nĭ-tho-rhyn'ehus.* [From the Gr. *ὄρνις*, *ὄρνιθος*, a "bird," and *ῥύγχος*, a "beak."] A remarkable animal of Australia, having the body of a quadruped and a mouth which resembles the bill of a duck. The *Ornithorhyn'chus paradox'us* (Duck-Bill) is the only species of its genus. It is a monotrematous, aquatic mammal, about fifteen inches long, having a short tail and short legs. It is web-footed, and inhabits ponds, where it swims on the water. It appears to be a connecting link between birds and mammals.

Or'nus.* [From the Gr. *ὀρεινός*, "mountainous."] The Wild Ash. A Linnæan genus of

the class *Polygamia*, natural order *Oleaceæ*. It comprises many species of trees, natives of Europe, Asia, etc.

Or'nus Eū-ro-pæ'a.* The tree which chiefly yields manna:—also named *Frax'inus Or'nus*. It is a native of Europe and Asia Minor.

Orobanchaceæ,* or-o-ban-ka'she-ē. [From *Oroban'che*, one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous herbaceous parasitical plants, found in Europe, Asia, and North America. They are leafless and destitute of verdure. This order is represented in the United States by *Epiphegus*, or Beech Drops.

Or-o-bo-i'dēs.* [From the Gr. *ὄροβος*, "pulse," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling pulse.

Or'o-bus Tu-be-ro'sa,* or **Lath'y-rus Tu-be-ro'sus.*** An herbaceous plant of the order *Leguminosæ*, a native of Europe. It bears handsome purplish-red flowers, and has farinaceous, tuberous roots, which are used as food.

O-rog-no'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὄρος*, a "mountain," and *γνῶσις*, "knowledge."] The science which treats of mountains, their origin, structure, etc.

Or-o-graph'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Orograph'icus.**] Relating to orography.

O-rog'ra-phy. [Lat. **Orogra'phia**; from the Gr. *ὄρος*, a "mountain," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of mountains.

Or-o-hy-drog'ra-phy. [Lat. **Orohydrogra'phia**; from the Gr. *ὄρος*, a "mountain," *ὕδωρ*, "water," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A history of waters which flow from mountains, or of the waters and geognostic formations of a country.

Or-o-log'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Orolog'icus.**] Relating to orology.

O-rol'o-gy. [Lat. **Orolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ὄρος*, a "mountain," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A dissertation on mountains; the science which treats of the structure, etc., of mountains.

Orontiaceæ,* o-ron-te-a'she-ē. [From *Oron'tium*, one of the genera.] A natural order of endogenous herbaceous plants, found in many tropical and temperate regions. It includes the *Cal'la palus'tris* and *Ac'orus Cal'amus*. Several of the genera are stimulant and tonic. Gray includes these plants under *Araceæ*.

Or'pĭ-ment. [Lat. **Orpimen'tum**; *i.e.*, *au'ri pigmen'tum*, "pigment of gold:" so named from its color.] Yellow sulphuret of arsenic, or king's yellow. It occurs sometimes in prismatic crystals of the trimetric system. It is poisonous.

Orpine. See SEDUM TELEPHIUM.

Or-ror-rha'gĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὀρρός*, "serum," and *ῥήγνυμι*, to "burst forth."] A sudden discharge or bursting forth of serum, as from the bowels in Asiatic cholera.

Or-rhor-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. *ὀρρός*, "serum," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] A flow or discharge of serum; a watery discharge.

Or-rho-so'len, e'nis.* [From the Gr. *ὀρρός*, "serum," and *σωλήν*, a "pipe."] A lymphatic vessel.

Or-rhy'men, en*is*,* or **Or-rho-hy'men.*** [From the Gr. *ὀρρός*, "serum," and *ὑμήν*, a "membrane."] A serous membrane.

Or-rhy-me-ni'tis, i*dis*,* or **Or-rho-hy-meni'tis.*** [From the Lat. *orrhy'men*.] Inflammation of a serous membrane.

Or-rhy-men-o-i'dēs.* [From the Lat. *orrhy'men*, and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a serous membrane.

Orris, Florentine. See IRIS FLORENTINA.

Or-tha-can'thus.* [From the Gr. *ὀρθός*, "straight," or "right," and *ἄκανθα*, a "spine."] Having straight spines; orthacanthous:—applied to certain plants.

Or-thar'thra-gra.* [From the Gr. *ὀρθός*, "straight," or "right," "true," *ἄρθρον*, a "joint," and *ἄγρα*, a "seizure."] True or regular gout.

Or-thoc'la-dus.* [From the Gr. *ὀρθός*, "straight," or "right," and *κλάδος*, a "branch."] Having straight or upright branches:—applied to certain plants.

Or'tho-clase. [From the Gr. *ὀρθός*, "straight," and *κλάω*, to "cleave."] The most common species of felspar, and a very abundant mineral. It is a silicate of alumina and potash. It occurs in crystals of the monoclinic system.

Or-thog'na-thus.* [From the Gr. *ὀρθός*, "right," or "straight," and *γνάθος*, a "jaw."] Having an upright jaw, implying a large facial angle. See PROGNATHOUS.

Or-tho-met'ric. [From the Gr. *ὀρθός*, "straight," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] A term applied to the systems of crystallization in which the axes of the crystals cross each other at right angles,—namely, the *isometric*, *tetragonal*, and *trimetric* or *orthorhombic*.

Or-tho-pæ-di'a.* [From the Gr. *ὀρθός*, "straight," or "right," and *παῖς*, a "child."] The straightening, correcting, or curing of the deformities of children.

Or-tho-ped'ic. [Lat. **Orthopæd'icus.**] Belonging to orthopædia.

Or-thop-nœ'a.* [From the Gr. *ὀρθός*, "straight," or "right," and *πνοή*, "breathing."] Literally, "upright breathing." Quick and labored breathing, in which the person has to maintain an upright posture to allow of even this.

Or-tho-prax'is.* [From the Gr. *ὀρθός*, "straight," "right," and *πράσσω*, to "make."] The mechanical treatment of deformities.

Or-thop'ter-us.* [From the Gr. *ὀρθός*, "straight," and *πτερόν*, a "wing."] Straight-winged; orthopterous:—applied in the plural neuter (*Orthop'tera*) to an order of insects. It comprises crickets and grasshoppers.

Or-tho-rhom'bic [from the Gr. *ὀρθός*, "right," and *ῥόμβος*, a "rhomb"], or **Tri-met'ric.** A term applied to a crystalline type or system of crystals in which all the axes are unequal and make rectangular intersections.

Or-thos'to-mus.* [From the Gr. *ὀρθός*, "straight," and *στόμα*, a "mouth."] Having the mouth or opening straight; orthostomous:—applied to animals and plants.

Or-thot'ro-pal, or **Or-thot'ro-pous.** [From the Gr. *ὀρθός*, "straight," and *τρέπω*, to "turn."] A term applied to a straight ovule of a plant, an ovule which has a straight axis and has the foramen at one end (the apex) and the hilum at the opposite end.

O-rÿc-ter-op'ĭ-dæ.* [From *Orycter'opus*, one of the genera.] A family of animals of the class *Mammalia*, order *Edentata*, comprising the *Orycteropus Capensis*, Earth Hog, or Aard-Vark, a burrowing animal of South Africa.

O-rÿc-to-ehe'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὀρυκτός*, "dug out," "fossil," and *χημεία*, "chemistry."] The chemical examination of fossils.

O-rÿc-toġ'e-nÿ. [Lat. **Oryctoge'nia**; from the Gr. *ὀρυκτός*, "fossil," and *γεννάω*, to "produce."] The generating or production of fossils.

O-rÿc-to-ġe-o-loġ'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Oryctogeolog'icus.**] Belonging to oryctogeology.

O-rÿc-to-ġe-ol'o-ġÿ. [Lat. **Oryctogeolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ὀρυκτός*, a "fossil," or "mineral," *γῆ*, the "earth," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] That branch of science which treats of the arrangement of minerals in the bosom of the earth.

O-rÿc-tog-nos'tic. [Lat. **Oryctognos'ticus.**] Relating to oryctognosy.

O-rÿc-tog'no-sÿ. [Lat. **Oryctogno'sia**; from the Gr. *ὀρυκτός*, "fossil," and *γνῶσις*, "knowledge."] The same as ORYCTOLOGY.

O-rÿc-to-graph'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Oryctograph'icus.**] Belonging to oryctography.

O-rÿc-tog'ra-phÿ. [Lat. **Oryctogra'phia**; from the Gr. *ὀρυκτός*, "fossil," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of fossils or minerals.

O-rÿc-to-loġ'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Oryctoloġ'icus.**] Belonging to oryctology.

O-rÿc-tol'o-ġÿ. [Lat. **Oryctolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ὀρυκτός*, "fossil," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The former name of that department of Natural History which treats of fossil organic remains:—now called *Palæontology*.

O-rÿc-tom'e-trÿ. [Lat. **Oryctome'tria**; from the Gr. *ὀρυκτός*, "fossil," and *μετρέω*, to "measure."] The science of measuring fossils.

O-rÿc-to-zo-o-lo'ġĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὀρυκτός*, "fossil," *ζῶον*, an "animal," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on animal fossils; oryctozoölogy.

O-rÿc-to-zo-o-loġ'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to oryctozoölogia; oryctozoölogical.

O-ry'za.* The Rice-Plant. A Linnæan genus of the class *Triandria*, natural order *Gramineæ*.

Ory'za Sa-ti'va.* The systematic name of the rice-plant, one of the cereals. Common rice is a marsh-plant, and can be cultivated successfully only where the land can be inundated. In the Chinese Empire, in India, etc., rice is the favorite and principal food of nearly all the population. It is cultivated in South Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana. The Carolina Rice, which has a large, white grain, is considered superior to any other in the market.

O-ry-zo-i'dēs.* [From the Lat. *ory'za*, "rice," and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the rice-plant.

Os,* genitive **O'ris**, plural **O'ra.** The mouth, or aperture by which food is received into the body, and in which, by its peculiar apparatus of nerves, muscles, bones, and teeth, taste, speech, respiration, suction, mastication, and deglutition are exercised or performed:—also applied to various apertures or openings of the body.

Os,* genitive **Os'sis**, nominative plural **Os'sa**, genitive **Ossium**, os'se-um or osh'e-um. [Gr. *ὀστέον*; Fr. *Os*, ō.] A bone. See BONE.

Os Coc'çÿ-ġis.* See COCCYX.

Os Cribleux, ō krĕ'blŭh'. The French term for the ETHMOID BONE.

Os de la Cuisse, ō d'lå kwēss. The French term for FEMUR, which see.

Os de l'Assiette, ō d'lå'se-ĕt'. The French term for ISCHIUM, which see.

Os Ex-ter'num.* "External Aperture." The opening or entrance of the vagina. See Os INTERNUM.

Os Femoris.* See FEMUR.

Os I-li'a-cum,* plural **Os'sa I-li'a-ca.** Another name for the *os innominatum*. See OSSA INNOMINATA.

Os Ilium.* See ILIUM.

Os Innominatum.* See OSSA INNOMINATA.

Os In-ter'num,* or **Os Tin'çæ.*** The orifice of the uterus or womb.

Os Ischii.* See ISCHIUM.

Os Lachrymale.* See UNGUIS, Os.

Os Orbiculare.* See ORBICULARE, Os.

Os Pubis.* See PUBIS, Os.

Os U'te-ri.* "Mouth of the Uterus." See UTERUS.

Os'ehe-al. [Lat. **Oschea'lis**; from the Gr. *ὀσχεον*, the "scrotum."] Belonging to the scrotum.

Os-ehe-i'tis, i*dis*,* or **Os-ehi'tis.*** [From the Gr. *ὀσχεον*, the "scrotum."] Inflammation of the scrotum.

Os-ehel-e-phan-ti'a-sis.* [From the Gr. *ὀσχεον*, the "scrotum," and the Lat. *elephanti'asis*.] Enormous enlargement of the scrotum.

Os'ehe-o-car-çi-no'ma, a*tis*.* [From the Gr. *ὀσχεον*, the "scrotum," and *καρκίνωμα*, a "cancer."] Cancer of the scrotum.

Os'ehe-o-çēle.* [From the Gr. *ὀσχεον*, the "scrotum," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] Tumor of the scrotum; also scrotal hernia.

Os-ehe-o-plas'tÿ. [Lat. **Oscheoplas'tia**; from the Gr. *ὀσχεα*, a term for the "scrotum," and *πλάσσω*, to "form."] The operation of removing fungous portions of the scrotum and supplying their place with healthy flaps from the vicinity.

Os'cil-lāt-ing. [Lat. **Os'cillans**; from *oscil'lo*, *oscilla'tum*, to "oscillate," to "swing as a pendulum."] A term applied to anthers attached by a very small point near their middle, so that they are nearly balanced, and move from the slightest cause. The same as VERSATILE.

Os-cil-lā'tion. [Lat. **Oscilla'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] A swinging motion to and fro, like that of a pendulum; also a tremulous or vibrating motion. In Geology, an alternate upheaval and

subsidence of land or sea. "Oscillations of the crust, causing changes of level, were going on unceasingly, and they are yet in progress."—(DANA.)

Os-cil'la-to-ry. [Lat. **Oscillato'rius**; from the same.] Swinging or moving like a pendulum:—applied to the arterial pulsation, etc.

Os'cĭ-tant. [Lat. **Os'citans**; from *os'cito, oscita'tum*, to "yawn."] Yawning; gaping; sleepy; sluggish.

Os-cĭ-tā'tion. [Lat. **Oscita'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] The act of yawning.

Os'cu-late. [Lat. **Oscula'tus**; from *os'culum*, a "little mouth."] Having little mouths or suckers:—applied to certain animals, as the *Tænia osculata*.

Os-cu-la'tor.* [From the Lat. *os'culor, oscula'tus*, to "kiss;" so named because it contracts the mouth.] "That which kisses." A name for the ORBICULARIS ORIS (muscle), which see.

Os'cu-lum.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *os*, a "mouth."] A little mouth or aperture.

O'sĭ-er. A popular name of the *Salix viminalis* and other species of Willow, the flexible branches of which are used for making baskets.

-Osis.* A termination usually implying a morbid condition or a morbid process.

Os-man'thus.* [From the Gr. *ὀσμή*, "odor," and *ἄνθος*, a "flower."] A genus of shrubs or small trees, natives of China, Japan, the Pacific islands, and the United States. They bear fragrant flowers.

Osman'thus A-mĕr-ĭ-ca'nus,* or **O'le-ą A-mĕr-ĭ-ca'ną.*** The systematic name of the Devil-Wood, a tall evergreen shrub, a native of North and South Carolina and Georgia. It bears dark-purple drupes.

Osman'thus Fra'grans,* or **O'le-ą Fra'grans.*** A shrub of the order *Oleaceæ*, a native of China and Japan. It is cultivated in the United States for the exquisite fragrance of its flowers, which are used by the Chinese to perfume tea.

Os'mą-zome. [Lat. **Osmazo'ma**; from the Gr. *ὀσμή*, "odor," and *ζωμός*, "sauce."] A peculiar principle of muscular fibre, of a brownish-yellow color, which gives the rich agreeable taste and flavor to roasted meats, soups, etc.

Os'mic Aç'id, or **Per-ox'ĭde of Os'mĭ-um.** A volatile, odorous compound of osmium and oxygen, in prismatic crystals which are soluble in alcohol, ether, and water. Its vapor is pungent and poisonous. It is employed in histology to harden anatomic elements.

Os-mĭ-dro'sis.* [From the Gr. *ὀσμή*, "odor," and *ἱδρως*, "sweat."] A condition of the perspiration in which it has an unusually strong or fetid smell.

Os'mĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *ὀσμή*, an "odor."] A metal named from the peculiar odor which one of its oxides exhales. It is rare, and has not been applied to any use. It is very hard and heavy, of a dark-gray color, and is said to be the most infusible of known substances. Specific gravity, 22.4. It occurs in a native alloy called *iridosmine*, which is a compound of iridium and osmium. These two are probably the heaviest of all metals.

Os-mom'e-ter. [From the Gr. *ὠσμός*, "impulsion," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An apparatus for exhibiting the osmotic force. It consists of a porous vessel filled with a saline solution and immersed in pure water.

Os-mo-met'ric. [Lat. **Osmomet'ricus.**] Belonging to osmometry.

Os-mom'e-trў. [Lat. **Osmome'tria**; from the Gr. *ὀσμή*, an "odor," and *μετρέω*, to "measure."] The estimating of the qualities of odoriferous substances.

Os-mor-rhi'zą Lon-ġis'tў-lis.* Sweet Cicely, an herbaceous plant of the order *Umbelliferæ*, a native of the United States. Its root is edible and aromatic.

Os'mose. [Lat. **Osmo'sis**; from the Gr. *ὠσμός*, "impulsion."] The power or action by which liquids are impelled through a moist membrane, and other porous partitions, in experiments of endosmose and exosmose.

Os-mun'dą Cin-ną-mo'me-ą.* The Cinnamon Fern, an indigenous plant, said to be demulcent and tonic.

Os-phre-sĭ-ol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Osphresiolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ὀσφρησις*, a "smelling," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on smelling.

Os-phў-ăl'ġĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *ὀσφύς*, the "loin," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the hips and loins; sciatica.

Os-phў-ăl'ġĭ-cus.* Belonging to osphyalgia; osphyalgic.

Os-phў-ar-thri'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *ὀσφύς*, the "loin," and *ἀρθρῖτις*, "gout."] Strictly, gout of the loins or hip, but used for *osphyitis*, or inflammation of the loins.

Os-phў-i'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *ὀσφύς*, the "loin."] Inflammation of the loins.

Os-phў-o-my-e-li'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *ὀσφύς*, the "loin," and *μυελός*, "marrow."] Lumbar myelitis, or inflammation of the spinal marrow in the region of the loins.

Os-phўr-rheū'mą, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *ὀσφύς*, the "loin," and *ῥεῦμα*, "rheumatism."] Rheumatism of the hip-joint.

Os'są,* gen. **Ossium,** osh'e-um, the plural of the Lat. *os*, a "bone."

Ossa Anonyma.* See OSSA INNOMINATA.

Os'sa Con-vo-lu'tą.* "Convoluted Bones." A name for the TURBINATED BONES, which see.

Ossa Iliaca.* See OSSA INNOMINATA.

Os'sa In-nom-ĭ-na'tą.* [Plural of the Lat. *Os Innomina'tum.*] "Unnamed Bones." The two large, irregularly shaped bones which, with the sacrum and coccyx, compose the cavity of the pelvis.

Os'sa La'ta.* "Broad Bones." **Os'sa Pla'ną.*** "Flat Bones." The flat or broad bones which protect important viscera, or form the walls of certain cavities, as the sternum and the bones of the cranium.

Os'sa Lon'gą.* "Long Bones." The long or cylindrical bones occurring in the limbs.

Ossa Spongiosa.* See TURBINATED BONES.

Ossa Triquetra,* Ossa Wormii.* See WORMII, OSSA.

Osseine. See OSTEIN.

Osseous, osh'e-us. [Lat. **Os'seus**; from *os*, a "bone."] Of the nature or quality of bone; bony. In Botany, hard, brittle, and very close in texture, as the stone of a peach.

Os'sĭ-cle. [Lat. **Ossic'ulum**; diminutive of *os*, a "bone."] A small bone.

Os-sic'u-la Au-di'tus.* The "small bones of hearing." A collective term for the *malleus*, *incus*, *stapes*, and *os orbiculare*, situated in the cavity of the tympanum.

Ossic'ula Ber-ti'ni.* "Ossicles of Bertin." See BERTIN, SPONGY BONES OF.

Os-sic'u-lar. [Lat. **Ossicula'ris**; from *ossic'ulum*, an "ossicle."] Having the form or appearance of ossicles:—applied to animals of the order or group *Crinoidea*.

Os-sic'u-late. [Lat. **Ossicula'tus**; from the same.] Provided with ossicles:—applied to certain fishes.

Os-sif'er-ous. [Lat. **Ossif'erus**; from *os*, a "bone," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing, or containing, bones.

Os-sif'ic. [Lat. **Ossif'icus**; from *os*, a "bone," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] Forming bone.

Os-sĭ-fĭ-cā'tion. [Lat. **Ossifica'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] The formation of bone or bony substance. For the distinction between ossification and calcification, see PETRIFACTION.

Ossium,* os'se-um or osh'e-um. The genitive plural of the Lat. *os*, a "bone," signifying "of the bones:"—*e.g.*, *Fragil'itas os'sium*, "brittleness of the bones."

Os-tæ'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *αἷμα*, "blood."] Morbid fulness of blood in a bone.

Os-tăl'gĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the bones.

Os-tăl-gi'tis, i*dis.** [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Inflammation of a bone, with excessive pain:—also written *Ostealgitis*.

Osteæmia.* See OSTÆMIA.

Os-te-al-lœ-o'sis.* [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *ἀλλοίωσις*, an "alteration."] Metamorphosis of the substance of a bone, as the progress of osteosarcoma:—also termed *Osteometabole*.

Os-te-an-a-ġen-ne'sis.* [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *ἀναγέννησις*, "regeneration."] Renewal of bone.

Os-te-a-naph'ў-sis.* [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *ἀναφύω*, to "produce again."] Reproduction of bone.

Os-te-ar-throc'a-çe.* [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," *ἄρθρον*, a "joint," and *κάκη*, "vice," "disease."] Cancer or caries of the bones of a joint.

Os'te-in, Os'te-ĭne, or **Os'se-ĭne.** [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone."] A name for bony tissue, or the animal matter of bone. It is a modification of gelatin, and when isolated from the earthy part of the bone is a soft elastic mass, insoluble in cold water, but soluble in hot water.

Os-te-i'tis,* or **Os-ti'tis,** i*dis.** [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone."] Inflammation of the substance of a bone.

Os-tem'brў-on, o'nis.* [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *ἔμβρυον*, a "fœtus."] An osseous or hardened state of the substance of the embryo.

Os-tem-py-ē'sis.* [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *ἐμπύησις*, "suppuration."] Abscess or suppuration within a bone.

Osteo-Anabrosis.* See OSTEONABROSIS.

Os'te-o-blast. [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *βλαστός*, a "sprout" or "germ."] A term applied to the elemental or germinal cells forming the beginning of the development of bone.

Os-te-o-car-çĭ-no'ma.* [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and the Lat. *carcino'ma*.] Carcinoma in which ossification has taken place.

Os'te-o-çēle.* [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] The osseous or cartilaginous substance found in old hernial sacs after reduction.

Os'te-o-ehon-dro'ma.* [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *χόνδρος*, "cartilage."] A form of enchondroma in which there is a mixture of osteoid and cartilaginous tissue.

Os-te-o-col'la.* [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *κόλλα*, "glue."] Bone-glue, or bone-cement:—a name for a particular carbonate of lime found in Germany, formerly celebrated for promoting the reunion of fractured bones.

Os-te-oc'o-pus.* [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *κοπός*, "fatigue."] Bone-ache, like the pain of extreme fatigue.

Os-te-o-den'tĭne. [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and the Eng. *den'tine*.] A modification of the fundamental tissue of the teeth, in which the cellular basis is arranged in concentric layers around the vascular canals. It resembles both dentine and bone: hence the name.

Os-te-o-dўn'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Pain in a bone, especially chronic pain.

Os-te-o-ġe-net'ĭ-cus.* Bone-generating; belonging to osteogenesis.

Os-te-o-ġen'ic. [Lat. **Osteogen'icus.**] The same as OSTEOGENETICUS.

Os-te-oġ'e-nў. [Lat. **Osteogen'esis**, or **Osteoge'nia**; from the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *γένεσις*, "generation."] The formation or growth of bones.

Os-te-og'ra-phў. [Lat. **Osteogra'phia**; from the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *γράφω*, to "describe."] A description of the bones.

Os'te-oid. [Lat. **Osteoi'des**; from the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling bone:—applied by Virchow to "soft, uncalcified, osseous tissue;" that is, osseous tissue previous to the deposition of calcareous matter.

Os-te-ol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Osteolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *λόγος*, a "dis-

course."] That branch of Anatomy which treats of the bones; the science of the skeleton of vertebrated animals.

Os-te-ol'ў-sis.* [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *λύσις*, a "dissolving."] A term applied to necrosis in which the dead bone is of a soft consistence.

Os-te-o'ma, a*tis*.* [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone."] A tumor of a bone; an osteome. See OSTEONCUS.

Osteomalacia,* os-te-o-ma-la'she-a. [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *μαλακός*, "soft."] The same as MOLLITIES OSSIUM, which see.

Ostéo-malacie, os'tā'o'mā'lā'sē'. The French term for MOLLITIES OSSIUM.

Os-te-o-me-tab'o-le.* [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *μεταβολή*, a "change."] The same as OSTEALLŒOSIS.

Os-te-o-mў-e-li'tis, i*dis* [from the Lat. *osteomy'elon*], or **Med-ul-li'tis.*** Inflammation of the marrow of a bone. An inflammation chiefly affecting the interior structure of a bone. It may be acute or chronic. *Acute osteo-myelitis* is a suppurative inflammation of the medulla and bone which often ends in septic poisoning and necrosis. It is nearly always associated with bone-injury, and often occurs after amputation or gunshot fractures.

Os-te-o-my'e-lon,* or **Os-te-o-my'e-lum.*** [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *μυέλος*, "marrow."] The marrow of bones.

Os'te-on-a-bro'sis,* or **Os'te-o-An-a-bro'sis.*** [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *ἀνάβρωσις*, "consumption," or "absorption."] A term applied to the simple absorption of bone, such as occurs in the removal of the milk-teeth.

Os-te-on'cus.* [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *ὄγκος*, a "tumor."] Tumor of a bone. See EXOSTOSIS.

Os'te-o-ne-cro'sis.* [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *νεκρωσίς*, "death."] *Necrosis*, or death, of a bone.

Os-te-o-pæ'dĭ-on,* or **Os-te-o-pæ'dĭ-um.*** [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *παῖς, παιδός*, an "infant."] An ossified fœtus. See OSTEMBRYON.

Os-te-o-phy'ma, a*tis*.* [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *φῦμα*, a "tumor," or "swelling."] The same as OSTEONCUS.

Os'te-o-phўte. [Lat. **Osteoph'yton**, or **Osteoph'ytum**; from the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *φύω*, to "produce."] An osseous tumor. See OSTEONCUS.

Os-te-oph'ў-ton. [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *φυτόν*, a "plant," or "growth."] A term applied to a growth or deposit of bony matter on the inner surface of the cranium, sometimes found in pregnant women.

Os'te-o-plast. [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *πλάσσω*, to "form."] A term applied to cells concerned in the growth or formation of bone.

Os-te-o-plas'tў. [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *πλάσσω*, to "form."] An operation by which the total or partial loss of a bone is supplied.

Os-te-o-po-ro'sis.* [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *πόρος*, a "passage," or "pore."] A morbid porosity of the bones.

Os'te-o-sar-co'ma.* [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *σάρξ*, "flesh."] A disease of the bony tissue. A fleshy, medullary, or cartilaginous mass growing within a bone, at length partially absorbing it, or causing it to fracture.

Os'te-o-sar-co'sis.* The progress or formation of osteosarcoma.

Os'te-o-sçen-o-gra'phĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *σκηνογραφία*, the "art of scene-painting."] The representation of the bones, or skeleton.

Os-te-o-seĭr'rhus.* [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *σκίῤῥος*, an "indurated tumor."] Scirrhus of a bone.

Os-te-o'sis.* The same as OSTEOGENY, which see.

Os'te-o-to-mis'ta,* or **Os-te-ot'o-mist.** [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] An instrument for breaking down the bones of the child in impracticable labors.

Os-te-ot'o-mus.* [From the same.] An instrument for cutting through bones; an osteotome.

Os-te-ot'o-mў. [Lat. **Osteoto'mia**; from the same.] The part of Anatomy which relates to the dissection of bones.

Os-te-ot'o-phus.* [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *τόφος*, a "loose kind of stone."] A bony excrescence.

Ost-hex'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *ἕξις*, a "habit."] Ossific diathesis; ossification.

Os Tin'çæ.* The orifice of the womb. See UTERUS.

Ostitis.* See OSTEITIS.

Os'tĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *os, o'ris*, a "mouth."] Originally, a "door;" also the "mouth of a river:"—applied to any opening, but particularly to that between the auricle and the ventricle of the heart.

Os'tium Ab-dom-ĭ-na'le.* "Abdominal Opening." The orifice at the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube,—the only place in the whole body where a serous membrane communicates with the exterior.

Os-tra-co-ĭ'dēs.* [From the Gr. *ὄστρακον*, a "shell," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a shell; ostracoid:—applied to certain animals.

Os-tra-co'sis.* [From the Gr. *ὄστρακον*, a "shell."] The desiccation and conversion of parts of bone, especially of the cranium, into a substance like oyster-shell.

Os'tre-a.* [From the Gr. *ὄστρεον*, or *ὀστρειον*; Fr. *Huître*, oo-ètr' or wètr.] The Oyster. A genus of bivalve Mollusks of the class *Acephala*. It comprises many species, which are widely distributed and live in salt water near the shore. The most important species are the *Os'trea edu'lis* of Europe and the *Os'trea Virginia'na*, the common American oyster, which abounds in Chesapeake Bay and is larger and better than any other

in the market. Oysters are planted and propagated artificially on a large scale.

Os'trea E-du'lis.* "Edible Oyster." The common oyster, the shells of which are used medicinally.

Os-tre-ā'ceous. [Lat. **Ostrea'ceus**; from *os'trea*, an "oyster."] Having the form of a bivalve shell.

Os'tre-æ,* gen. **Os-tre-a'rum.** The plural of OSTREA, which see.

Os'trich. [Gr. στρουθός.] The largest known bird, and the type of the Cursorial or Struthious order. Ostriches abound in the sandy deserts of Arabia and Africa.

-Osus. A Latin termination, usually denoting "fulness" or "abundance:" as, *vasculosus*, "full of vessels," or "abounding in vessels."

Os U'te-ri.* "Mouth of the Uterus." See UTERUS.

O-tăl'ğĭ-a.* [From the Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, the "ear," and ἄλγος, "pain."] Otal'gy; pain in the ear; ear-ache. It has been distinguished into *external* and *internal*, according as it affects the *meatus auditorius* or the cavity of the tympanum. See OTITIS.

O-tăl'ğic. [Lat. **Otal'gicus.**] Belonging to otalgia.

O-ta-rĭ'ĭ-dæ.* [From the Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, an "ear."] A family of carnivorous and amphibous animals of the order *Carnivora*, comprising the eared seals and fur seals, the fur of which is very fine and highly prized. They inhabit the Pacific coasts of North America and the adjacent islands.

O-ten'ehğ-tēs.* [From the Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, the "ear," and ἐγχύω, to "pour in."] A syringe for the ears.

O-thæm-a-to'ma.* [From the Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, the "ear," αἷμα, "blood," and the termination *-oma*.] A bloody tumor of the ear; *hæmatoma auris*.

Oth-el-co'sis.* [From the Gr. οὖς, the "ear," and ἕλκος, an "ulcer."] Suppuration of the ears.

Ot-ĭ-at'rics, or **Ot-ĭ-a'trĭ-a.*** [Lat. **Otiat'rica**; from the Gr. οὖς, the "ear," and ἰατρικός, "belonging to medicine."] The consideration of the nature and principles of the treatment of the ear.

Ot'ĭ-cus.* [From the Gr. οὖς, the "ear."] (Fr. *Otique*, o'tēk'.) Belonging to the ear; auricular:—applied to medicines, etc.

Otirrhœa.* See OTORRHŒA.

O-ti'tis, i.dis.* [From the Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, the "ear."] Inflammation of the ear. It is said to be *external* when confined chiefly to the *meatus auditorius*; *internal*, if the internal ear is affected.

Ot-o-blen-nor-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. οὖς, the "ear," βλέννα, "mucus," and ῥέω, to "flow."] Mucous discharge from the ear.

Ot-o-ca-tar'rhus.* [From the Gr. οὖς, the "ear," and κατάρροος, a "defluxion."] Catarrh of the ear.

Ot'o-crane. [Lat. **Otocra'nia**; from the Gr. οὖς, the "ear," and κρανίον, the "head."] The cavity for the reception of the osseous or cartilaginous immediate capsule of the labyrinth of the ear.

Ot-o-cra'nĭ-al. [Lat. **Otocrania'lis.**] Belonging to the otocrane.

Ot-o-dўn'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. οὖς, the "ear," and ὀδύνη, "pain."] Pain, more especially chronic pain, in the ear.

Ot-o-dўn'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to otodynia.

Ot-o-gan'glĭ-on,* or **Ot-o-gan'glĭ-um.*** [From the Gr. οὖς, the "ear," and γαγγλίον, a "ganglion."] The auricular ganglion.

Ot-o-graph'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Otograph'icus.**] Belonging to otography.

O-tog'ra-phў. [Lat. **Otogra'phia**; from the Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, the "ear," and γράφω, to "write."] A description of the ear.

O'to-lith. [Lat. **Otol'ithos**; from the Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, the "ear," and λίθος, a "stone."] A term applied to a calcareous substance found in the membranous vestibule of the ear:—also called *Ear-stone*.

Ot-o-loğ'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Otoloğ'icus.**] Belonging to otology.

O-tol'o-ğў. [Lat. **Otolo'gia**; from the Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, the "ear," and λόγος, a "discourse."] A treatise on the ear; the science of the ear.

Ot-o-neū-răl'ğĭ-a.* [From the Gr. οὖς, the "ear," and the Lat. *neural'gia*.] Nervous pain of the ear.

Ot-o-neū-răl'ğic. [Lat. **Otoneural'gicus.**] Belonging to otoneuralgia.

Ot-o-phleg'mo-ne.* [From the Gr. οὖς, the "ear," and φλεγμονή, "inflammation."] The same as OTITIS.

Ot'o-phone. [From the Gr. οὖς, the "ear," and φωνή, a "voice," a "sound."] An ear-trumpet.

Ot-o-plas'tic. [Lat. **Otoplas'ticus.**] Belonging to otoplasty.

Ot'o-plas-tў. [Lat. **Otoplas'tia**, or **Otoplas'tice**; from the Gr. οὖς, the "ear," and πλάσσω, to "form."] An operation by which lesions of the ear are repaired by having recourse to a sound portion of the contiguous integument.

Ot-o-py-or-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, the "ear," πύον, "pus," and ῥέω, to "flow."] Purulent otorrhœa, or a discharge of pus from the ear.

Ot-o-pў-o'sis.* [From the Gr. οὖς, the "ear," and πύον, "pus."] Purulent discharge from the ear.

Ot-or-rha'ğĭ-a.* [From the Gr. οὖς, the "ear," and ῥήγνυμι, to "burst forth."] A sudden discharge of blood from the ear.

Ot-or-rhağ'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to otorrhagia.

Ot-or-rheū-ma-tis'mus.* [From the Gr. οὖς, the "ear," and ῥευματισμός, "rheumatism."] Rheumatic pain of the ear; ear-ache.

Ot-or-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. οὖς, the "ear," and ῥέω, to "flow."] A flow or running from the ear, usually purulent.

Ot'o-scope. [Lat. **Otos'copus**; from the Gr. οὖς, the "ear," and σκοπέω, to "examine," to "explore."] An instrument for listening to the

sound of air passed through the tympanic cavity in certain morbid conditions of the ear.

Ot-o-scop'ic. [Lat. **Otoscop'icus.**] Belonging to the otoscope.

Otoscopium.* See OTOSCOPE.

O-tos'te-al. [Lat. **Otostea'lis**; from the Gr. *οὖς*, the "ear," and *ὀστέον*, a "bone."] A term applied by Owen to the homologues of the ossicles of the ear.

O-tot'o-mȳ. [Lat. **Ototo'mia**; from the Gr. *οὖς*, the "ear," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] Dissection of the ear.

Ot'ter. [Lat. **Lu'tra.**] The popular name of several species of carnivorous fur-bearing animals of the family *Mustelidæ*. The typical species is the European otter (*Lutra vulgaris*), which feeds on fish and affords a valuable fur. The American otter (*Lutra Canadensis*) is larger than the preceding, having a total length of four and a half feet. It is amphibious, and is covered with a fine fur of a brown color. The largest species is the *Enhydris marina*, or sea-otter of the North Pacific coast. Its body is nearly four feet long. It is found often in the open sea, far from land. Its fur is one of the finest and most costly and fashionable of all furs.

Otto of Roses. See ATTAR OF ROSES.

Ouïe, oo-ē' or wē. The French name of the sense of hearing.

Oulorrhagia.* See ULORRHAGIA.

Ou-ra'rĭ. Another name for WOORARI, or CURARE. See CURARE.

Ourology, or **Ourologia.*** See UROLOGY.

Uroscopia.* See UROSCOPY.

-Ous. A terminal used in Chemistry and denoting a smaller quantity of oxygen in a compound than in the corresponding one the name of which ends in *-ic*. Compare *nitric, nitrous, sulphuric, sulphurous*, etc.

Out'line. A contour; a circumscription; the figure obtained by circumscribing a surface in a continuous line without reference to marginal indentations.

Ov. = *O'vum.** An "egg."

O'vạ,* the plural of OVUM, which see.

Ovaire. See OVARIUM.

O'vạl. [Lat. **Ova'lis**; from *o'vum*, an "egg."] Broadly elliptical; having the two ends of equal breadth and curvature, and the sides curving from end to end, as the leaves of *Calycanthus floridus* and *Brasenia* and some leaves of *Magnolia glauca*.

O'val-Lan'ce-o-late. Lanceolate inclining to oval, as the leaves of common soapwort (*Saponaria*).

O-vạ-lĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *ova'lis*, "oval," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having oval leaves; ovalifo'lious.

O-vạ-rĭ-ăl'ġĭ-ạ.* [From the Lat. *ova'rium*, an "ovary," and the Gr. *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the ovary.

O-vạ-rĭ-ăl'ġic. [Lat. **Ovarial'gicus.**] Belonging to ovarialgia.

O-va'rĭ-ạn. [Lat. **Ovaria'nus.**] Belonging to the ovary.

O-vạ-rĭ-ot'o-mȳ. [From the Lat. *ova'rium*, and the Gr. *τομή*, a "cutting."] Essentially the same as OOPHORECTOMY, which see.

O-vạ-rĭ'tis, *ĭdis.** [From the Lat. *ova'rium*, an "ovary."] Inflammation of the ovary or its membranes.

Ovarium.* See OVARY.

O'vạ-rȳ. [Lat. **Ova'rium**; from *o'vum*, an "egg," or "ovule," and *-arium*, a termination signifying "the place of anything." Compare HERBARIUM, etc.] (Fr. *Ovaire*, o'vêr'.) Literally, "the place of the ova." A flat, oval body, connected with the uterus by the broad ligament, one on each side, and containing a number of vesicles, or ova. Also, in Botany, the lower part of the pistil, containing the ovules of plants; a hollow case or young pod, containing rudimentary seeds called *ovules*. The ovary when it has come to maturity is called *pericarp*, or *fruit*.

O'vate. [Lat. **Ova'tus**; from *o'vum*, an "egg."] Egg-shaped; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg. In reference to leaves, it has the latter meaning, and is applied when the lower end or base is wider than the other end, as the leaf of *Cornus florida*.

O'vate-Lan'ce-o-late. Lanceolate inclining to ovate; narrower and more taper-pointed than simple ovate, as the leaf of peppermint and of evening primrose.

O'vate-Ob'long. Oblong with an ovate dilatation near the base; or the ovate form lengthened out, as the leaf of hornbeam (*Carpinus*) and of persimmon.

O-vat-ĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *ova'tus*, "ovate," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] The same as OVALIFOLIUS, which see.

Ov'ĭ-dæ.* [From the Lat. *o'vis*, a "sheep."] A tribe of animals of the family *Bovidæ*, comprising numerous species of *Ovis*.

O'vĭ-duct. [Lat. **Oviduc'tus**; from *o'vum*, an "egg," and *duc'tus*, a "canal."] The Fallopian tube, which conveys the *ovum* from the ovary to the uterus. The term is also applied to the duct or canal which terminates in the *cloaca* of birds and certain other animals.

O'vĭ-form. [Lat. **Ovifor'mis**; from *o'vum*, an "egg."] Having the shape of an egg; egg-like.

O-vil'lus.* [From the Lat. *o'vis*, a "sheep."] Belonging to the sheep. See ADEPS OVILLUS.

O-vi'nus.* [From the same.] Pertaining to sheep; o'vine.

O-vip'ạr-ous. [Lat. **Ovip'arus**; from *o'vum*, an "egg," and *pa'rio*, to "bring forth."] Bringing forth or producing eggs:—applied to animals which produce eggs, instead of bringing forth living young.

O-vĭ-po-sĭ'tion. [Lat. **Oviposi'tio**, *o'nis*; from *o'vum*, an "egg," and *po'no, pos'itum*, to "lay," to "place."] The act or process of depositing *ova* by the females of oviparous animals.

O-vĭ-pos'ĭ-tor.* [From the same.] A projecting apparatus formed by the last *annuli* of the abdomen in certain insects, for depositing their eggs.

O'vis* (plural **O'vēs**). Sheep. A genus of ruminant animals, the type of the tribe OVIDÆ

(which see). It comprises numerous species of sheep, natives of Asia, Europe, and North America. They are generally armed with horns, which are spirally curved, but are sometimes wanting in the female. The domestic sheep, *Ovis Aries* (of which many varieties have been developed), is cultivated or reared in most civilized countries for its wool and its flesh, called mutton, which is an important article of food. Among the wild species that are natives of the United States are the *Ovis Californica* and *Ovis Montana* (Rocky Mountain Sheep).

Ovisac. See GRAAFIAN FOLLICLE.

O'void, or **O-void'al.** [Lat. **Ovoi'des;** from *o'vum,* an "egg," and the Gr. *εἶδος,* a "form" or "resemblance."] Egg-shaped:—applied to solids.

O'void-Ob'long. The ovoid form lengthened out.

O-vol'o-ġy̆. [From the Lat. *o'vum,* an "egg," and the Gr. *λόγος,* a "discourse."] A treatise on eggs; a history of eggs in general. Also the science which treats of the embryological development of the egg.

O-vo-vi-vip'ar-ous. [Lat. **Ovovivip'arus;** from *o'vum,* an "egg," *vi'vus,* "living," and *pa'rio,* to "bring forth."] A term applied to an oviparous animal in whose body the *ova* are hatched before they are brought forth. This phenomenon is observed in many reptiles (*e.g.,* the viper), fishes, certain mollusks, and various insects.

Ov'u-la,* the plural of the Lat. *ov'ulum.* See OVULE.

Ov-u-la'ris.* [From the Lat. *ov'ulum,* an "ovule."] Resembling an egg:—applied to the grains of granulated rock, when of the size of a hen's egg.

Ov'u-late. [Lat. **Ovula'tus.**] Having or bearing ovules:—applied to an ovary of a plant, or to one of its cells.

Ov-u-lā'tion. [Lat. **Ovula'tio,** *o'nis;* from the same.] A kind of generation consisting in the formation and separation of a membranous sac filled with nutritious matter from the female, for the reception and nutrition of a germ separated from the male.

O'vule. [Lat. **Ov'ulum;** diminutive of *o'vum,* an "egg."] A "little egg." A term applied in Anatomy to the unimpregnated germ or *ovum;* also to the rudimentary seed of a plant, a small body formed in the ovary, which on being fertilized by pollen becomes a seed. An ovule consists of a pulpy mass of tissue, the *nucleus,* and one or two coats. In the nucleus the embryo or germ is formed.

O'vum,* plural **O'va.** [Gr. *ὠόν;* Fr. *Œuf,* uf.] Literally, an "egg." A term applied to the vesicle of Baer, contained in the Graafian vesicle of the ovary of *Mammalia.* Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the egg of the *Phasianus gallus,* or common domestic fowl.

Ox. = *Ox'ymel.** See OXYMEL.

Ox-aç'id. [Lat. **Oxaç'idum;** from *oxyge'nium,* "oxygen," and *aç'idum,* an "acid."] An acid that contains oxygen, as distinguished from one formed with chlorine, etc.

Ox'a-lāte. [Lat. **Ox'alas, a'tis.**] A combination of oxalic acid with a base.

Oxalate of Cerium. See CERII OXALAS.

Ox'alate of Lime. A compound of oxalic acid and lime. It occurs largely in the vegetable kingdom, in tissues and cells, also in the urine and urinary deposits.

Ox'alate (or **Bī-nox'a-lāte**) **of Po-tas'sĭum,** or **Po-tas'sic Binox'alate.** Salt of Sorrel, a salt obtained from various species of *Oxalis,* and from *Rumex* (Sorrel). It is soluble in water, and unalterable in the air. It is used as a substitute for lemonade, and is refrigerant. It is said to be a remedy for scurvy. It is a dangerous poison.

Ox'a-lāt-ed. [Lat. **Oxala'tus;** from *ox'alas,* an "oxalate."] A term applied to a base converted into a salt by combination with oxalic acid.

Ox-ăl'ic. [Lat. **Oxal'icus;** from *ox'alis,* "sorrel."] Belonging to wood-sorrel:—applied to a highly poisonous acid obtained from it, also from sugar and other substances. It is sometimes called *acid of sugar* or *essence of sugar.* It is in the form of white or colorless crystals, which resemble Epsom salts, for which it has sometimes been mistaken with a fatal result. See ACIDUM OXALICUM.

Oxalidaceæ,* ox-a-le-da'she-ē. A natural order of polypetalous exogenous plants, found in all the hot and temperate parts of the world. It comprises the *Ox'alis* (Sorrel), which contains nearly pure oxalic acid, and the *Averrhoa.*

Ox'a-lis, *i'dis.** [From the Gr. *ὀξύς,* "sharp," "sour."] Sorrel. A Linnæan genus of the class *Decandria,* natural order *Oxalidaceæ* or *Geraniaceæ.* It comprises numerous species, natives of India, Europe, South America, the United States, etc. Some of them are prized for the beauty of their flowers. The species generally contain binoxalate of potassium and oxalic acid.

Ox'alis A-cet-o-sel'la.* The systematic name for the Wood-Sorrel, a native of the United States and Europe. It is employed as a refrigerant, and is sometimes used as food in salads, etc.

Ox'alis Cor-nic-u-la'ta.* A plant, a native of Europe, said to be refrigerant.

Ox'alis Cre-na'ta,* or **Ox'alis Tu-be-ro'sa.*** A native of Peru, cultivated for its edible tubers or roots. It is called *Oca* by the Peruvians.

Ox'alis Dep'pe-i.* A plant, a native of Mexico, having edible roots and red flowers.

Ox'alis Sen-sĭ-ti'va.* A native of India, having leaves almost as sensitive as those of the *Mimosa pudica,* for they contract on the slightest touch.

Ox'alis Vi-o-la'ce-a.* The systematic name of the Violet Wood-Sorrel, a native of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and other Southern States. It bears beautiful purple or violet flowers.

Ox-a-lu'rāte. [Lat. **Oxalu'ras, a'tis.**] A combination of oxaluric acid with a base.

Ox-a-lu'rĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *ox'alas,* "oxalate," and *uri'na,* the "urine."] A condition in which the urine shows the presence of a quantity of oxalate of lime.

Ox-a-lu'ric. [Lat. **Oxalu'ricus;** from *oxalu'ria.*] A term applied to an acid formed from

parabanic acid when brought into contact with certain bases.

Ox-ĭ-ehlo'rāte. [Lat. **Oxychlo'ras, a'tis.**] A combination of oxichloric acid with a base.

Ox-ĭ-ehlo'rĭde. [Lat. **Oxychlo'ridum.**] A term applied to phosgene gas, termed *carbonic oxichloride.*

Ox-ĭ-da-bil'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Oxydabil'itas, a'tis;** from *ox'ydum,* an "oxide."] The capability of combining with oxygen.

Ox'ĭ-da-ble. [Lat. **Oxydab'ilis;** from the same.] Susceptible of combining with oxygen.

Ox'ĭ-dāt-ed. [Lat. **Oxyda'tus;** from the same.] Combined with oxygen.

Ox-ĭ-dā'tion. [Lat. **Oxyda'tio, o'nis;** from the same.] The combining of a certain quantity of oxygen with metals or other substances.

Ox'ide. [Lat. **Ox'ydum,** or **Ox'idum.**] A compound of oxygen with a metal or other substance. The term is usually applied to those compounds of oxygen which are not acids. All the elements, except fluorine, combine with oxygen to form oxides, and all the massive solid rocks of the earth's crust are composed mainly of oxides.

Oxide of Aluminum. See ALUMINA.

Ox'ide of Car'bon, or **Car-bon'ic Ox'ide.** A colorless gas which is formed when carbon is burned with an imperfect supply of oxygen. It is composed of one atom of carbon united with one atom of oxygen. It is fatally deleterious to animals if they inhale it, and it extinguishes flame. Even when largely diluted with air, it is a narcotic poison.

Ox'ide of Hy'dro-gen. The systematic name of "water."

Oxide of Mercury. See HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM.

Oxide of Nitrogen. See NITROUS OXIDE.

Ox'ĭ-doid. [Lat. **Oxydoi'des;** from *ox'ydum,* an "oxide," and the Gr. *εἶδος,* a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling an oxide:—applied to oxidated bodies which are neither acids nor salifiable bases.

Ox-id'u-lāt-ed. [Lat. **Oxydula'tus;** from *oxyd'ulum.*] Having an inferior degree of oxidation.

Ox-id-u-lā'tion. [Lat. **Oxydula'tio, o'nis;** from the same.] Inferior oxidation.

Oxidum,* gen. **Oxidi.** See OXIDE.

Ox-im'e-ter. [Lat. **Oxym'etrum;** from *ox'ygen,* and the Gr. *μέτρον,* a "measure."] A measurer of oxygen.

Ox-ĭ'o-dĭne. Iodic acid, a white, transparent solid, obtained by boiling iodine with nitric acid.

Ox-u'rāte. [Lat. **Oxu'ras, a'tis.**] A combination of oxuric acid with a base.

Ox-u'ric. [Lat. **Oxu'ricus;** from the Eng. *ox'ygen,* and *u'ric.*] A term applied to the *superoxygenated uric acid* of Vauquelin.

Ox'ў-a.* [Gr. *ὀξύα.*] A name for the *Fa'gus sylvat'ica,* or beech-tree.

Ox-ў-a-can'thus.* [From the Gr. *ὀξύς,* "sharp," and *ἄκανθα,* a "thorn."] Having numerous sharp thorns:—applied to plants, as the *Cratægus oxyacantha* (Hawthorn).

Ox-ў-ad'e-nus.* [From the Gr. *ὀξύς,* "sharp," and *ἀδήν,* a "gland."] Having pointed glands:—applied to certain plants.

Ox-ў-æs-the'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὀξύς,* "sharp," and *αἴσθησις,* "sense," or "feeling."] A term for increased sensation. See OXYAPHE.

Ox-y'a-phe,* or **Ox-ў-a'phĭ-a.*** [From the Gr. *ὀξύς,* "sharp," and *ἁφή,* "touch."] Acute sense of touch; excessive sensibility of touch.

Ox-ў-blep'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ὀξύς,* "sharp," and *βλέπω,* to "see."] Acute sight. See OXYOPIA.

Ox-ў-car'pous. [Lat. **Oxycar'pus;** from the Gr. *ὀξύς,* "sharp," and *καρπός,* "fruit."] Having acuminated fruit or capsules.

Ox-ў-coc'cos,* or **Ox-ў-coc'cus.*** [From the Gr. *ὀξύς,* "sour," or "sharp," and *κόκκος,* a "berry."] A name applied to the cranberry-plant (the *Vaccin'ium Oxycoc'cos,* or *Oxycoc'cos palus'tris*), on account of the acidity of its fruit. This genus is usually referred to the order *Ericaceæ,* comprising three species of cranberries. Gray includes these in the genus *Vaccinium.*

Ox-ў-den'drum.* [From the Gr. *ὀξύς,* "sour," and *δένδρον,* a "tree."] A genus of trees of the order *Ericaceæ.*

Oxyden'drum Ar-bo're-um.* The systematic name of the Sorrel-Tree, or Sour-Wood, a native of the Southern United States. Its leaves are sour, refrigerant, and astringent.

Ox-ўd'u-lum.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *ox'ydum,* an "oxide."] A body in an inferior degree of oxidation.

Oxydum.* See OXIDE.

Ox'ў-gen. [Lat. **Oxyge'nium;** from the Gr. *ὀξύς,* "sharp" or "sour," and *γεννάω,* to "produce."] (Fr. *Oxygène,* ok'sè'zhăn'.) An elementary substance universally diffused throughout nature, being a constituent of atmospheric air, water, most of the acids, and all bodies of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. It is a permanent gas when uncombined. It is a dyad, and an invisible, inodorous, tasteless gas. It is considered the most important of all the elements, and is by far the most abundant, as it composes about one-half by weight of the crust of the earth. It has more universal and energetic affinity than any other element, and it combines with every element except fluorine. Oxygen is administered (inhaled) as a therapeutic agent in diseases of the respiratory organs, etc. It is indicated, and has been used with success, in chronic pneumonia, asthma, asphyxia, chronic bronchitis, chlorosis, anæmia, and diabetes. When inhaled in the pure state, it produces a sensation of warmth in the larynx, trachea, and bronchi, a sense of mental exhilaration, a keener appetite, and a disposition to greater bodily activity. "Experiments on animals have demonstrated that the inhalation of oxygen *per se* does not have an injurious effect on animal life. On the contrary, as Hayem has recently shown, the administration of oxygen, in from forty to ninety litres per day, given in two doses and mixed with a determinate quantity of air, energizes the nutritive functions, increases the appetite, stimulates the cardiac movements, and augments the body-weight. These

results are due in the main to the effect of oxygen on the blood: it increases the number and stimulates the organic activity of the red blood-globules."—(BARTHOLOW.) When, however, it is inhaled pure, it causes a preternatural excitement which speedily ends in death.

Oxygenabilis.* See OXIDABLE.

Ox-ŷ-ġe-nāt'ed. [Lat. **Oxygena'tus.**] Combined with oxygen.

Ox-ŷ-ġe-nā'tion. [Lat. **Oxygena'tio, o'nis;** from *ox'ygen.*] A term applied to every combination with oxygen:—often confounded with *oxidation*, but distinct from it, as being of more general import.

Oxygène. See OXYGEN.

Oxygenized Water. See PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN.

Ox-ŷ-ġe-nom'e-trum.* The same as OXIMETER, which see.

Ox'ŷ-mel, el'lis.* [From the Gr. *ὀξύς*, "acid," and *μέλι*, "honey."] A mixture of vinegar and honey boiled to a syrup.

Ox-ŷ-mu'rĭ-āte. [Lat. **Oxymu'rias, a'tis.**] A combination of oxymuriatic acid with a base.

Oxymuriate of Lime. See CHLORIDE OF LIME.

Oxymuriate of Mercury. See CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

Ox-ŷ-mu-rĭ-at'ic Aç'id. [Lat. **Aç'idum Oxymuriat'icum.**] The name applied by Lavoisier to a substance supposed to be a compound of muriatic acid and oxygen, but ascertained by Sir Humphry Davy to be an elementary body, which he termed *Chlorine*.

Ox-ŷ-o'pĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *ὀξύς*, "sharp," and *ὤψ*, the "eye."] Unusual acuteness of vision.

Ox-ŷ-pho'nĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *ὀξύς*, "sharp," or "shrill," and *φωνή*, a "voice."] A shrill or squalling voice,—a symptom attendant on certain morbid conditions of the larynx.

Ox-ŷ-phyl'lus.* [From the Gr. *ὀξύς*, "sharp," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] Having acuminated leaves:—applied as the specific name of several plants.

Ox-ŷr'ĭ-ạ Diġ'ŷ-nạ,* or **Oxyr'ia Ren-ĭ-for'mis.*** Mountain Sorrel, an alpine plant of the order *Polygonaceæ*, a native of New Hampshire and Europe.

Ox-ŷ-sac'eha-rum.* [From the Gr. *ὀξύς*, "sharp," "sour," and the Lat. *sac'charum*, "sugar."] A mixture of vinegar and sugar. When it contains squills, it is termed *Oxysac'charum Scillit'icum.*

Ox'ŷ-sal, al'is.* [From the Lat. *ox'ygen*, and *sal*, a "salt."] An oxysalt. See OXYSALTS.

Ox'ŷ-sâlts. A term applied to certain combinations in which oxygen is found both in the acid and in the base.

Ox-ŷ-sul'pho-sal.* A combination of an oxysalt and a sulphosalt.

Ox-ŷ-toç'ic. [For etymology see next article.] A term applied to a medicine which promotes or accelerates parturition.

Ox-ŷt'o-cus. [From the Gr. *ὀξύς*, "sharp," "quick," and *τόκος*, "childbirth."] "Accelerating parturition:"—applied to ergot.

Ox-ŷ-u'rĭ-cīde. [From *oxyu'ris*, and the Lat. *cæ'do*, to "kill."] A term applied to any anthelmintic which is destructive to the *Oxyuris*.

Ox-ŷ-u'ris,* or **Ox-ŷ-u'rus.*** [From the Gr. *ὀξύς*, "sharp," and *οὐρά*, the "tail."] A genus of *Entozoa*, or nematoid parasites.

Oxyu'ris Ver-mic-u-la'ris.* Formerly the *As'caris Vermicula'ris;* called *Thread-Worm* (from its resemblance to a piece of thread), and also *Maw-Worm.* A species of small worm, about half an inch in length, having a tail tapering to a sharp point. It is found in the rectum, often occasioning an intolerable itching in the anus; but its true habitat is in the cæcum. The best treatment for this distressing complaint appears to consist in injections containing oil of turpentine. Personal cleanliness and daily local washing after defecation are important parts of the treatment.

Oyster. See OSTREA.

Oyster-Plant. See SALSIFY.

Oys'ter-Shells. The *Testæ ostrearum*, or shells of the *Ostrea edulis.*

O-zæ'nạ.* [From the Gr. *ὄζη*, a "stench."] (Fr. *Ozène*, o'zẽn'.) A foul, stinking ulcer in the inside of the nostrils, discharging a purulent matter, and sometimes accompanied by caries of the bones.

O'ze.* [Gr. *ὄζη.*] A bad smell, especially bad breath. The same as OZOSTOMIA.

Ozène. See OZÆNA.

O'zone. [From the Gr. *ὄζη*, a "stench."] A gaseous substance, the true nature of which is not well known. It is supposed to be an allotropic modification of oxygen. It has a peculiar and characteristic odor. It is formed when oxygen is submitted to the electric spark or electrolysis. It is capable of being liquefied, and is soluble in water. It is present in the open air, and is more abundant in the country than in the city. It combines rapidly with miasmatic substances, oxidizes them, and causes them to disappear, so that it seems to purify the atmosphere. Its color is blue when seen in a volume of great thickness.

O-zon'ic E'ther. A name proposed for a solution of peroxide of hydrogen in ether. It is extremely inflammable. Dr. Richardson, of London, recommends it for diffusion in the state of spray in the sick chamber, as it has great purifying power. It is supposed to be an efficacious remedy for diabetes.

Oz-o-sto'mĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *ὄζη*, a "stench," and *στόμα*, a "mouth."] The same as OZE, which see.

P.

P. An abbreviation for the Lat. *pugil'lus*,* a "handful," or *pars*,* a "part" or "parts;" also for *pul'vis*,* "powder," *pon'dere*,* "by weight," *pil'ula*,* a "pill."

Pab'u-lum.* [From the Lat. *pas'co*, to "feed."] Food; aliment; sustenance.

Pac-ehĭ-o'nĭ-æ, Glan'du-læ.* Certain small, oval-shaped, fatty eminences under the *dura mater* and along the sides of the longitudinal sinus of the brain.

Pa-ehom'e-trum.* [From the Gr. *παχύς*, "thick," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for measuring the thickness of the glass of mirrors.

Paeh-u-lo'sis.* [From the Gr. *παχυλός*, "somewhat thick or coarse."] Proposed by E. Wilson as a term for a chronic affection in which the skin is secondarily involved, particularly that of the lower extremities, and the epidermis is produced in abnormal quantity.

Paeh-ĭ-æ'ma, a*tis*.* [From the Gr. *παχύς*, "thick," and *αἷμα*, "blood."] Thick or curdled blood.

Paeh-ĭ-æ'mĭ-a.* [From the same.] Thickening of the blood.

Paeh-ĭ-æm'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to pachyæmia; pachyem'ic.

Paeh-ĭ-æ'mus.* [From the Lat. *pachyæ'ma*, "thick blood."] Having thick blood.

Paeh-ĭ-bleph-a-ro'sis.* The formation or progress of pachyblepharum.

Paeh-ĭ-bleph'a-rum.* [From the Gr. *παχύς*, "thick," and *βλέφαρον*, the "eyelid."] A thickening of the eyelid, particularly towards the border, from obstruction of the Meibomian glands.

Paeh-ĭ-car'pus.* [From the Gr. *παχύς*, "thick," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] Having thick fruit.

Paeh-ĭ-çe-pha'lĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *παχύς*, "thick," and *κεφαλή*, the "head."] A term applied to a condition of the skull when the walls are abnormally thick.

Paeh-ĭ-der'ma-ta,* or **Paeh'ĭ-derms.** [From the Gr. *παχύς*, "thick," and *δέρμα*, the "skin."] An order of *Mammalia*, many of which are remarkable for the thickness of their skins. It includes the rhinoceros, the elephant, the tapir, the horse, and the hog. This term is discarded by many naturalists.

Paeh-ĭ-der'ma-tous. [Lat. **Pachyder'matus**; from the same.] Thick-skinned:—applied to an order of animals.

Paeh-ĭ-lo'sis.* [From the Gr. *παχυλός*, "thick," or "thickish."] A morbid condition in which the skin is much thickened; hypertrophy of the papillæ of the skin.

Paeh-ĭ-me'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *παχύς*, "thick," and *ὑμήν*, a "membrane."] A thickening of the skin.

Paeh-ĭ-men'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to pachymenia.

Paeh-ĭ-men-in-gi'tis.* [From the Lat. *pachyme'ninx*, the "dura mater," and the termination *-itis*, denoting "inflammation."] Inflammation of the *dura mater*.

Paeh-ĭ-me'ninx.* [From the Gr. *παχύς*, "thick," and *μῆνιγξ*, a "membrane."] A name for the *dura mater*.

Paeh-ĭ-phĭl'lus.* [From the Gr. *παχύς*, "thick," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] Having thick leaves:—applied to certain plants.

Paeh-ĭ-po'mus.* [From the Gr. *παχύς*, "thick," and *πῶμα*, an "operculum."] Having a thick operculum:—applied to certain plants.

Paci'ni (pâ-chee'nē), **Cor'pus-çles of**, or **Pa-çin'ĭ-an Bod'ies.** [Lat. **Cor'pora** (or **Corpus'cula**) **Pacinia'næ.**] Numerous small, pedunculated, whitish bodies in union with the filaments of the cutaneous nerves of the palm of the hand and the sole of the foot; also found on other nerves of the cerebral and spinal systems, and on the great sympathetic or internal ganglionic nerve.

Pa-cou'rĭ-a Gui-a-nen'sis.* A plant of the order *Apocynaceæ*, a native of Guiana. It is one of the sources of caoutchouc.

Pad, or **Cush'ion.** A small bag or sack filled with hair, wool, feathers, or other soft material, used to compress or support parts.

Pæd-ar-throc'a-çe.* [From the Gr. *παῖς*, a "child," *ἄρθρον*, a "joint," and *κάκη*, "vice," "disease."] Scrofulous necrosis of the joints in children:—sometimes applied to SPINA VENTOSA, which see.

Pæd-a-tro'phĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *παῖς*, a "child," and *ἀτροφία*, a "wasting."] Atrophy of children.

Pæd-a-troph'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to pædatrophia.

Pæd-e-ras'tĭ-a,* or **Pæd'e-ras-tў** (written also **Ped'e-ras-tў**). [From the Gr. *παῖς*, *παιδός*, a "boy," and *ἐραστής*, a "lover" (from *ἔρως*, "sensual love," or "sensual desire").] An infamous vice common in Oriental countries. Essentially the same as SODOMY.

Pæ-de'rĭ-a Fœtĭ-da.* A climbing shrub of the order *Cinchonaceæ*, a native of India, China, and Japan. It emits an offensive odor when bruised. Its root is said to be emetic. The fine and tough fibre of its flexible stems is a good material for textile fabrics.

Pæ-dĭ-aph'tha.* [From the Gr. *παιδίον*, a "little child," and the Lat. *aph'tha*.] The *aphtha*, or thrush, of infants.

Pædiatria.* See PÆDIATRY.

Pæ-dĭ-at'rĭ-cus.* Belonging to pædiatria.

Pæd'ĭ-at-rў. [Lat. **Pædiatri'a**; from the Gr. *παῖς*, a "boy," a "child," and *ἰατρεία*, "medi-

cal treatment."] Medical or hygienic treatment of children.

Pæ-dom'e-trum.* [From the Gr. *παῖς*, a "child," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for ascertaining the length and other dimensions of infants; a pedom'eter.

Pæ-don-o-so-lo'ğĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *παῖς*, *παιδός*, a "child," *νόσος*, a "disease," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A consideration of the diseases of children; pædonosol'ogy.

Pæ-don'o-sus.* [From the Gr. *παῖς*, a "child," and *νόσος*, "disease."] A disease peculiar to childhood.

Pæ-dop'ạ-thў. [From the Gr. *παῖς*, a "boy," or "child," and *πάθος*, an "affection," or "disease."] The pathology of children.

Pæ-doph'thĭ-sis.* [From the Gr. *παῖς*, a "child," and *φθίσις*, a "wasting."] *Tabes*, or wasting, in children.

Pæd-o-tro'phĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *παῖς*, a "child," and *τρέφω*, to "nourish."] An orphanor foundling-hospital.

Pæ-o'nĭ-ạ Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'lis.* Pæony, a plant of the order *Ranunculaceæ*, cultivated in gardens for its showy flowers. It contains a poisonous narcotic principle, and has been used in medicine.

Paġ'ĭ-na.* Literally, a "page." A term applied in Botany to the surface of a leaf; also to the surface of other parts.

Paĭ'dĭ-cus,* or **Pæd'ĭ-cus.*** [From the Gr. *παῖς*, a "child."] Pertaining to children.

Pain. [Lat. **Do'lor**; Gr. *ἄλγος*; Fr. *Douleur*, doo'lur'.] Suffering; misery; an ache. "Pain is the representation in consciousness of a change produced in a nerve-centre by a certain mode of excitation." It is an important symptom and aid in diagnosis.

Paint. [Lat. **Pigmen'tum**; Fr. *Couleur*, koo'lur', or *Fard*, far.] A pigment; a coloring-matter. It is usually applied to a mixture of insoluble pigments with certain materials called *vehicles*. The vehicle used in oil-painting is linseed oil. Pigments used to embellish the face are called *cosmetics*. See Cosmetic.

Paint'ed. In Botany, having colors disposed in streaks of unequal intensity.

Painter's Colic. See Colica Pictonum.

Paired. In Botany, the same as Conjugate.

Palæontographia.* See Paleontography.

Palæontologia.* See Paleontology.

Pa-læ-o-sau'rus.* [From the Gr. *παλαιός*, "ancient," and *σαῦρος*, a "lizard."] A fossil lizard.

Pa-læ-o-the'rĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *παλαιός*, "ancient," and *θηρίον*, a "beast."] The fossil relics of a group of pachydermatous animals found in the gypsum-quarries near Paris, and in various parts of France. Ten or eleven species are recognized, varying from the size of a rhinoceros to that of a hog.

Palæozoic. See Paleozoic.

Palæozoologia.* See Paleozoology.

Palais. See Palatum.

Pal'ạ-ris.* A root which is perfectly continuous with the stem (of a plant).

Pal'ate. In Botany, the prominent lower lip of a ringent corolla. See Palatum.

Palate, Hard. See Palatum Durum.

Palate, Soft. See Palatum Molle.

Pal'ạ-tĭne. [Lat. **Palati'nus**; from *pala'tum* du'rum, the "hard palate."] Relating to the palate-bone:—also applied to the palate-bone itself.

Pal-ạ-ti'tis.* [From the Lat. *pala'tum*, the "palate," and the termination *-itis*, denoting "inflammation."] Inflammation of the palate.

Pal-ạ-to-phar-ўn-ġe'us.* [From the Lat. *pala'tum*, the "palate," and the Gr. *φάρυγξ*, the "pharynx."] The name of a membranous muscle extending from the *velum palati* to the pharynx.

Pal-ạ-tor'rha-phў. [Lat. **Palatorrha'phia**; from *pala'tum*, the "palate," and *ῥαφή*, a "suture."] The operation of uniting by suture the cleft palate:—nearly synonymous with Staphylorrhaphy.

Pạ-la'tum.* (Fr. *Palais*, pă'lā'.) The roof of the mouth, or palate. In Botany, an inward projection of the lower lip of a personate corolla.

Pala'tum Du'rum.* "Hard Palate." The fore part of the roof of the mouth, formed by the palate-bone.

Pala'tum Mol'le.* "Soft Palate." Called also the **Ve'lum Pạ-la'ti.*** "Veil, or Curtain, of the Palate." The soft, movable septum, or fleshy membrane, attached to the posterior part of the palate, and situated between the mouth and the pharynx.

Pa'le-ạ,* plural **Pa'le-æ.** [From the Lat. *Pa'les*, the goddess of pasturage.] Chaff; one of the inner bracts or glumes of grasses, or one of the bracts on the receptacle of *Compositæ*. It is sometimes called *Palet*.

Pā-le-ā'ceous. [Lat. **Palea'ceus**; from *pa'lea*, "chaff."] Chaffy; of the nature or appearance of chaff, or furnished with chaff:—applied to the receptacles of many composite plants.

Pa'le-ar.* [From the Lat. *pa'lea*, "chaff," also the "wattles" of a fowl.] The dewlap of oxen:—named on account of its supposed resemblance to the wattles of a fowl. See next article.

Pa'lear Lax'um.* [From the Lat. *lax'us*, "loose."] The dewlap (which is so named because when the animal grazes it laps the dew), more especially the loose portion of it; the thick membranous fold which hangs from the throat of the ox.

Pā'le-ĭ-form. [Lat. **Paleifor'mis**; from *pa'lea*, "chaff," and *for'ma*, "form" or "resemblance."] Having the appearance of chaff:—applied to parts of plants.

Pale'ness, Pal'lor. (Fr. *Paleur*, pă'lur'.) Whiteness; absence of color. See Pallor.

Pā-le-ol'o-ġў, or **Pā-læ-ol'o-ġў.** [Lat. **Palæolo'gia**; from the Gr. *παλαιός*, "ancient," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A discourse on antiquities, or the science of antiquities.

Pā-le-on-to-graph'ĭ-cạl, or **Pā-læ-on-to-graph'ĭ-cạl.** [Lat. **Palæontograph'icus.**] Belonging to palæontography.

Pā-le-on-tog′ra-phy, or **Pā-læ-on-tog′ra-phy**. [Lat. **Palæontogra′phia**; from the Gr. *παλαιός*, "ancient," *ὄντα*, "beings," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description or history of organized beings of which the fossil remains alone are extant.

Pā-le-on-to-log′i-cal, or **Pā-læ-on-to-log′i-cal**. [Lat. **Palæontolog′icus.**] Belonging to palæontology.

Pā-le-on-tol′o-gy, or **Pā-læ-on-tol′o-gy**. [Lat. **Palæontolo′gia**; from the Gr. *παλαιός*, "ancient," *ὄντα*, "beings," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The part of Natural History treating of species of organized beings that have ceased to exist. The science which treats of fossil organic remains of extinct species. See FOSSIL.

Pā-le-o-phy-tol′o-gy, or **Pā-læ-o-phy-tol′o-gy**. [Lat. **Palæophytolo′gia**; from the Gr. *παλαιός*, "ancient," *φύτον*, a "plant," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The science which treats of fossil remains of plants.

Pā-le-o-zo′ic, or **Pā-læ-o-zo′ic**. [Lat. **Palæozo′icus**; from the Gr. *παλαιός*, "ancient," and *ζῶον*, an "animal."] Belonging to fossil animals:—applied to the fossiliferous strata of earlier date than the Triassic. The term *Palæozoic Era* or *Time* is applied to that which came next after the Azoic and preceded the Mesozoic. It comprises three ages of geological history,—the *Silurian*, the *Devonian*, and the *Carboniferous*. "By the close of the Palæozoic, nine-tenths of all the rocks of the globe had been formed."—(DANA.)

Pā-le-o-zo-ol′o-gy, or **Pā-læ-o-zo-ol′o-gy**. [Lat. **Palæozoolo′gia**; from the Gr. *παλαιός*, "ancient," and the Lat. *zoolo′gia*, the "science of animals."] That branch of science which treats of the fossil remains of animals.

Palet. See PALEA.

Pal-ĭ-cour′e-a.* A genus of shrubs of the order *Cinchonaceæ* or *Rubiaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of tropical America. *Palicourea crō′cea*, a native of the West Indies, is said to be emetic. *Palicourea officinalis*, a native of Brazil, is reputed to be diuretic. *Palicourea speciosa*, a native of Brazil, etc., is poisonous. Several of the species are cultivated for ornament.

Pal′imp-sest. [Lat. **Palimpses′tus**; from the Gr. *πάλιν*, "again," and *ψάω*, to "rub," to "erase."] The name given to parchment from which one writing was erased to make room for another. Palimpsests were used in the time of Cicero, who mentions them in one of his letters.

Pal-ĭ-u′rus.* A genus of spiny shrubs and small trees of the order *Rhamnaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of China, Western Asia, and Europe. The *Paliurus aculeatus* (Christ's Thorn) is a native of Southern Europe. The crown of thorns placed on Christ's head is supposed to have been formed of this shrub.

Pal-la′dĭ-um.* [From *Pal′las*, *Pal′ladis*, the name of a planet; see TELLURIUM.] A rare, ductile, malleable, and very hard metal, found associated with platinum, which it resembles in color and in lustre. Its specific gravity is about 11.8. It is not oxidized readily, and is not altered by exposure to the air. It is infusible in an ordinary furnace, and is soluble in aqua regia and hot nitric acid, but is insoluble in many other acids.

Pal′lĭ-āte. [From the Lat. *pal′lio*, *pallia′tum*, to "hide," to "cloak" (from *pal′lium*, a "cloak").] Originally, to "cloak," or to "hide," as a fault; hence, to soften, or mitigate. See PALLIATIVE.

Pal-lĭ-ā′tion. [From the same.] The act of palliating or mitigating disease without curing it.

Pal′lĭ-a-tĭve. [Lat. **Palliati′vus**; from the same.] Relieving, but not radically curative; assuaging; mitigating. Treatment is called palliative when it is directed merely to the relief or mitigation of symptoms.

Pal-lĭ-dĭ-flo′rus.* [From the Lat. *pal′lidus*, "pale," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having flowers of a pale tint.

Pal′lor. [From the Lat. *pal′leo*, to "be pale."] Paleness; loss of color. In Pathology, extreme deficiency of that healthy color of the tissues which is referable to the presence of the red corpuscles in the capillaries: it indicates anæmia.

Palm. In Botany, three inches, or the breadth of the four fingers. Also a palm-tree (Lat. *Pal′ma*). A token or symbol of victory.

Palm Oil. [Lat. **O′leum Pal′mæ.**] The product of a species of palm-tree called *Elais Guineensis*, a native of Western Africa. It is a very valuable fixed oil, obtained by expression from the fruit. It has the consistence of butter, a rich orange-yellow color, a sweetish taste, and an agreeable odor. It is more easily saponified than any other fixed oil, and is largely employed in the manufacture of toilet soap, which retains the pleasant odor of the oil. Palm oil is emollient, and has been employed in friction or embrocation.

Pal′ma,* gen. **Pal′mæ.** [Gr. *παλάμη*.] The palm of the hand; likewise the hand itself. (See THENAR.) Also a palm-tree.

Pal′ma Chris′ti.* A name for the *Riç′inus commu′nis*, or castor-oil plant.

Palmaceæ,* pal-ma′she-ē [from the Lat. *Pal′ma*, a "palm-tree"], or **Pal′mæ.*** A natural order of endogenous trees of great beauty and value, which impart a peculiar character of grandeur to tropical landscapes. They are found mostly between 35° South and 40° North latitude. Among the products of this order are palm wine, palm oil, sugar, sago, dates, cocoanuts, timber, thread, and the intoxicating betel-nut. According to Humboldt, it also produces flour and salt. It includes the *Phœnix* (Date-Palm), *Elais*, *Cocos*, *Borassus*, *Raphia*, *Saguerus*, *Sabal*, *Copernicia*, *Areca*, *Corypha*, *Calamus*, *Hyphæne*, *Attalea*, *Euterpe*, and other species. Martius estimates the species at nearly six hundred. One species of palm, *Calamus rudentum*, a native of India and Anam, sometimes grows to a length of five hundred feet. The stem of the Palms is generally unbranched, and is a simple shaft or column, rising in some cases to the height of one hundred and ninety feet, and crowned by a cluster of large fan-shaped or plumy leaves. The

leaf in some species is said to be fifty feet long. "The palm-tree," says Humboldt, "is the most stately of all vegetable forms. To this the prize of beauty has always been awarded by every nation." "The palm of the Bible seems to be the *Phœnix dactylifera*."—(J. H. BALFOUR.) See Lindley's "Treasury of Botany."

Pal-mā'ceous. [Lat. **Palma'ceus**; from *pal'ma*, the "palm-tree."] Resembling the palm-tree.

Pal'mæ,* the plural of PALMA, forming the Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See PALMACEÆ.

Pal'mar. [Lat. **Palma'ris**; from *pal'ma*, the "palm."] (Fr. *Palmaire*, pȧl'mêr'.) Belonging to the palm of the hand.

Pal'mar Arch. A term applied to each of two arches formed by the natural distribution of the blood-vessels in the palm of the hand,—the *deep*, formed by the radial artery, and the *superficial*, formed by the ulnar artery.

Pal-ma'ris Bre'vis.* "Short Palmar [Muscle]." A muscle arising from the annular ligament of the wrist and the palmar aponeurosis, and inserted into the integuments of the palm of the hand. It is sometimes called *palmaris cutaneus*, or "cutaneous palmar [muscle]."

Palma'ris Lon'gus.* "Long Palmar [Muscle]." A muscle arising from the inner condyle of the os humeri and spread out into the palmar aponeurosis, which is finally attached to the roots of all the fingers. It is a flexor of the wrist.

Palma'ris Mag'nus.* "Large Palmar [Muscle]." A muscle which arises from the internal condyle of the humerus and is inserted into the second metacarpal bone. It bends the hand and forearm.

Pal'mate. [Lat. **Palma'tus**; from *pal'ma*, the "hand."] A term applied to certain compound leaves that are shaped like a hand; resembling a hand with the fingers spread. "*Pal'mate* (also named *digitate*) leaves are those in which the leaflets are all borne on the very tip of the leaf-stalk, as in the Lupine, Virginia Creeper, and Horse-chestnut."—(GRAY.) Some botanists use *palmate* to denote a simple leaf palmately divided into five segments or lobes, as the leaf of the maple.

Pal'māte. [Lat. **Pal'mas, a'tis.**] A combination of palmic acid with a base.

Palmately-Cleft. See PALMATIFID.

Pal'mate-lў-Com'pound. The same as DIGITATE.

Pal'mately-Lobed. [Lat. **Palmatiloba'tus**; from *palma'tus*, "palmate," and *loba'tus*, "lobed."] A term applied to palmately-veined leaves which are lobate.

Pal'mately-Part'ed. [Lat. **Palmatiparti'tus**; from *palma'tus*, "palmate," and *parti'tus*, "parted."] Parted as palmately-veined leaves the sinuses of which reach almost to the base.

Pal'mately-Veined. The same as RADIATED-VEINED, which see.

Pal-mat'ĭ-fid. [Lat. **Palmatif'idus**; from *palma'tus*, "palmate," and *fin'do*, to "cleave."] Palmately-cleft:—applied to simple leaves that are cleft in a palmate manner about half-way to the base.

Pal-mạ-tĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *palma'tus*, "palmate," and *flos*, a "flower."] A term applied to heads composed of flowers with palmated corollas.

Pal-mạ-tĭ-fo'lĭ-ous. [Lat. **Palmatifo'lius**; from *palma'tus*, "palmate," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having palmated leaves.

Pal-mat'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Palmatifor'mis**; from *palma'tus*, "palmate."] Having the form (or resemblance) of something palmate:—applied to radiated-veined simple leaves in which the ribs radiate from the top of the petiole.

Pal'mạ-tin. A name applied to a solid crystallizable fat occurring in the medullary sheaths of the nerves.

Palmatipartite. See PALMATELY-PARTED.

Pal-mat'ĭ-sect. [Lat. **Palmatisec'tus**; from *palma'tus*, "palmate," and *sec'tus*, "cut."] Palmately-divided:—applied to a palmately-veined leaf when the incisions reach to the base.

Palmatus.* See PALMATE.

Pal-met'to. A common name of several species of palms, especially the *Sabal palmetto*, a native of South Carolina, one of the few endogenous trees which are natives of the United States.

Pal-mic'o-lus.* [From the Lat. *pal'ma*, the "palm-tree," and *co'lo*, to "inhabit."] Growing on the palm-tree:—applied to plants.

Pal-mif'er-ous. [Lat. **Palmif'erus**; from *pal'ma*, a "palm-tree," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing palms:—applied to a plant, the *Eury'ale palmif'erum*, the disk of which has six rays like palms.

Pal-mĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* The same as PALMATIFOLIOUS, which see.

Pal-mĭ-for'mis.* Palmiform. The same as PALMATIFORM, which see.

Pal-mĭ-ner'vis,* Pal'mĭ-nerved. [From the Lat. *pal'ma*, a "palm," or "hand," and *ner'vus*, a "nerve."] A term sometimes applied to radiated-veined leaves; palminer'vate.

Pal'mĭ-ped. [Lat. **Pal'mipes, p'edis**; from *pal'ma*, a "palm," or "hand," and *pes*, a "foot."] Having palmated feet; web-footed:—applied to birds.

Pal-mip'e-dēs.* [The plural of PAL'MIPES, which see.] A name for an order of birds comprising aquatic birds that swim and are web-footed, as the swan, goose, pelican, and duck:—also called *Natato'res*.

Pal'mis-trў. [From the Lat. *pal'ma*, the "palm of the hand."] Cheiromancy; the art of divining or prognosticating by examining the lines or creases on the hand.

Pal-mit'ic Aç'id. A colorless solid, which crystallizes in small shining scales, is destitute of odor, and is insoluble in water, but freely soluble in alcohol. It occurs in palm oil, butter, beeswax, and in many other animal and vegetable oils.

Pal'mĭ-tin, or **Mon-o-pal'mĭ-tĭne.** A solid, crystalline fat which exists in palm oil, butter, and the medullary sheath. It is a glyceride of palmitic acid, and is saponifiable.

Pal'mu-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *pal'ma*, a "palm."] Literally, a "little hand," or "little palm:"—applied to the flat broad end of a rib, like the leaf of a palm; a pal'mule. Also the *Dactylus*, or Date.

Pal-mu-la'tus.* [From the Lat. *pal'mula.*] Having palmules.

Palm'-Veined. Having the principal veins radiating from a common point.

Palmyra Palm. See BORASSUS FLABELLIFORMIS.

Palo de Vaca, pä'lo dā vä'kä. "Cow-Tree." The Spanish name of the *Galactoden'dron u'tile*, a tree which produces an agreeable and nutritious milky sap called *vegetable milk*. It is a native of Venezuela.

Pal-pa'lis,* Pal-pa'tus.* [From the Lat. *pal'pus*, a "feeler."] Having *palpi;* pal'pal; pal'pate.

Pal-pā'tion. [Lat. **Palpa'tio, o'nis;** from *pal'po, palpa'tum*, to "handle gently," to "feel."] Examination by the hand, or by touch. See EXPLORATION.

Pal'pe-bra,* plural **Pal'pe-bræ.** (Fr. *Paupière*, pō'pe-aiR'.) The eyelid.

Pal'pe-bræ,* gen. **Pal-pe-bra'rum,** the plural of PALPEBRA, which see.

Pal'pe-bral. [Lat. **Palpebra'lis.**] Belonging to the eyelid.

Pal'pe-brate. [Lat. **Palpebra'tus;** from *pal'pebra*, the "eyelid."] Having palpebræ:—applied to animals.

Pal'pi,* gen. **Pal-po'rum,** the plural of PALPUS, which see.

Pal-pif'er-ous. [Lat. **Palpif'erus;** from *pal'pus*, a "feeler," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or having *palpi:*—applied to certain insects.

Pal'pĭ-form. [Lat. **Palpifor'mis;** from *pal'pus*, a "feeler."] Having the form of a *palpus*.

Pal-pĭg'er-us.* [From the Lat. *pal'pus*, a "feeler," and *ge'ro*, to "bear."] The same as PALPIFEROUS, which see.

Pal-pĭ-tā'tion. [Lat. **Palpita'tio, o'nis;** from *pal'pito, palpita'tum*, to "throb."] Convulsive motion of a part:—applied especially to the rapid action of the heart. A genus of the order *Spasmi*, class *Neuroses*, of Cullen's nosology.

Pal'pus,* plural **Pal'pi.** [From the Lat. *pal'po*, to "feel," or "touch."] A feeler:—applied to the articulated filaments attached to the jaws or lower lip of certain *Crustaceæ*, *Arachnides*, and *Insecta*, apparently employed by the animal in recognizing its food. The *palpus* must not be confounded with the *antenna*, also termed a feeler. See ANTENNA.

Palsy. See PARALYSIS.

Pâl'sy, Lead. The popular name for paralysis resulting from the poisonous influence of lead.

Pal'sy, Mer-cu'rĭ-al. Paralysis caused by the poison of mercury:—sometimes called the *shaking palsy*.

Pa-lu'dal, or **Pa-lus'tral.** [From the Lat. *pa'lus, palu'dis*, a "marsh."] Of, or belonging to, a marsh:—a term used in connection with malarial or marsh fevers.

Pa-lu-dic'o-lus.* [From the Lat. *pa'lus, palu'dis*, a "marsh," or "stagnant water," and *co'lo*, to "inhabit."] Growing or living on the margins of ponds in marshy grounds:—applied to plants and birds.

Pa-lu'dose. [Lat. **Paludo'sus;** from *pa'lus*, a "marsh," or "stagnant water."] Marshy, or fenny; growing or living in marshes:—applied to plants.

Pa-lus'trĭne. [From the same.] The same as PALUDOSE, which see.

Pa-lus'tris.* Growing in marshy places:—applied to many plants.

Pam-pin'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Pampinifor'mis;** from *pam'pinus*, a "tender shoot," or "tendril of a vine."] Having the appearance of a tendril or leaf of a vine:—applied in Anatomy to the *plexus pampiniformis*.

Pan-a-çe'a.* [Gr. *πανάκεια*; from *πᾶς*, "all," and *ἀκέομαι*, to "cure."] A pretended remedy for every disease.

Panacea Lapsorum.* See ARNICA MONTANA.

Pa-nā'do, or **Pa-nā'da.** [From the Lat. *pa'nis*, "bread."] Bread boiled in water to a pulpy consistence.

Pa'nax.* Ginseng. A genus of plants of the order *Araliaceæ*, comprising many species of herbs, shrubs, or trees, natives of Asia and North America. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the root of the *Pa'nax quinquefo'lium*, or *Ara'lia quinquefo'lia*, a native of the United States. It is an aromatic stimulant, and is prized by the Chinese for its supposed power of increasing virility.

Pa'nax Schin'seng.* A plant, a native of Chinese Tartary, the root of which is highly esteemed by Chinese physicians, who affirm that it is able to restore the exhausted animal powers and to make old persons young.

Pan-cra'tĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *πᾶς*, "all," and *κράτος*, "power:"—so named without any obvious reason.] A genus of bulbous plants of the order *Amaryllidaceæ*, natives of Arabia, Barbary, Syria, Europe, and the Southern United States. Some of them are cultivated for ornament.

Pancra'tium Ma-rit'ĭ-mum.* A bulbous plant, a native of Europe, bearing handsome and fragrant white flowers. It has medical properties resembling those of squill. It grows wild in the Southern United States, near the sea-coast.

Pancra'tium Ro-ta'tum,* or **Pancra'tium Mex-ĭ-ca'num.*** A bulbous plant, a native of the Southern United States. It is cultivated for the beauty of its large and fragrant flowers.

Pan'cre-as, a'tis.* [From the Gr. *πᾶς, παντός*, "all," and *κρέας*, "flesh."] A long, flat, glandular viscus in the epigastric region, somewhat resembling a dog's tongue. The sweetbread in the lower animals.

Pan-cre-a-tăl'gĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *πάγκρεας*, the "pancreas," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the pancreas; pan'creatalgy.

Pan-cre-at'ic. [Lat. **Pancreat'icus.**] Belonging to the pancreas.

Pancreat'ic Duct. The duct formed by the union of the numerous excretory ducts proceeding from the lobules of the pancreas.

Pancreat'ic Juice. The peculiar fluid secreted by the pancreas.

Pan'cre-a-tin. [From the Lat. *pan'creas, pancre'atis.*] A natural ferment obtained from pancreatic juice, having power to convert starch into sugar.

Pan-cre-a-ti'tis, i*dis.* [From the Lat. *pan'creas.*] Inflammation of the pancreas.

Pan'cre-a-toid. [From the Lat. *pan'creas*, and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] The name of a tumor resembling the pancreas in consistence.

Pan-cre-a-ton'cus.* [From the Gr. *πάγκρεας*, and *ὄγκος*, a "tumor."] A hard tumor of the pancreas.

Pandanaceæ,* pan-da-na'she-ē. [From *Pan'danus*, one of the genera.] A natural order of endogenous trees or shrubs, found in tropical regions. It includes the *Carludovi'ca*, from the leaves of which Panama hats are made.

Pan'da-nus.* Screw Pine. A genus of trees or bushes of the order *Pandanaceæ*, comprising numerous species, remarkable for their aerial roots. Some of them are cultivated for ornament. They abound mostly in the vicinity of the sea, and sometimes cover large tracts of land with an almost impenetrable mass of vegetation.

Pan-de'mĭ-a* [from the Gr. *πᾶς*, "all," and *δῆμος*, the "people"], or **Pan-dem'ic.** A disease which affects the people of a country generally. See EPIDEMIC.

Pan-dem'ic. [Lat. **Pandem'icus**; from the same.] Nearly the same as EPIDEMIC. *Pandemic* is applied to epidemic diseases which affect groups of several countries or the world generally.

Pan-dic-u-lā'tion. [Lat. **Pandicula'tio, o'nis**; from *pandic'ulor, pandicula'tus*, to "stretch," to "yawn."] The act of yawning or gaping. It is one of the physiological expressions of fatigue.

Pan-do're-a Jas-mĭ-no-i'dēs.* A synonyme for the *Tecoma Jasminoides*, which see.

Pandurate. See PANDURIFORM.

Pan-du'rĭ-form, or **Pan'du-rate.** [Lat. **Panduri'formis**; from *pandu'ra*, a "musical instrument," a "violin." ?] Resembling a violin; fiddle-shaped:—applied to parts of plants.

Pangiaceæ,* pan-je-a'she-ē. [From *Pan'gium*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of exogenous trees, found in the hotter parts of India. They are all poisonous. This order, which some botanists consider a sub-order of the *Papayaceæ* or *Bixaceæ*, comprises only four genera,—*Bergamia*, *Gynocardia*, *Hydnocarpus*, and *Pangium*.

Pan'ĭ-cle. [Lat. **Panic'ula**; diminutive of *pa'nus*, the "woof wound on the quill in the shuttle."] A form of inflorescence; a raceme the branches of which bear each more than one flower; a loose, irregular, compound raceme, as in the oat.

Pan'ĭ-cled. The same as PANICULATE:—applied to flowers.

Pa-nic'u-late. [Lat. **Panicula'tus.**] Having panicles; arranged in panicles or like a panicle.

Pa-nic-u-lĭ-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *panic'ula*, a "panicle."] Having the form of a panicle.

Pan'ĭ-cum.* A large genus of the order *Gramineæ*, comprising many species, natives of Brazil, India, the United States, etc. Some of them are used for fodder.

Pan'icum I-tal'ĭ-cum.* A synonyme for the *Setaria Italica* (Italian Millet).

Pan'icum Mil-ĭ-a'ce-um.* The systematic name of the common Millet. Its seeds afford nutritious food.

Pan-ĭ-dro'sis.* [From the Gr. *πᾶς*, "all," or "universal," and *ἱδρώς*, "sweat."] A term applied to a perspiration covering the whole body.

Pa'nis.* (Fr. *Pain*, pĂN.) A Latin term signifying "bread." It occurs in the following phrases: *pa'nis tritic'eus*, "wheaten bread;" *mi'ca pa'nis*, a "crumb of bread;" *pa'nis tos'tus*, "toasted bread," for making toast-water; *pa'nis furfura'ceus*, "bran bread;" *pa'nis biscoc'tus* (*i.e.*, "twice-baked"), "biscuit;" *pa'nis nau'ticus*, "sea-bread or sea-biscuit."

Pa-niv'or-ous. [From the Lat. *pa'nis*, "bread," and *vo'ro*, to "devour."] Feeding or subsisting on bread.

Pan-nic'u-lus.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *pan'nus*, "cloth."] A pan'nicule. Originally, a "small cloth," or "piece of cloth:"—usually applied to a membrane or covering, but sometimes to a disease of the eye. See PANNUS.

Pannic'ulus Ad-ĭ-po'sus.* Adipose membrane.

Pannic'ulus Cor'dis.* "Covering of the Heart." See PERICARDIUM.

Pan'nĭ-form. [Lat. **Pannifor'mis**; from *pan'nus*, "cloth," and *for'ma*, a "form."] A term applied to parts of a spongy thick substance, as certain lichens.

Pan'nose. [From the Lat. *pan'nus*, "cloth."] Having the texture of coarse cloth:—applied to certain plants.

Pan'nus,* or **Pan'num.*** [From the Gr. *πῆνος*, a "web of cloth."] Literally, a "cloth" or "rag." A term sometimes applied to an irregular mark on the skin; also to a thick membranous and vascular excrescence stretching over the cornea. When this growth is very vascular and opaque, it is termed *pannus crassus* ("thick or coarse web"); when the vessels are few, it is called *pannus tenuis* ("thin web"). *Pannus* is applied also to a tent for a wound, or a soft rag for covering a wound.

Pan'nus Ves-ĭ-ca-to'rĭ-us.* "Blistering Cloth." Prepared by digesting powder of cantharides in sulphuric ether, evaporating, and spreading the oily mass which remains, melted with twice its weight of wax, on cloth prepared with waxed plaster.

Pan-o-pho'bĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *πᾶς*, *πᾶν*, "all," "every," and *φόβος*, "fear."] A form of *melancholia* in which there is an indefinable fear of impending evil; a vague apprehension that

evil may come to the patient from anything or everything about him.

Pan-o-ra'ma.* [From the Gr. *πᾶν*, "all," and *ὅραμα*, "view."] A picture representing a complete view of a scene; a painting disposed as if it were the concave side of a whole or half cylinder, in order to present the full effect of a landscape.

Pansement, pŏNs'mŏN'. The French term for the act of dressing a wound, sore, etc.

Pan-sper'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *πᾶς*, "all," "universal," and *σπέρμα*, a "seed."] (Fr. *Panspermie*, pŏN'spĕR'mē'.) A term applied to the theory that the ovules or sporules of countless beings are diffused everywhere, ready to be developed when all circumstances are favorable.

Pan'sy. (Fr. *Pensée*, pŏN'sā'.) The popular name of the *Viola tricolor*.

Pan-ta-mor'phĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *πᾶς*, *παντός*, "all," and *ἀμορφία*, "shapelessness."] Complete deformity.

Pan-ta-mor'phĭ-cus.* Belonging to pantamorphia; pantamorphic.

Pan-ta-nen-çe-pha'lĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *πᾶς*, "all," and the Lat. *anencepha'lia*, a "deficiency of brain."] Total absence of brain in a monster-fœtus.

Pan-ta-tro'phĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *πᾶς*, "all," and *ἀτροφία*, "want of nourishment."] Complete innutrition.

Pan-tat'ro-phus.* [From the Gr. *πᾶς*, "all," and *ἄτροφος*, "without nourishment."] Totally without nutrition.

Pan'to-graph. [From the Gr. *πᾶν*, "all," and *γράφω*, to "write" or "trace."] An instrument used in copying maps or other drawings, either on the same or another scale.

Pan-zo-o'tĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *πᾶς*, "all," and *ζῶον*, an "animal."] See EPIZOOTY.

Pa-pa'ver, er*is.* (Fr. *Pavot*, pȧ'vo'.) The Poppy. A Linnæan genus of the class *Polyandria*, natural order *Papaveraceæ*. It comprises many species of herbs, mostly natives of Europe and temperate Asia. They have a milky juice. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the capsules of the *Papaver somniferum*.

Papa'ver Al'bum.* Another name for the *Papaver somniferum*.

Papa'ver Er-rat'ĭ-cum.* Another name for the *Papaver Rhœas*.

Papa'ver Rhœ'as.* The Red Corn Poppy. The juice possesses narcotic properties; but it is little used as a medicine.

Papa'ver Som-nif'er-um.* The White Poppy, from which opium is obtained. It is supposed to be a native of the Levant, but is now widely distributed. It is cultivated in India, Persia, Asia Minor, Egypt, etc.

Papaveraceæ,* pa-pav-e-ra'she-ē. A natural order of polypetalous exogenous plants, nearly two-thirds of which are natives of Europe. They are all herbaceous (with a single exception) and have a milky or colored acrid juice. They are generally narcotic. The order includes the *Papa'ver* (Poppy), *Argemo'ne*, *Sanguina'ria*, (Bloodroot), and *Eschscholtzia*. Opium is the inspissated juice of the *Papa'ver somnif'erum*.

Pa-pav-er-ā'ceous. [Lat. **Papavera'ceus**; from *papa'ver*, a "poppy."] Resembling the poppy:—applied to an order of plants. See PAPAVERACEÆ.

Pa-pav'er-āte. [Lat. **Papav'eras, a'tis.**] A combination of papaveric acid with a base. The same as MECONATE.

Pa-pav'er-in. [Lat. **Papaveri'na**; from *papa'ver*, a "poppy."] A base or alkaloid discovered in opium. It is in the form of white prismatic crystals insoluble in water but soluble in hot alcohol.

Pa-paw'. The *Car'ica Papa'ya*, a tree with a milky juice containing fibrin and nitrogenous substances in such abundance that the juice bears a remarkable resemblance to animal matter.—(HOBLYN.) It is a native of South America, bears an edible fruit, and is extensively cultivated. The juice and seed are considered to possess anthelmintic properties. The *Asimina triloba*, a native of the United States, is also called Papaw. Its fruit is edible.

Papayaceæ,* pa-pa-ya'she-ē. A natural order of monopetalous exogenous trees and shrubs, natives of tropical and temperate regions. It includes the *Car'ica Papa'ya* (Papaw), the fruit of which is eatable when cooked and is used as a vermifuge, and the *Modecca*.

Paper Mulberry. See BROUSSONETIA.

Pa'per-y. In Botany, having about the consistence of letter-paper; chartaceous.

Pa'phĭ-a Vit-ĭ-en'sis.* A shrub of the order *Ericaceæ*, a native of the Feejee (or Viti) Islands. It bears beautiful red flowers.

Pa-pil-ĭ-o-na'ce-æ.* [See next article.] A sub-order of the order *Leguminosæ*, comprising those plants which have papilionaceous flowers with the petals imbricated in æstivation, a gamosepalous calyx, and ten diadelphous or monadelphous stamens.

Pa-pil-ĭ-o-nā'ceous. [Lat. **Papiliona'ceus**; from *papil'io*, a "butterfly."] Resembling a butterfly, as the flowers of leguminous plants:—applied to a form of polypetalous corolla with five dissimilar petals, as in the pea.

Pa-pil'la,* plural **Pa-pil'læ.** [From the Lat. *pap'ula*, a "pimple."] Originally, a "pimple:"—usually applied to the minute eminences on various surfaces of the body, consisting of the terminations of nerves with their accompanying vessels, as the *papillæ* of the tongue. In Botany, a nipple-shaped protuberance, or a soft oblong gland.

Pa-pil'læ,* gen. **Pap-il-la'rum**, the plural of PAPILLA, which see.

Papil'læ Cir-cum-val-la'tæ.* A name applied to a remarkable group of papillæ situated on the dorsum of the tongue, near its root, and forming a row on each side which meets its fellow at the middle line, like the two branches of the letter A. They resemble cones attached by the apex to the bottom of a cup-shaped depression, and are hence named *calyciformes*. This cup-shaped cavity forms a kind of fossa around the

papillæ, and hence they are called *circumvallatæ* (*i.e.*, "fortified around").

Papil'læ Med-ul-la'rēs.* "Medullary Papillæ." Small eminences on the *medulla oblongata*.

Papil'læ Re'nis.* "Papillæ of the Kidney." A term applied to the apices of the *tubuli uriniferi* of the kidney, arranged into eight or ten conical fasciculi:—called also *Papillary Caruncles*.

Pap'il-la-rў. [Lat. **Papilla'ris**; from *papil'la*.] Belonging to the nipple. Having papillæ:—applied to muscles, tumors, etc.

Pap'illary Ca-run'cles. A name for the *papillæ renis*.

Pap'il-late [Lat. **Papilla'tus**; from *papil'la*]. In Botany, bearing small, soft projections; covered with papillæ. The same as PAPILLOSE.

Pap-il-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Papillif'erus**; from *papil'la*, and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing papillæ:—applied to certain plants.

Pa-pil'lĭ-form. [Lat. **Papillifor'mis**; from *papil'la*.] Resembling a papilla:—applied to certain *Entozoa*.

Pap-il-lo'ma,* plural **Pap-il-lom'a-ta.** [From the same.] The name of a tumor arising on the skin, or on the surface of the body, from a morbid transformation of the papillæ. The *wart* is an example of this kind.

Pap-il-lose'. [Lat. **Papillo'sus**; from the same.] The same as PAPILLATE.

Pap'pe-a Ca-pen'sis.* A small tree of the order *Sapindaceæ*, a native of South Africa. It bears a fruit called Wild Plum, from the seed of which a cathartic oil is obtained. A vinous beverage and good vinegar are prepared from its pulp.

Pap-pif'er-us.* [From the Lat. *pap'pus*, "down," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing, or having, down, pappus, or hair; pappif'erous:—applied to certain seeds.

Pap'pĭ-form. [Lat. **Pappifor'mis**; from *pap'pus*, "down," and *for'ma*, "form."] Resembling a pappus:—applied to parts of plants.

Pappoose Root. See CAULOPHYLLUM.

Pap-pose'. [Lat. **Pappo'sus**; from the Lat. *pap'pus*, "down."] Having a pappus; downy.

Pap'pus.* [Gr. *πάππος*, "down" of thistles, etc.] The first downy beard on the cheek or chin. Also a tuft of hairs attached to the seed of the dandelion, thistle, etc. The term is applied to the hairs, scales, chaff, etc., which crown the akene of the *Compositæ*, and which take the place of the calyx.

Pap'u-la,* plural **Pap'u-læ.** [Diminutive of *pa'pa*, a "teat."] A pimple; a round protuberance, soft and full of an aqueous fluid, formed by a little pocket of the epidermis; a small, acuminated, inflamed elevation of the skin; a wheal. In the plural, an order of Willan's arrangement of skin-diseases. In Botany, the same as PAPILLA.

Pap-u-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Papulif'erus**; from *pap'ula*, a "pimple," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or having papulæ.

Pap'u-lous, or **Pap'u-lose.** [Lat. **Papulo'sus**; from *pap'ula*, a "pimple."] Pertaining to pimples; covered with pimples. In Botany, covered with papulæ; the same as PAPILLOSE.

Pap-ў-rā'ceous. [Lat. **Papyra'ceus**; from *Papy'rus*, an Egyptian plant; also "paper."] Resembling papyrus or paper; having some analogy to paper in thickness and consistence:—applied to many shells of Mollusks, and to parts of plants.

Pa-py'ri,* the plural of PAPYRUS. The name given to the written scrolls made of the papyrus, found in Egypt, Herculaneum, etc.

Pa-py'rus,* plural **Pa-py'ri.** The *Papyrus antiquorum*, or *Cype'rus Papy'rus*. A cyperaceous plant, whose soft, cellular flower-stem afforded the most ancient material of which paper was made. It was abundant in the valley of the Nile. See PAPYRI.

Par Nervo'rum.* "Pair of Nerves." See PARIA NERVORUM.

Par No'num.* "Ninth Pair." An encephalic nerve which sends filaments to the pharynx and portions of the neck, but especially to the tongue, whence it has been variously termed the *lingual*, *gustatory*, and *hypoglossal* nerve. See NERVES, CRANIAL.

Par Octavum.* See PNEUMOGASTRIC.

Par Primum.* See OLFACTORY NERVES.

Par Quartum.* See PATHETIC.

Par Quintum.* See TRIGEMINI.

Par Se-cun'dum.* The optic nerve. See NERVES, CRANIAL.

Par Septimum.* See SEVENTH PAIR.

Par Sextum.* See SIXTH PAIR.

Par Tertium.* See MOTORES OCULORUM.

Par Va'gum.* The "Wandering Pair." A name of the eighth pair of nerves. See PNEUMOGASTRIC.

Pa'ra (*παρά*). A Greek preposition, signifying "from or by the side of," "near," "beyond," "against." When combined with other words, it often signifies "amiss," or "wrong."

Păr-a-blas'ta.* [From the Gr. *παρά*, "beside," "from the side of," and *βλάστη*, an "offshoot."] A sucker or offshoot. Also disease with anatomical conversion or alteration; a parablast.

Păr-a-blep'sis.* [From the Gr. *παρά*, "amiss," and *βλεψίς*, a "looking," "vision."] False vision.

Pa-rab'o-la.* [Gr. *παραβολή*; from *παραβάλλω*, to "throw beside," to "place side by side."] One of the conic sections, formed by the intersection of a cone with a plane parallel to one of its sides. It is the curve which would be described by a projectile in a vacuum.

Păr-a-bol'ĭ-cal. [From the Lat. *parab'ola*.] In Botany, ovate; very obtuse; contracted below the point.

Păr-a-bўs'ma, *atis.* [From the Gr. *παραβύω*, to "stuff."] Turgescence of a part.

Păr-a-bўs'tĭ-a.* [From the same.] A stuffing in or insertion.

Păr-a-çen-te'sis.* [From the Gr. *παρακεντέω*, to "pierce at the side."] The operation of

tapping the thorax, abdomen, or any cavity to draw off fluid or gas. The term is usually confined to operations on the peritoneum, pleura, pericardium, and cranial cavity. Most of these are now performed with the aspirator.

Păr-ą-co-rol'la.* [From the Gr. *παρά*, "near," and the Lat. *corol'la.*] Any appendage of a corolla.

Păr-ą-cu'sis.* [From the Gr. *παρά*, "amiss," "wrong," and *ἀκούω*, to "hear."] Depraved or defective hearing. A genus of the order *Dysæsthesiæ*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Paracu'sis I-maġ-ĭ-na'rĭ-ą.* The hearing of imaginary sounds, not existing without, but excited within, the ear.

Paracu'sis Im-per-fec'ta.* Deafness, or inability to hear sounds as usual.

Păr-ą-çy-e'sis.* [From the Gr. *παρά*, "amiss," and *κύησις*, "pregnancy."] Preternatural or morbid pregnancy.

Păr-æs-the'sĭ-ą,* or **Păr-æs-the'sis.*** [From the Gr. *παρά*, "amiss," "wrong," and *αἴσθησις*, "sensation."] Morbid or depraved sensation.

Păr-æs-the'sis,* or **Păr-es-the'sis.*** [From the Gr. *παρά*, "amiss," and *αἴσθησις*, "perception," "sensibility."] Congenital imperfection of the organs of sense; also perversion of sensibility.

Păr'af-fin, or **Păr'af-fĭne.** [Lat. **Paraffi'na**; from *pa'rum*, "little," and *affi'nis*, "related," or "inclined to unite."] A white, waxy, crystalline substance, without taste or smell, obtained from petroleum, wood-tar, and other materials. It is solid at the common temperatures, is soluble in alcohol, chloroform, benzol, and ether, but resists the action of acids, alkalies, etc. It is composed of carbon and hydrogen, and is a simple hydrocarbon. It receives its name from its slight affinity for other substances. It is used for making candles, and for various other purposes for which wax is employed.

Păr-ą-geū'sis,* or **Par-ą-geū'sĭ-ą.*** [From the Gr. *παρά*, "amiss," and *γεύω*, to "taste."] Morbid or depraved taste.

Păr-ą-glo'bin, or **Păr-ą-glob'u-lin.** A hypothetical substance concerned in the formation of fibrin.

Păr-ą-guay' Tea. The product of the *Ilex Paraguayen'sis*, a plant growing in South America. The leaves have a balsamic odor and a bitter taste, which is disagreeable to those unaccustomed to it. They are said to contain a principle identical with the caffein of coffee and tea. This tea is an important article of commerce.

Păr-ăl-ġe'sĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *παρά*, "against," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] A term denoting the abolition of pain; anæsthesia.

Păr'al-lax. [Lat. **Parallax'is**; from the Gr. *παράλλαξις*, a "change," a "difference."] Literally, a "change." A change of place, or of aspect. The term is used to denote the difference between the apparent place of a celestial body and its true place, or that in which it would be seen if the observer were placed at the centre to which the motion is referred.—(BRANDE.)

Păr'al-lel. [Lat. **Paralle'lus**; from the Gr. *παρά*, "beside," and *ἀλλήλων*, "each other."] Having the same direction, and equally distant from each other in all their extent, as parallel lines.

Păr-ąl-lel-ĭ-ner'vis,* **Păr-ąl-lel-ĭ-ner'vĭ-us,*** or **Păr-ąl-lel'ĭ-nerved.** [From the Lat. *paralle'lus*, "parallel," and *ner'vus*, a "nerve."] A term applied to leaves of which the nerves are parallel, or nearly so, as in all endogenous plants, and to leaves having straight lateral ribs, as in *Alnus glutinosa.*

Păr-ąl-lel'o-gram. [Lat. **Parallelogram'ma**; from the Gr. *παράλληλος*, "equally distant," and *γραμμή*, a "line."] Any quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides are parallel.

Par'allel-Veined. [Lat. **Paralleliveno'sus**; from *paralle'lus*, "parallel," and *ve'na*, a "vein."] A term applied to leaves which are marked by parallel veins running from the base to the apex. Such leaves are characteristic of endogenous plants. The term is applied also to leaves having parallel veins extending from the midrib to the margin.

Paralysé. See PARALYTIC.

Paralysie. See PARALYSIS.

Pą-ral'ў-sis.* [From the Gr. *παραλύω*, to "loosen," also to "disable."] (Fr. *Paralysie*, pą'rą'le'zė'.) Palsy. A disease characterized by loss or great diminution of the power of voluntary motion, affecting any part of the body. A genus of the order *Comata*, class *Neuroses*, of Cullen's nosology. Loss of the power of voluntarily exciting the contraction of one or more muscles is the essential condition in all forms of motor paralysis, to which the term *paralysis* ought to be limited.

Paral'ysis Aġ'ĭ-tans.* The "shaking palsy." A disease of advanced life, progressive in its course, and characterized mainly by tremors of the limbs, rigidity of muscles, and a tendency in walking to loss of equilibrium.

Paral'ysis, Bell's. A paralysis of the face, caused by an injury of the *portio dura* (nerve), first investigated by Sir Charles Bell.

Paral'ysis Hem-ĭ-pleġ'ĭ-ca.* Palsy of one half or side of the body. See HEMIPLEGIA.

Paral'ysis of the In-sane'. A form of paralysis combined with insanity, supposed to increase as the mental powers diminish.

Paral'ysis Păr-ą-pleġ'ĭ-ca.* Palsy of one half (usually the lower part) of the body. See PARAPLEGIA.

Paral'ysis Partia'lis* (par-she-a'lis). "Partial Paralysis." Palsy of some particular muscle or nerve.

Paral'ysis Ven-e-na'ta.* Palsy from the effects of some poison.

Păr-ą-lўt'ic. [Lat. **Paralyt'icus**; Fr. *Paralysé*, pą'rą'lė'zą', or *Paralytique*, pą'rą'lė'tėk'.] Belonging to paralysis, or affected with paralysis.

Păr'a-lўzed. The same as PARALYTIC.

Păr-ą-me'nĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *παρά*, "amiss," and *μῆνες*, the "menses."] Disordered menstruation.

Păr-ą-me-tri'tis.* [From the Gr. *παρά*, "near," "by the side of," and *μήτρα*, the "uterus."] Inflammation of the tissues in the immediate vicinity of the uterus.

Păr-ą-mor'phĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *παρά*, "amiss," and *μορφή*, "form."] Morbid structure: —applied to organic diseases.

Paramor'phia,* Păr-ą-mor'phine, or **The'ba-ĭne.** An alkaloid or principle which resembles morphia in composition, and was discovered in the precipitate thrown down from an infusion of opium treated with milk of lime. It is soluble in alcohol and chloroform. It is the most poisonous of the alkaloids of opium.

Păr-ą-ne-phri'tis, *idis.** [From the Lat. *paran'ephrus.*] Inflammation of the suprarenal capsules.

Pa-ran'e-phrus.* [From the Gr. *παρά*, "beside," or "near," and *νεφρός*, the "kidney."] A name for the suprarenal capsule.

Păr-ą-pep'tone. A substance obtained from an acid solution of peptone by precipitation.

Păr-ą-pet'ą-lum.* Any appendage of a corolla consisting of several pieces; or a part resembling a petal, as an abortive stamen.

Păr-ą-phi-mo'sis.* [From the Gr. *παρά*, "amiss," and *φιμόω*, to "bridle."] A disorder in which the prepuce is constricted behind the *glans penis* and cannot be drawn forward.

Păr-ą-phi-mot'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to paraphimosis.

Păr-ą-pho'nĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *παρά*, "amiss," or "wrong," and *φωνή*, the "voice."] Change or alteration of the voice; bad voice. A genus of the order *Dyscinesiæ* of Cullen's nosology.

Păr-ą-phyl'lĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *παρά*, "near," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] A term applied to stipules.

Păr-ą-plas'tic. [From the Gr. *παρά*, "against," and *πλαστική*, the "formative power."] A term applied to depraved formative power as exhibited in carcinoma, melanosis, etc.

Păr-ą-plec'tĭ-cus,* or **Păr-ą-plec'tus.*** [From the Gr. *παρά*, "amiss," and *πλήσσω*, to "strike."] Paraplectic; stricken on one side; paralyzed. Also frenzy-stricken.

Păr-ą-ple'ġĭ-ą.* [Gr. *παραπλήγια*, a "benumbing of parts;" from *παρά*, "amiss," "wrong," and *πμήσσω*, to "strike."] (Fr. *Paraplégie*, pȧ'rȧ'plȧ'zhē'.) A paralytic stroke affecting the lower half of the body. Paralysis of the lower extremities, usually associated with paralysis of the lower part of the trunk, bladder, and rectum: —also termed *Paralysis paraplegica.*

Păr-ą-pleġ'ic. [Lat. **Parapleġ'icus.**] Belonging to paraplegia.

Păr-ą-poph'ў-sis,* plural **Par-ą-poph'ў-sēs.** [From the Gr. *παρά*, "near," "beside," and *ἀποφύω*, to "grow from."] A term applied by Owen to the homologues of the lower transverse process of a vertebra.

Pa-rap'sis.* [From the Gr. *παρά*, "amiss," or "wrong," and *ἁψις*, "touch."] A generic term applied by Dr. Good to the various forms of morbid or defective sense of touch.

Păr-ą-se-le'nĭ-ą,* or **Păr-ą-se-le'ne.*** [From the Gr. *παρά*, "beside," and *σελήνη*, the "moon."] A luminous phenomenon consisting in the appearance of one or more images of the moon. Compare PARHELION.

Păr'ą-sīte. [Lat. **Parasi'ta**; Gr. *παράσιτος*, "one who lives at another's expense."] A vegetable or animal that draws its sustenance from others,—the one living on or in the bodies of other animals, the other fixing its roots into other plants, as the Dodder. An animal or plant that nourishes a parasite is called its *host.* See ENTOZOON.

Par-ą-sit'ic, or **Păr-ą-sit'ĭ-cal.** [Lat. **Parasit'icus**; from *parasi'tus*, a "sponger," or "parasite."] (Fr. *Parasitaire*, pȧ'rȧ'zē'tȇR'.) Belonging to a parasite; living as a parasite at the expense of another. The term is applied by some writers to insects which infest plants. Diseases induced by parasites, whether animal or vegetable, are called *parasitic diseases.* Multitudes of *fungi* infest plants, live on their juices, and produce mildew and decay.

Păr-ą-sit'ĭ-çīde. [From the Eng. *parasite*, and the Lat. *cæ'do*, to "kill."] A term applied to remedies destructive of parasites.

Păr'ą-sĭ-toid. The same as PARASITIC.

Păr-ą-si'tus.* [Gr. *παράσιτος*, a "sponger," or "parasite."] A term applied in the plural neuter (*Parasi'ta*) to an order of insects, from their parasitical habits.

Păr-ą-spa'dĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *παρά*, "from the side," and *σπάω*, to "draw."] An opening of the urethra upon one side of the penis.

Pa-ras'ta-dus.* [From the Gr. *παραστάς*, a "series of pillars."] A term applied to the sterile filaments between petals and stamens.

Păr-as-ta-ti'tis.* The same as PROSTATITIS, which see.

Păr-ą-ste'mon, on*is.** [From the Gr. *παρά*, "amiss," and *στήμων*, a "stamen."] An altered, sterile, or abortive stamen.

Păr-ą-sty'lus.* [From the Gr. *παρά*, "near," and *στῦλος*, a "pillar."] A term applied to parts of the flower which resemble pistils but do not fulfil their functions; a par'astyle.

Păr-ą-sўs'to-lē.* [From the Gr. *παρά*, "amiss," and *συστολή*, a "contracting."] An unusual or abnormal interval between the pulsations, or between the systole and diastole of the heart and arteries.

Pa-rat'o-mous. [Lat. **Parat'omus**; from the Gr. *παρά*, "beside," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] A term applied to the cleavage of minerals when the planes are parallel with those of the fundamental figure, or are inclined to the axis.

Parch'ment. [Lat. **Pergamen'ta**; Fr. *Parchemin*, pȧRsh'mȧN'.] The cleaned and dried skin of a calf, goat, sheep, or other animal, used as the material on which diplomas, deeds, and other important documents are written. A fine variety called *vellum* is the prepared (but not tanned) skin of a calf or goat.

Par-dan'thus Chi-nen'sis.* The Blackberry Lily, a plant of the order *Iridaceæ*, a native of China. It is cultivated for the beauty of its flowers, which are orange-colored spotted with crimson.

Pa-rec'ta-ma, a*tis*.* [From the Gr. *παρεκτείνω*, to "stretch out."] Excessive extension or distention.

Păr-ec-tam'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to parectama; parectamic.

Pa-rec'ta-sis.* [See PARECTAMA.] A stretching out; extension.

Păr-e-gor'ic. [Lat. **Paregor'icus**; from the Gr. *παρηγορέω*, to "encourage," to "soothe," to "assuage."] Mitigating or assuaging pain.

Paregor'ic E-lix'ir. The *Tinctura Opii Camphorata*:—also formerly applied to the *Tinctura Opii Ammoniata*.

Pareira, pâ-rā'râ, or **Parei'ra Bra'va.** (Sp.) The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) of the root of *Chondodendron tomentosum*. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, the root of *Cissampelos Pareira*.

Pareira Brava, pâ-rā'râ brâ'vâ. The Spanish name for the root of *Cissampelos Pareira*. The ordinary pareira of our markets is now recognized as being obtained from the *Chondodendron tomentosum*, a native of Brazil. It is said to be tonic and diuretic, and is used in chronic inflammation of the urinary passages.

Păr-en-çeph-a-li'tis, i*dis*.* [From the Lat. *parenceph'alis*, the "cerebellum."] Inflammation of the cerebellum.

Pa-ren'ĕhў-ma, a*tis*.* [From the Gr. *παρεγχέω*, to "pour in beside."] Originally applied to the mass of tissue lying between the vessels of any organ or part. This mass was supposed to be the result of an effusion of blood or other fluid. The term is now applied to the protoplasm or active elements of a tissue or organ; and morbid processes affecting the actual substance of an organ are hence called *parenchymatous*. In Botany, it denotes soft, cellular tissue, such as that which forms the green pulp of leaves and the outer bark of stems; cellular tissue which has a spheroidal, not tubular, form.

Pa-ren-ĕhў-mat'ic. [Lat. **Parenchymat'icus.**] Belonging to parenchyma.

Păr-en-ĕhўm-a-ti'tis, i*dis*.* [From the Lat. *paren'chyma*.] Inflammation of the parenchyma.

Păr-en-ĕhўm'a-tous. [Lat. **Parenchym'atus**, or **Parenchymato'sus**; from the same.] A term applied to parts or organs formed of parenchyma.

Pa-ren-ĕhўm-ep-a-ti'tis, i*dis*.* [From the Lat. *paren'chyma*, and *hepati'tis*, "inflammation of the liver."] Parenchymatous inflammation of the liver.

Pa-rep-ĭ-thym'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *παρά*, "amiss," and *ἐπιθυμία*, a "longing."] Morbidly changed or depraved desires.

Păr'e-sis.* [From the Gr. *παρίημι*, to "relax."] The paralysis of a part from debility; a slight or imperfect paralysis of motion.

Paresthesis.* See PARÆSTHESIA.

Pa-ret'ic. Belonging to paresis.

Par-he'lĭ-on,* plural **Par-he'lĭ-a.** [From the Gr. *παρά*, "near," and *ἥλιος*, the "sun."] A mock-sun; a meteor consisting in the simultaneous appearance of one or more faint images of the sun. They are often tinted with prismatic colors.

Păr'ĭ-a Ner-vo'rum.* "Pairs of Nerves." An appellation especially applied to the cranial or encephalic nerves, of which there are reckoned nine pairs according to some anatomists, and twelve pairs according to others. The first pair is the olfactory, the second the optic, the third the oculo-motor, and so on. The *portio mollis* of the seventh pair is by some writers reckoned as the eighth pair; so the two portions of the pneumogastric, or eighth pair (proper), are considered as two pairs. In like manner, the accessory nerve of Willis, usually reckoned as belonging to the eighth pair, is counted as the eleventh; while the ninth pair (proper) becomes the twelfth. See NERVES, CRANIAL.

Pa'rĭ-ēs,* plural **Pa-ri'e-tēs.** The sides or walls of any cavity or organ are termed its *parietes*.

Pa-rī'e-tal. [Lat. **Parieta'lis**; from *pa'ries*, a "wall."] Belonging to the parietes or walls of any cavity, organ, etc. In Botany, attached to the wall or interior surface of an ovary:—applied to a placenta.

Pari'etal Bones. [Lat. **Os'sa Parieta'lia.**] The two quadrangular bones forming the transverse arch of the cranium.

Păr-ĭ-e-ta'rĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *pa'ries*, a "wall."] A genus of herbs of the order *Urticaceæ*. Their common name is Pellitory.

Parieta'ria Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'lis.* Wall Pellitory, a native of Europe, formerly used in medicine. It is diuretic and refrigerant.

Pa-ri'e-tēs,* gen. **Pa-ri'e-tum**, the plural of PARIES, which see. The inside walls of anything.

Păr'il-lĭne, Păr'il-lin, or **Smi'la-çin.** An alkaloid obtained from Sarsaparilla (*Smilax*), and supposed to be the active principle on which the virtues of that drug depend. It is a white, inodorous, crystalline substance, freely soluble in alcohol and in boiling water. It is almost insipid in a solid state, but bitter, acrid, and nauseous when dissolved in alcohol or water. Many physicians consider it inert.

Păr-ĭ-pen'nate, or **Păr-ĭ-pin'nate.** [Lat. **Paripenna'tus**; from *par*, "equal," and *pen'na*, a "feather" or "quill."] A term applied to a pinnate leaf which has an even number of leaflets and has none on the very apex of the petiole; equally-pinnate.

Paripinnate. See PARIPENNATE.

Păr'is Green, or **Schee'le's Green.** A name for the arsenite of copper, a pigment discovered by the Swedish chemist Scheele. It is of a rich and peculiar tint of green, and is used for coloring wall-paper, killing potato-bugs, and many other purposes. It is a deadly poison. Children have been fatally poisoned by chewing wall-paper colored by this paint.

Par'is Quad-rĭ-fo'lĭ-a.* Herb Paris, a plant of the order *Liliaceæ* or *Trilliaceæ*, a native of Europe. It is narcotic and emetic.

Păr-isth-mi'tis.* [From the Gr. *παρά*, "near," and *ἰσθμός*, the "fauces."] Inflammation about the throat. The *squincy*, or *squinancy*, of the old writers, and the quinsy, *cynanche*, or *angina*, of the moderns.

Pa-ri'tĭ-um E-la'tum.* Mountain Mahoe, a tree of the order *Malvaceæ*, a native of Cuba and Jamaica. It affords wood which is valuable for cabinet-furniture, and the beautiful lace-like inner bark called *Cuba bast*, which is used for tying bundles of genuine Havana cigars.

Park. (Fr. *Parc*, pärk.) An enclosure of pasture and woodland connected with a mansion or country residence, and appropriated to recreation, the support of deer, or the preservation of game. Also a piece of ground reserved and embellished for the pleasure and recreation of the public. Such parks are common appendages of the large cities of Europe and the United States.

Par-kin-so'nĭ-a A-cu-le-a'ta.* An ornamental, spiny shrub of the order *Leguminosæ*, a native of Mexico and South America. It is cultivated in many tropical countries for hedges. The Mexicans employ it as a febrifuge and sudorific.

Par-men-tĭ-e'ra Ce-rif'er-a.* The systematic name of the Candle-Tree, a tree of the order *Crescentiaceæ*. It is found in the Isthmus of Panama. It bears fruits which resemble wax candles and are said to be four feet long. These are used for feeding cattle.

Par-nas'sĭ-a.* [Named from Mount *Parnassus*, and called *Grass of Parnassus* by Dioscorides.] A genus of perennial herbs of the order *Saxifragaceæ* or *Droseraceæ*, comprising several species, natives of Europe and the United States. The *Parnassia Caroliniana* is a native of many of the Atlantic States. It bears handsome flowers.

Parnas'sia Pa-lus'tris.* An herbaceous plant, a native of Europe and Canada. It has handsome flowers. It is acrid, and has been used in medicine.

Păr-oc-çip'ĭ-tal. [Lat. **Paroccipita'lis**; from the Gr. *παρά*, "by the side of," or "near," and the Lat. *occipita'le* os, the "occipital bone."] A term proposed by Owen for the elements of the occipital segment of the cranium, below the supraoccipital.

Păr-o-dyn'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *παρά*, "amiss," or "wrong," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Morbid labor. The name of a genus in Good's nosology.

Pa-rom'pha-lo-çēle.* [From the Gr. *παρά*, "near," *ὀμφαλός*, the "navel," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] Hernia near the navel.

Păr-o-nĭr'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *παρά*, "amiss," and *ὄνειρος*, a "dream."] A generic term applied by Dr. Good to morbid dreams, including somnambulism, nocturnal pollution, etc.

Păr-o-nÿeh'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *παρά*, "near," and *ὄνυξ*, the "nail."] (Fr. *Onglade*, ôn'glăd'.) A collection of pus, or an abscess, in the fingers; the disease termed *whitlow*. The term was originally applied to a tumor situated near or under the nail.

Păr-o-nÿeh'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to paronychia.

Pa-rop'sis.* [From the Gr. *παρά*, "amiss," and *ὄψις*, "vision."] A generic term applied by Dr. Good to disorders of the sense of vision; false-seeing.

Păr-or-chid'ĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *παρά*, "amiss," and *ὄρχις*, a "testicle."] A term applied to any misplacement of one or both testicles,—as, for example, when one or both may not have descended from the abdomen.

Pa-ros'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *παρά*, "amiss," and *ὀσμή*, "smell."] Imperfection or perversion of the sense of smell.

Pa-ros'mis.* [From the Gr. *παρά*, "amiss," or "wrong," and *ὀσμή*, "smell."] Morbid or depraved smell. The name of a genus in Good's nosology.

Pa-ros'tĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *παρά*, "amiss," or "wrong," and *ὀστέον*, a "bone."] Defective ossification.

Parotia,* pa-ro'te-a. [From the Lat. *paro'tis*, the "parotid gland."] The same as PAROTITIS, which see.

Pa-rot'id. [Lat. **Parotide'us** or **Parotidæ'us**; from the Gr. *παρά*, "near," and *οὖς*, *ὠτός*, the "ear."] Situated near the ear:—applied to a gland.

Parot'id Duct. [Lat. **Ductus Parotide'us.**] See PAROTID GLAND.

Parot'id Gland. [Lat. **Glan'dula Parotide'a** (or **Parotidæ'a**) or **Paro'tis.**] The large, conglomerate, salivary gland under the ear. Its secretions are discharged through the parotid duct into the mouth, opposite the second superior molar tooth.

Parotide. See PAROTIS.

Parotidean Plexus. See PES ANSERINUS.

Pa-rot-ĭ-don'cus.* [From the Gr. *παρωτίς*, the "parotid gland," and *ὄγκος*, a "tumor."] Tumor or swelling of the parotid gland, commonly termed the *mumps*. See PAROTITIS.

Pa-rot-ĭ-do-seir'rhus.* [From the Gr. *παρωτίς*, the "parotid gland," and *σκίρρος*, an "induration."] Scirrhous hardening of one or both parotid glands.

Pa-ro'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *παρά*, "near," and *οὖς*, *ὠτός*, the "ear."] (Fr. *Parotide*, pă'ro'tĕd'.) The parotid gland, situated under the ear.

Păr-o-ti'tis, i*dis.* [From the Lat. *paro'tis*, the "parotid gland."] Inflammation of the parotid gland, popularly termed the *mumps*:—also called *Cynan'che parotide'a*.

Păr-o-va'rĭ-ŭm.* [From the Gr. *παρά*, "near," or "by the side of," and *ὠάριον*, "ovary."] A body in the female analogous to the epididymis in the male.

Păr'ox-ÿsm. [Lat. **Paroxys'mus**; from the Gr. *παροξύνω*, to "aggravate."] An evident increase of symptoms which after a certain time decline; a periodical fit or attack. This term is used to indicate the periodic attacks or fits which characterize certain diseases, such as ague, gout, and asthma. It is also used to designate the aggravation of certain symptoms, such as neuralgic pain and colic. Diseases characterized by these phenomena are called *paroxysmal diseases*.

Parsley. See APIUM PETROSELINUM.

Parsnip. See PASTINACA.

Part. aff. = *Par'tem affec'tam.** "The part affected."

Part. dolent. = *Par'tem dolen'tem.** "The part in pain."

Part. vic. = *Parti'tis vi¢'ibus.** "In divided doses."

Part'ed, or **Par'tite.** Separated or cleft into parts almost to the base :—applied to leaves, etc.

Par-the'nĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *παρθένος*, a "virgin."] A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*, natives of North and tropical America. The *Parthenium integrifolium*, a native of the Southern United States, is said to be antiperiodic.

Par'the-no-ġen'e-sis.* [From the Gr. *παρθένος*, a "virgin," and *γένω*, to "be born."] The successive production of procreating individuals from a single ovum. In Botany, the formation of a perfect seed without the agency of pollen.

Par'tial. [Lat. **Partia'lis**; from *pars*, a "part."] Comprising or affecting a part only; not total or general. In Botany, the term is applied to constituent parts of a compound whole or body. When applied to disease, this term may refer either to its extent or its degree. Thus, we speak of *partial paralysis*, *partial deafness*, etc.

Par'tial Pe-dun'cle. A branch of a peduncle. The same as PEDICEL.

Par'tial Pe'tĭ-ole. The stalk of a leaflet of a pinnate leaf.

Par'tial Um'bel. A part of a compound umbel; an umbellet.

Par'tĭ-cle. [Lat. **Partic'ula**; diminutive of *pars*, a "part."] An atom; a corpuscle; the minutest part into which a body can be mechanically divided; the minutest part that is visible under a microscope.

Par'tīte. [From the Lat. *par'tio*, *parti'tum*, to "part," to "divide."] Parted, or divided, as leaves the incisions or sinuses of which reach almost to the midrib.

Par-tĭ'tion. [Lat. **Sep'tum.**] A division; a dividing wall; the act of dividing. In Botany, a dissepiment; a septum.

Par'tridge Bĕr'rў. A popular name of the *Gaultheria procumbens* and *Mitchella repens*.

Par-tu'rĭ-ent. [Lat. **Partu'riens, en'tis**; from *partu'rio*, to "travail," to "bring forth."] Bringing forth; child-bearing.

Par-tu-rĭ-fā'cient. [From the Lat. *partu'rio*, to "bring forth," and *fa'cio*, to "cause."] A medicine which facilitates parturition, as ergot.

Par-tu-rĭ'tion. [Lat. **Parturi'tio, o'nis**; from *partu'rio*, *parturi'tum*, to "bring forth."] (Fr. *Accouchement*, ȧ'koosh'môN'.) Expulsion of the fœtus from the uterus. Also the state of being in childbed.

Par'tus.* [From the Lat. *pa'rio*, *par'tum*, to "bring forth."] The act of bringing forth young, otherwise called *labor*; also the young when brought forth; the birth.

Pa-ru'lis, i*dis.** [From the Gr. *παρά*, "near," or "by the side of," and *οὖλον*, the "gum."] Gum-boil; inflammation, boil, or abscess of the gums.

Pa-ru'rĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *παρά*, "amiss," and *οὐρέω*, to "pass urine."] Mismicturition, or difficulty in passing urine.

Par Vagum.* See PNEUMOGASTRIC.

Par-vĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *par'vus*, "small," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having small flowers.

Par-vĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *par'vus*, "small," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having small leaves.

Pas'cu-ous. [From the Lat. *pas'cuum*, "pasture."] Growing in pastures :—applied to certain plants.

Pasque (pask) **Flŏw'er.** The popular name of the *Anemone Pulsatilla*.

Pas'sa.* [Nominative singular feminine of *pas'sus*, "dried in the sunshine."] A term applied to *uva*, to signify a dried grape or raisin. See PASSUS.

Pas'ser,* plural **Pas'ser-ēs.** A sparrow :—applied to an order of birds. See PASSERES.

Pas'ser-ēs* [plural of the Lat. *pas'ser*, a "sparrow"], otherwise termed **Pas-se-ri'næ.*** The name of a group of birds variously ranked as an order or a sub-order. It includes the sparrows, thrushes, oriole, robin, and many other songbirds.

Pas-se-ri'na Tar-ton-rai'ra,* or **Daph'ne Tartonrai'ra.*** A shrub of the order *Thymelaceæ*. Its bark has epispastic properties.

Passerine. See PASSERINUS.

Pas-se-ri'nus.* [From the Lat. *pas'ser*, a "sparrow."] Belonging to the sparrow; pas'serine :—applied in the plural (*Passeri'næ*) to a group of birds otherwise termed *Passeres*.

Pas-sĭ-flo'ra.* [From the Lat. *pas'sio*, "passion," and *flos*, a "flower."] The typical genus of the order *Passifloraceæ*, comprising numerous species of herbs, shrubs, or trees, mostly climbing by tendrils. Many of them bear edible fruits, and others are cultivated for ornament. The popular name *Passion-Flower* is given to the species generally, six of which are natives of the United States. Some of the species are emetic and purgative. Gray states that their flowers are open for only one day.

Passiflo'ra Coc-cin'e-a.* An exotic climbing plant bearing edible fruit.

Passiflo'ra E-du'lis.* The systematic name of the Granadilla, a native of South America, cultivated for ornament. It bears an edible fruit as large as a goose-egg.

Passiflo'ra Lau-rĭ-fo'lĭ-a.* Bay-leaved Passion-Flower, a native of Surinam. It bears an edible fruit called Water Lemon, which has a delicious flavor and odor. Its leaves are astringent.

Passiflo'ra Mal-ĭ-for'mis.* Apple-shaped Granadilla, a native of the West Indies. It has an edible fruit and beautiful flowers.

Passiflo'ra Quad-ran-gu-la'ris.* Large Granadilla, an ornamental exotic plant bearing an edible fruit and large fragrant flowers. It is reputed to be narcotic and emetic.

Passifloraceæ,* pas-se-flo-ra'she-ē, or **Pas-sĭ-flo're-æ.*** A natural order of polypetalous exogenous climbing plants with showy flowers, abundant in South America and the West Indies. It includes the *Passiflo'ra* (Passion-Flower), the fruit of which is edible.

Pas-sĭ-flo're-æ.* The Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See PASSIFLORACEÆ.

Pas'sio (pash'e-o) **Hŷs-tĕr'ĭ-ca.*** *Hysteria*, or hysterics.

Passio Iliaca.* See ILIAC PASSION.

Pas'sion. [Lat. **Pas'sio**; from *pa'tior*, *pas'sus*, to "suffer."] An affection; an emotion; suffering; a permanent affection; a violent desire.

Passion-Flower. See PASSIFLORA.

Passion, Ungovernable. See EMPATHEMA.

Pas'sĭve. [Lat. **Passi'vus**; Fr. *Passif*, pȧs'sēf'.] This term is used by some pathologists in connection with certain morbid conditions, such as congestion, dropsy, and œdema, where there is deficiency of vital power, either general or local, and a want of reaction or resistance in the tissues.

Pas'sive Mo'tion. A term applied to motion caused not by the patient himself, but gently by another person.

Pas'su-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *pas'sa*, "dried in the sun," *u'va*, a "grape," being understood.] A little dried grape; a raisin.

Pas'sula Ma'jor.* "Larger Raisin." The systematic name of the dried fruit of the *Vitis vinifera*; a raisin.

Pas-su-la'tus.* [From the Lat. *pas'sula*, a "raisin."] Pas'sulate:—applied to certain medicines of which raisins formed the chief ingredient.

Pas'sus.* [From the Lat. *pan'do*, *pan'sum* or *pas'sum*, to "spread out" for drying.] Dried by exposure to the sun. See PASSA, and PASSULA.

Pāste. [Lat. **Pas'ta**; Fr. *Pâte*, pȧt.] A viscous and tenacious mixture of flour and water; a mucilage or cement used to fasten paper, etc. A vitreous substance composed of silex, borax, potash, and oxide of lead, used in making artificial gems. Also a compound medicine; a pharmaceutical preparation formed of sugar and gum dissolved in pure water or water containing medicinal agents. This is condensed by evaporation until its consistence is such that it will preserve the form given to it and yet not be brittle.

Pas'til. [Lat. **Pastil'lum**; diminutive of *pas'ta*, a "lozenge."] A little lump like a lozenge; a troch; a compound of aromatic substances used in fumigation.

Pastille, pȧs'tēl'. The French name for a troch or lozenge.

Pas-tĭ-na'ca.* The Parsnip. A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Umbelliferæ*.

Pastina'ca O-pop'a-nax.* The plant formerly stated to afford opopanax, now referred to the *Opopanax Chironium*.

Patchouli. See POGOSTEMON.

Pâte Arsénicale, pȧt ȧr'sā'nē'kȧl'. "Arsenical Paste." An application for cancers, consisting of seventy parts of cinnabar, twenty-two of dragon's blood, and eight of arsenious acid.

Pa-tel'la,* gen. **Pa-tel'læ.** [Diminutive of the Lat. *pat'ina*, a "pan."] The knee-pan, or knee-cap:—also termed **Mo'la,*** and **Rot'u-la.*** (Fr. *Rotule*, ro'tül'.) In Botany, a plain receptacle, having a distinct border of the *thallus*. Also a genus of the *Gasteropoda Mollusca*, inhabiting a univalve shell; a limpet.

Pat-el-la'tus.* [From the Lat. *patel'la*, a "little dish," or "platter."] A term applied to a polypus which forms an expansion almost orbicular.

Pa-tel'lĭ-form. [Lat. **Patellifor'mis**; from *patel'la*, the "knee-pan."] Having the form of a knee-pan, or patella.

Pa-tel'lu-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *patel'la*, the "knee-pan."] A term applied in Botany to a sessile receptacle, orbicular, and surrounded by a proper border, not produced by the *thallus*.

Pa'tens.* Spreading widely, or wide open. (See PATENT.) In Botany, *patentis'simus* is spreading open so much as to fall back. *Patens* is used as the specific name of various plants, as *Aster patens*.

Pā'tent (or pat'ent). [Lat. **Pa'tens**; from *pa'teo*, to "be open."] Open; apparent; manifest. In Botany, open, spreading widely.

Pat'ent Med'ĭ-cĭne. A compound medicine for the sale of which the inventor or manufacturer obtains an exclusive privilege.

Pa-the'ma,* plural **Pa-them'a-ta.** [From the Gr. *πάθος*, "affection."] Affection, suffering, or disease. Passion, or an instinctive feeling become extreme and exclusive.

Pa-them-a-to-log'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Pathematolog'icus.**] Belonging to pathematology.

Pa-them-a-tol'o-gy. [Lat. **Pathematolo'gia**; from *pathe'ma*, "affection of body or mind," and the Gr. *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The doctrine or science of the passions or affections of the mind. Also the same as PATHOLOGY.

Pa-them'ic. [Lat. **Pathem'icus.**] Belonging to pathema.

Pa-thet'ic. [Lat. **Pathet'icus**; from the Gr. *πάθος*, "affection."] Belonging to the feelings, or passions:—applied to the superior oblique muscle of the eye; also to the fourth pair of nerves. See next article.

Pathet'ic Nerves. [Lat. **Ner'vi Pathet'ici.**] The fourth pair of nerves, or *Trochleato'res*:—so called because the eyes express the feelings or passions by means of them.

Path-o-gen'e-sis.* [From the Gr. *πάθος*, "affection," or "disease," and *γένεσις*, "generation."] The origin and development of disease.

No question in Medicine during the last ten years has occupied so much space and thought, and given rise to so much research and experiment, as the origin, propagation, and mode of communication of disease. The new questions on this subject have come in connection with the *recent* GERM THEORY of disease. The recent studies of the subject have not only given us a knowledge of organisms, infinitely small in size, hitherto unsuspected, but have shown us the relations which such organisms have to our organisms, and to the lower animals, in health and in diseased conditions.

Many lower organisms, both animal and vegetable, have for many years, and some for very many years, been recognized as the efficient causes of maladies, both external or local and also for a few general or internal. Most of the

parasitic organisms of this class have a sufficient size in themselves, or their ravages are of such character that their effects on and their relations to the invaded animal are visible to the unaided eye or to a low-power lens.

Older Germ Theories—Cause of their Failure.—In the middle of last century many authors pointed to "animalcules" as the cause of contagion. Linnæus taught in his lectures the doctrines of animate contagion, as believed in during his epoch. We find a long list of diseases which those authors firmly believed were due to the effects of parasitic organisms. The first on the list was the itch. The next is dysentery, but there are also the plague, leprosy, measles, syphilis, and small-pox. *Pestilential carbuncle*, or anthrax in animals, was attributed to a minute microscopic fly or gnat, forming a "bluish mist" in the atmosphere. Tubercles were thought to be due to acari which invaded the lungs. Cholera was also held to be caused by matters derived from lower organisms which were more abundant in the atmosphere, soil, or water of localities especially affected by this disease.

The early germ theories came to be disbelieved from the evident want of relationship of the cause and the apparent effect, and they crumbled away when further discoveries showed the presence of still smaller organisms. The original organism remains, but the size of the germ of disease has grown smaller as our microscopes have increased in power. These beliefs are referred to merely to show that ideas similar to our present ones occupied the thoughts of men in earlier times. The highest knowledge and the most advanced thought of those times held the doctrines to be true. The methods of investigation differ from ours. Theirs consisted in withholding the action of the cause; ours consists in applying the cause by inoculation to lower animals.

Spontaneous Generation in Relation to Germ Theories of Disease.—Before the middle of the seventeenth century the minds of men were not settled on the methods of generation. Many insects, and all animalcula, were thought to arise from the interaction of particles of decaying matter. Most men then believed in spontaneous generation.

The question, as presented at that time, was, in relation to the organisms in disease, that if a lower organism could be generated spontaneously in putrefying material, then the diseased tissues could originate the organism, and not the organism the disease. Or, if the organism was shown to be the disease, then the disease could originate spontaneously.

The study of the question of spontaneous generation in its most rigorous aspect was apparently first made by Turbervill Needham (1713–1781) (Philos. Trans., Lond., 1748). His conclusion was that infusions of organic matters, placed in hermetically-sealed vessels after boiling, brought forth minute organisms. This method of study, introduced by Needham, forms the basis of all subsequent experiments on this question, as well as the culture-researches in connection with the organisms of disease. Hence it is most important that we should be familiar with it.

Buffon (1707–1788) wrote in confirmation of these opinions. In 1765 Abbé Spallanzani, a Jesuit of Reggio (1729–1799), concluded from his experiments that if the vessels were heated to a sufficient degree before the infusions were placed in them, and the infusion itself was boiled long enough, no lower organisms made their appearance within the experiment-flasks, and that the infusion-material was reduced to a completely and permanently *stable* condition.

Charles Bonnet (1720–1793) sustained Spallanzani, and they adopted the idea of the universal dissemination of seeds or spores. They contended that not only was the air full of organisms and their spores or germs, but that the material forming the infusions contained them in a dormant condition.

Needham and others claimed that the long-continued boiling destroyed the "vegetative power of the infused substances," and that the sealing of the vessels during boiling "injured the elasticity of the air remaining included in the vessels." Gay-Lussac showed that the air, in vessels closed in this manner, contained no oxygen.

Here, then, we see the two opinions set in opposition,—viz., Bonnet's *pre-existing germs*, and the *vegetative* or *producing force* of Needham.

Many observers subsequent to this time experimented with the question of spontaneous generation, and introduced improvements into the methods of research. Among these were Schwann (1837), Schultze (1841), and Schröder and Dusch (1854). The latter supplied us with the method of supplying pure air, by filtration through cotton-wool, which is now employed in culture-experiments. Schwann was principally concerned with the process of fermentation. He and Cagnard Latour (1838) showed nearly simultaneously that the elements of yeast were vegetable organisms.

The discovery of these organisms and their relation to fermentation set in opposition the two theories of fermentation and decomposition. The older view of fermentation was that decomposition was due to a material whose smallest particles were in a condition of transposition and movement, which was communicated to the other matters, so that, in consequence of the disturbance of the chemical equilibrium, the atoms arrange themselves in one or more new groups.

After all these years, and with such a multitude of experiments, the question of spontaneous generation, generatio equivoca, heterogenesis, abiogenesis, archebiosis, was still not yet answered with complete exactitude. Many doubted whether or not spontaneous generation of minute organisms did occur, and many more were not convinced that fermentation and putrefaction were the result of fungi alone. The question is not whether spontaneous generation can take place from nothing, but whether there is a production of new organized beings, destitute of parents, whose primordial elements are derived from ambient organic matter. To try such a question with the gaseous elements of an organism, or the disintegrations of its parts as found in a solution, is quite beside the problem and beneath the notice of natural philosophers. Such an expectation of new life seems never to have been contended for by any one, and the trials of the question with a *solution*—because lower

organisms can breed and be nourished in such solution, and therefore should be able to generate *de novo*—are mere idle trifling. The trials with organized matters, once alive but now thoroughly killed by a long-continued boiling, do not satisfy the conditions of the problems in which we are vitally interested, in pathogenesis and fermentation and putrefaction, any better than do the watery and gaseous solutions. To expose a once living piece of tissue to long-continued boiling is to abolish the one thing in it which the defenders of spontaneous generation have, in their arguments, contended could generate the new organism "devoid of parents." The tissue of a living organism, somewhere in the journey from a state of full life and activity to the condition just prior to complete death, Needham contended, was possessed of certain properties, and among these properties was that of producing animalcula of the lowest order.

The long-continued boiling was necessary, it was claimed, to destroy the seeds of the minute organisms present in the tissues. The boiling is quite conclusive,—conclusive that, if long enough continued, it kills spores; but it destroys at the same time certain peculiar properties of the tissue, for the sake of ascertaining which the experiments were undertaken. Howsoever diffused spores may be, it is a self-evident fact that parts of every organized tissue are free from them,—that, in other words, every living being is not made up solidly of the spores of lower organisms placed in juxtaposition within its tissues. It is of the intermediate parts, and not of spores, that we wish to know.

The general belief was that spores were everywhere (panspermism), but the degree of their actual dissemination was not determined.

The great difficulty seems to lie in distinguishing accurately between a *germ* and a *spore*. A spore is a fecundated seed of a lower organism, for example, a bacillus or micrococcus. The word *germ* is used in a very indefinite sense. We have germs of ideas, germs of disease, germs of plants. We can suppose the germ of the vibrios, in Needham's sealed flasks, to be the vegetative force of organized tissues. Needham and others have believed this. There may thus be germs of vibrios and germs of disease which are not spores. Through this indefiniteness of meaning the panspermism of to-day is at one time contracted, at another expanded, to correspond to every result obtained in the cultivation of lower organisms. One culture-medium remains "pure," another becomes clouded and decomposes. How did the putrefactive organisms reach one and not the other? What was it entering the culture-flasks which produced the change? A spore or a germ? Or was it that the boiling was not sufficient to render the culture-fluid stable? Many experiments have been made to show the temperature at which spores perish. John Tyndale has proposed a classification of lower organisms in accordance with the degree of heat they bear. The killing-point varies with the kind of spore. May not tissues also vary in the degree of heat required to render them stable and to prevent putrefaction, irrespective of spores?

Pouchet (1858) started again these questions, and believed not only that lower organisms arose *de novo*, but also that some of them transformed themselves into other forms by a process of evolution. Claude Bernard, in his refutation of Pouchet, employed an experiment which at the time was thought to be very conclusive. He used two flasks: into one superheated air was allowed to re-enter, into the other natural air was admitted, previous to hermetically sealing them. In the first flask nothing occurred, and the gelatin remained unchanged; in the second flask, with natural air, lower organisms appeared. This result was not new: the argument from it is, that, having coagulated the materials within the flask, by boiling, to indefinite inertness, spores alone re-enter with the natural air and give rise to organisms. The argument would be a good one, and the demonstration conclusive, if it were only true that the air contained nothing else floating in it but the spores of minute organisms. The air, however, has in it particles of organized tissue on its way to death, but not dead yet, devoid of spores. If this tissue re-enter the flask with the unheated natural air, the experiment fails of the demonstration necessary for belief, which of the two factors produced the result, the spore, or the organized tissue. This is the usual fallacy in inductive reasoning in scientific or natural history experiments,—the logical fallacy of the undistributed middle term of the syllogism. If Bernard had been careful to readmit only spores, his demonstration would have been convincing. Pouchet never received a further hearing from the French Academy, and suffered the same treatment at their hands as did Bastian, at a later period, in his controversy with Pasteur.

Pasteur published his first researches about 1860 (*Ann. d. Chem. et d. Phys.*, t. lxiv. p. 5). It will serve no purpose to describe his methods and apparatus. Suffice it that his principles are the same as his predecessors', his precautions most minute in their minuteness. The substances employed are always filtered infusions, limpid, and entirely free even from a microscopic particle of organized matter,—substances less likely to test fairly the fundamental point in controversy than some of those used by a number of his predecessors. In a word, his methods, his principles, and his results agree in all essential particulars with those previously known.

Pasteur seems to be unfortunate in more respects than one. He started out a chemist, little fitted by previous training or mode of thought to study a biological problem, not, as he himself says, to investigate the question of spontaneous generation, but to *prove* that spontaneous or equivocal generation could not take place,—a very unfortunate attitude towards what has become one of the most important questions of the day!

Pasteur has left the question where Spallanzani and others left it: "he has not added a proof to their proofs, and where they hesitate he hesitates." "He has almost silenced his contradictors, but he has not convinced them."

His most important further work, in purely abstract researches, was on the questions of fermentation and putrefaction, and he showed that many specific forms of fermentation were brought about by specific forms of organisms. He endeavored to show that nothing putrefied without a putrefactive organism. He did not show what

became of the putrefying organism itself after the completion of the putrefaction. How does it decompose? The method or action of these organisms on matter, he thought, was a living action, a vital phenomenon.

What Pasteur could have done with advantage to the settlement of the question is something of this kind. Heretofore, as every one had claimed that the tissues of animals and plants were full of the spores of organisms, could he not have devised means of showing the presence or absence of these spores, instead of proceeding in a routine manner to kill them (and the *vegetative* force of the tissue at the same time) by boiling? The presence of cellulose (of which the spores are composed) is not more difficult to show than the differences between *right* and *left* tartaric acid: the latter was a problem which rendered him very distinguished. The growth of vibrios in muscular tissue, sealed in a flask, does not prove the pre-existence in it of spores. If it is claimed that the vibrio is a transmutation of the tissue by the inherent vegetative force, it becomes necessary to demonstrate its pre-existent spore in the muscular tissue. It will not suffice to kill by boiling both the *supposed* spore and the *actual* vegetative force. If the pre-existent spore is not present, then surely it becomes difficult to account for the swarming vibrios which come in tissues exposed to heat and moisture, as invariably occurs, even when thoroughly protected from the spores floating in the air. The perfectionment of the petty details of a method a century or more old is trivial in comparison with his problem.

If Pasteur had demonstrated the presence of the spores—and not merely grown vibrios—in unboiled tissue, it could not have been impossible for the greatest experimenter of modern times to have grown a pure culture of, let us say, rabbits. Six, or sixty, or six hundred continuous generations of rabbits, always fed on sterilized food and supplied with filtered air, would certainly produce a rabbit free from the spores of vibrios. Let such a rabbit be deprived of life (without exposure to the spores of the air, and without boiling) by thrusting it into a sterilized infusion of beef-tea, maintained at a proper temperature and supplied with abundance of oxygen without spores. Will vibrios swarm in the rabbit's muscular tissue, will it putrefy and decompose, will poisonous alkaloids (ptomaïnes) be formed, or not? We know that pure cultures of fungi grown on gelatin, treated in such a manner, decompose, and the fluid into which they are thrust swarms with vibrios similar to those in the muscular tissue. Of course, in making trial with pure cultures of fungi, we are liable to errors. The fungi are so minute, difficult to handle; we know but little about them; and the vibrios might come from fungi through development by heterogenesis. With the rabbit and its muscular tissue we are better acquainted; we know that in the six-hundredth generation no spores exist, and such an experiment brings us in closer relationship with the lower organisms found in human tissues in pathogenic conditions.

Even after studying the experiments which Pasteur employs to show that in putrefaction and fermentation the process is due to the living vital action of an organism, one wonders if it is vital action alone which is capable of setting in motion the chain of events. Chemical action, even according to Pasteur's theory, takes part in producing the result at certain stages of fermentation and putrefaction. May not some other material or force, besides the vital action of the bacterium, put in motion the chemical interchanges which serve to rearrange the materials in new groups? May not the waste products of any organism initiate such movements in dead organic matter? Such was Gerhardt's notion, who, after Liebig, was the last chief defender of the old theory of fermentation. Others have followed him, especially Bechamp quite recently. Can we not suppose the waste products, the formed materials, the exuviæ of the bacteria or micrococci, are efficient for this purpose? If the lower organisms are efficient in this way, then a higher organism, man, and his exuviæ or desquamating particles, can exert a similar influence. The process of fermentation or putrefaction caused by such particles of matter is not a vital process, as indicated by Pasteur. If one's finger, thoroughly purified, were placed in a solution of sugar or beef-tea, the fluid certainly would ferment or putrefy. No one can claim that the action of the finger is a vital influence. Until Pasteur has shown that such particles of matter, fresh from any living organism, but not dead or boiled, do not exert an influence on putrescible fluids, he is not justified in his conclusion that putrefaction and fermentation are due solely to the vital action of bacteria. There may be other germs of these processes than spores.

It may be of little importance to determine this point accurately in relation to fermentation and putrefaction, but disease has been called a zymosis. What causes the fermentation or putrefaction of disease? Is it solely due to the vital action of the lower vegetable organisms, or may the morbid process be initiated by waste products occurring within the affected body? Can a healthy body receive into itself from another individual morbid waste products capable of setting in motion a zymosis which we call disease? This is the method by which infectious diseases are communicated. The morbid waste tissue and the lower organism (although the presence of the latter has never been proved except in inoculation experiments) pass from the diseased person to the healthy. Are we able to say that the morbid tissue has no effect?

Micro-organisms.—Before speaking of the part which micro-organisms play in special pathological processes, we shall give briefly a view of the morphology, classification, and development of these organisms. These organisms, passing in all earlier times under the general head of *Infusoria*, are supposed to have been first perceived by Leeuwenhoek (1675). He describes moving particles of matter resembling Bacteria, Vibrios, and perhaps even Leptothrix. Müller (1773) classified with these infusoria some organisms belonging to other classes of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Ehrenberg (1838) and Dujardin (1841) followed with very important contributions. But it is to Ch. Robin (1853), Davaine (1859), Hallier (1866), Hoffmann (1869), and Cohn (first 1853, later 1873 and onwards), especially the last three, that we owe the major part of our present acquired knowledge of the

organization and development of these organisms. Davaine it was, however, who made the cardinal fact certain that these bacteridia are vegetables. Hoffmann showed conclusively that they are plants with a definite cellular organization: he classified them according to their form and size. Cohn (1853) considered them under the class of *Schizospores* (Gr. σχίζω, to "cleave"), belonging to the Algæ, at the commencement of the series of the Phycochromaceæ (colored Algæ). He recognized that "the absence of chlorophyll approaches them, at least from a functional point of view, to the fungi." Nägeli described them under the name of Schizomycetes (Gr. σχίζω, to "cleave," and μύκης, a "fungus"). Billroth (1874), in his work on Coccobacteria (Lat. *coccus*, from the Gr. κόκκος, a "berry," and βακτηρία, a "stick" or "rod"), claimed that there was only a single species, the Coccobacteria septica, modified by the medium in which it grew into the globular form, or *coccus*, and the rods, or *bacteria*. They reproduced themselves by elongating and dividing transversely (hence the name Schizomycetes); hence the terms Micrococcus, Mesococcus, Megacoccus, according to the size, and Monococcus, when single, and Diplococcus, when two are adjoined. Cohn (1875) rejected this classification, believing that they should be arranged as distinct genera and species according to their particular form, or their action as ferments, when proof of the identity of two forms was wanting. He used as the general name of the whole group Schizophytes (Gr. σχίζω, to "cleave," and φυτόν, a "plant"), and gave four tribes, comprising six genera, as composing the group:

1. Sphærobacteria, or globular forms.
2. Microbacteria, or rods.
3. Desmobacteria, or filaments (Gr. δεσμός, a "band").
4. Spirobacteria, or spirals.

In 1876 Cohn published (*Beiträge zur Biologie der Pflanzen*) his paper on the origin, the influence of temperature, and the formation of spores of the Bacillus (Lat. *bacillus*, a "little rod") of hay infusions, and also a paper by Koch, now of Berlin, on the bacteria of splenic fever or charbon, the Bacillus anthracis. Nägeli, of Munich, more recently divided them into three groups,—the Mucorini (Lat. *mucor*, a "mould"), the Saccharomycetes (sugar-fungi), and the Schizomycetes, the latter corresponding to the Bacteria. The latter he considers as the fungi which produce putrefaction.

The Bacteria, then, according to Cohn, are little living bodies, fungi, occurring isolated or in groups, globular or linear, with or without motion, and sometimes colored. When they occur in quantity in a fluid they are visible to the unassisted eye as slight clouds suspended in the liquid, as a layer resting on the surface as a pellicle, or, when dead, usually falling as a deposit or sediment. They may be present in a fluid without being visible, from their refractive power coinciding with the surrounding medium, or from the absence of color.

The forms of Bacteria vary very greatly, but in general come under two heads,—first, the globular bodies, or monads, called by many names, the Monas crepusculum (Lat. *monas*, a "unit," and *crepusculum*, "twilight," or "glimmering") of Ehrenberg, being the type: under this form come the Micrococcus of Hallier, the Microsporon of Klebs, the round form of the Amylobacter of Trécul. The second form, the Bacteria proper, may be rods or band-like ribbons, straight, undulating, or spiral.

Their sizes differ even most markedly. The micrococci present the smallest sizes, so minute in certain specimens as to defy measurement. The spiral forms are the largest, reaching in comparison the enormous size of two-tenths of a millimetre, or .007874 Eng. inch.

Usually all these forms of micro-organisms are colorless, although, as Cohn early pointed out for some of them, not a few have colors of various hues (chromogenes), and others, usually colorless, are capable of acquiring color when growing in certain media. Thus, from the presence of the micro-organisms, certain forms of fermentations alter the color of the fermenting material. The Bacteria are seen in two different states, but are not to be classified by this condition; some move, some are motionless; the same species is occasionally found in motion, at other times inactive; others have never been known to exhibit a locomotive power. In some the rate of movement is very rapid, sometimes in rectilinear or again in a zigzag direction, others rotate. Besides this, many exhibit an intermolecular disturbance, and all of them seem to have a flexibility by which they alter their figure. The spherical shapes become elongated or flattened, the rods or spirals undulate. The movements have been attributed to voluntary action, as seen in animals (in fact, it is this action which caused observers to class them as infusoria or animalcula), or to a locomotor apparatus, visible or invisible, the cilia, which some of them are in possession of; but most writers are now agreed that the movements depend upon nutritive or respiratory action, and especially upon the effects of oxygen.

Of their structure, a cell-membrane, contents, and the cilia have been described. Of the first, the enveloping membrane, the proof of its existence comes only indirectly, if at all, by chemical reaction: it is thought to be cellulose. The cell-contents, or protoplasm, is of a nitrogenous character: it cannot be seen to be otherwise than homogeneous in the smallest species, while in the larger forms the cell-protoplasm contains often numerous irregular granules, occasionally coloring-matters, and vacuoles appear in it beneath the envelope. The granules and vacuoles were formerly taken to be organs of the animalcule (Ehrenberg), but have since been shown to be areas of more compact protoplasmic matter, or fat granules, and some are thought to be crystalline sulphur. It is in this part that the various colors, sometimes present, occur,—red, yellow, orange, blue, pink, purple. The cilia or vibratile appendages exist in a large number of forms; some possess them at each end.

The bacterial forms are found free and isolated, as in the spirillum, the bacillus, and the monas or micrococcus. Often they are grouped together in chains, and the chain may separate and show the isolated form. The growth of them is by "multiplication by division,"—that is, a single individual swells up and then divides into two more or less equal portions; some-

times a long chain is formed in this manner; at other times the individuals immediately isolate themselves. The groups of spherical forms are spoken of as *Torulæ* (Lat. *torulus*, a "tuft;" *torus*, a "knot"), and the individuals, or articles, are separated by constriction. Chains of rod-like or filamentous bacteria are called *Leptothrix* (Gr. λεπτός, "slender," and θρίξ, a "hair"). Masses or large irregularly-placed groups of bacteria are called *Zoogloæa* (Gr. ζῶον, an "animal," and γλοιός, "gummy"); here a glutinous material, probably a secretion of the organism, is seen holding together a large number of individuals, commonly the micrococcus, since the rod-like forms are never seen as zoogloea, although the latter come in swarms felted together. They have been called also Gliacoccus (Gr. γλία, "mucus"). When a pellicle forms on the surface of a fluid culture, the term Mycoderma (Gr. μύκης, a "fungus," and δέρμα, "skin") is applied. This membrane-like matter is a kind of zoogloea, but differs from it essentially in not having any mucous matter in which the organism is embedded. It consists of the living bacteria, generally rods or ribbons, felted together and resting on the surface of the fluid to obtain oxygen. It was given this name by Pasteur, and the term has been employed by many mycologists.

An Abridgment of Cohn's Classification.

Tribe 1. Spherobacteria. Of oval form, size small, often less than one micromillimetre. Isolated, in pairs or in chains.

One genus: Micrococcus.

Three species, divided into three physiological groups:

a. Micrococcus Chromogenes.
Pigmentary bacteria.

b. M. Zymogenes.
Ferments.

c. M. Pathogenes.

The bacteria found in certain contagious or infective diseases are:

M. Vaccinæ. From vaccine virus and variola.

M. Diphthericus. From diphtheria.

M. Septicus. From puerperal fever, septicæmia, pyæmia.

M. Bombycis. From silk-worm disease.

Under this head have been described many forms of micrococci by Hallier in diverse contagious or virulent maladies, but as yet their connection as causative agent has not been shown,—for example, scarlet fever, typhus and typhoid fever, glanders, and syphilis.

Tribe 2. Microbacteria. Rod-bacteria. Cylindrical short rods with spontaneous movement.

One genus: Bacterium.

Occurring free or in pairs, or in fours, never in chains, sometimes in the zoogloeic masses; moving rapidly, especially in the presence of abundant nourishment and oxygen: no spores.

They may be divided into three classes:

a. Bacteria of putrefaction,—viz., B. termo, B. lineola, etc.

b. Bacteria of lactic and acetic fermentations.

c. Chromogenes, the bacteria of colored milk and pus.

None of this genus are pathogenic except the one in Pasteur's "chicken-cholera."

Tribe 3. Desmobacteria. Filiform elongated cylinders, isolated or in extended chains, separating by transverse division, not by constriction (hence leptothrix and not torula); in swarms, but never in zoogloea; some movable, or always inactive.

Here belongs the great and most important class for all pathogenic conditions, the Bacillus.

They are slender filaments, straight, short or of moderate length, rigid or flexible, endowed or not with motion. Generally colorless.

Bacillus subtilis.

B. anthracis. Pathogenic of charbon, splenic fever, the malignant pustule of man, all the same disease: it can affect almost all animals with blood of a certain temperature.

B. tuberculosis (Koch) belongs in this class. Many other bacilli of specific maladies have been pointed out which belong in this class, but which were unknown to Cohn. These will be spoken of later, in connection with the various diseases.

Tribe 4. Spirobacteria. Undulating filaments in spirals. This tribe presents us with the larger known forms. Many of them are known to have cilia.

There are three genera:

a. Filaments short, slightly sinuous,—Vibrio.

b. Filaments short, spiral, rigid,—Spirillum.

c. Filaments long, spiral, flexible,—Spirochæte.

The only bacterium belonging to this tribe which is pathogenic belongs to the genus Spirochæte,—viz., Spirochæte Obermeieri. It has been conclusively shown in connection with recurrent or relapsing fever, first by Obermeier in 1872. Some authors prefer to place the vibrios, genus *a* of the 4th class, in the 3d class, or tribe, as a subtribe.

The first claim made in recent times that low organisms invaded the body and caused infectious diseases was by Dr. William Budd, of Bristol, England, in 1849. It resulted from the observations by Mr. Brittan of peculiar microscopic objects found in the "rice-water" discharges of cholera. In 1855 Pollender showed little rod-shaped bodies in the blood of splenic-fever animals; but no positive relationship was pointed out between them and the diseased condition until Davaine made his communication to the French Academy of Sciences in 1863. Hallier's work, so much of which remains uncertain, was done principally in 1866–67. Since then Koch, Pasteur, and many others have shown the relation of micro-organisms to the anthrax disease; Pasteur, in chicken-cholera; Koch, for septicæmia in some of its forms, and also for tuberculosis. These results have been confirmed by other observers. At present, Koch, Klein, and several others are at work on the microbes of Asiatic cholera. Very numerous experiments and many claims have been made in respect to other diseases,—for example, lupus, glanders, erysipelas, hydrophobia, malarial fevers, pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, relapsing fever, typhoid fever, and, very recently, yellow fever.

Anthrax.—This malady was the first to have conclusive proof offered of its parasitic nature. Pollender and Davaine were aware of the presence of the bacilli even some years before their causal significance was shown, although the latter showed that the disease could be communicated by inoculation. The question of the etiological

relation was placed on a scientific basis by inoculation with pure cultures of the anthrax bacillus. The cultures were made in fluid media, and have been performed by very numerous experimenters, so that no doubt seems any longer to remain. The cultures are performed by taking a drop of blood from an infected animal, and introducing it into a culture-tube containing a suitable sterilized culture-fluid; after twenty-four hours' or more exposure to warmth the growth of the bacillus takes place. Then a drop of this fluid is introduced into a second culture-fluid. The successive cultures have been carried as far as one hundred generations (Pasteur), with the result that the inoculation of the last of the series into a healthy animal possesses all the virulence of the first culture, or of the original drop of blood. This result is held conclusive of the essential etiological *rôle* of the anthrax bacillus. It is held by Pasteur that the action of the microbe in producing the disease is that of absorbing the oxygen from the animal's tissues and blood,—producing dyspnœa, cyanosis, depression of temperature, and, finally, death by asphyxia. The microbe also acts mechanically by blocking the capillaries, causing emboli and ecchymoses in many parts of the body, but especially the lungs. A poison is also produced which, when isolated, is capable of causing death.

Koch discovered that this bacillus developed spores, highly refractive bodies, within the rods; and these spores have been shown to exist both in culture-specimens and in the tissues or blood of infected animals after death. The virulence of the adult bacilli is easily destroyed by heat, by drying, or by putrefaction, while the spores resist these means, and even alcohol and chemical agents. The spores do not grow in the absence of oxygen. The bacillus measures 4 to 12 and even 50 μ in length; in thickness, 0.8 to 1.4 μ a (micromillimetre equals $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a millimetre, or $\frac{1}{25399}$ of the English inch).

To Pasteur we owe the experiments on preventive inoculations in this disease. With his "attenuated virus," inoculations have been made rendering animals exempt from infection. The "attenuation" is effected by cultivation at a temperature of 42° C. to 43° C. (about 108° F.), whereby the spores which possess the greatest virulence are not developed. The "attenuated virus," or the vaccine matter, is prepared at Pasteur's laboratory by the kilogramme. It is offered for sale by M. Boutroux, Rue Vauquelin, 18, Paris.

Septic Diseases.—Septicæmia and pyæmia are conditions which attend on suppuration, and exhibit symptoms of constitutional disturbances due to poisoning from the absorption of deleterious matters. Septicæmia, in common parlance, is blood-poisoning, in connection with external or internal suppuration. Pyæmia is distinguished from it by the presence of metastatic foci of inflammation or suppuration. The two words have frequently had their meaning varied. Under septicæmia are included, at present, two conditions. Pyæmia no longer signifies an absorption of pus into the blood, although this fluid has an excess of leucocytes; in addition to the foci of suppuration, conditioned by the micro-organisms, there is a septic intoxication also present. The "poison" is called *sepsin*, and the condition due to it is called *sapræmia*, or septic intoxication.

Coze and Feltz (1866) were the first who investigated the artificial production of infective diseases by inoculation of lower animals, using blood from cases of puerperal fever and like diseases, and then continuing the inoculation from the dead animal to others. Davaine carried the investigation through a series of twenty-five animals, finding, as other experimenters have found, that the virulence gradually increased. Klebs's (1874) method was an improvement on these procedures, and gave promise of greater accuracy. It consisted in a series of cultures made outside of living organisms, by the use of culture-fluids.

Koch's work on traumatic infective diseases has been the most important contribution to the subject since the original discovery by Gaspard (1808–23). His method of work was that of continuous serial inoculation, rejecting the fractional cultures of Klebs. The most important adaptations which he proposed and carried to success were the color or staining test for bacteria, and the use of proper illuminating apparatus. The staining was effected with aniline dyes, which were first employed by Weigert. For the larger bacteria this staining process suffices to show them in fluids, and even in the tissues; but for the smallest forms this process is inadequate for their complete demonstration in either of these positions. By means, however, of a condenser, devised by Abbe and made by Zeiss, in Jena (to which was added later a homogeneous immersion objective), it is possible, through the extreme width of angular aperture (120°) of this illuminating lens, to render the picture of the tissue very pale and ill defined; the color-picture of the stained bacteria becomes more distinct.

Koch's first studies in infective diseases, which he describes, were of septicæmia in mice, produced by injections or inoculations of putrid blood or meat infusions. From animals thus infected he continued the inoculations to others. If the putrefaction was carried on too long, the putrid blood or infusion acted less injuriously. Five drops of putrid blood usually sufficed to kill a mouse within a short time,—four to eight hours,—and symptoms of poisoning commenced immediately. The effects and the death here seen, he concludes, are due to *poisoning* by a chemical substance. By a progressive reduction in the amount of the inoculated material, the symptoms of poisoning are lessened or wholly disappear; generally the mice escape poisoning when only a drop or two of blood is used, and, after twenty-four hours, become ill, with characteristic and constant symptoms of the infection; even a less quantity of putrid blood may be employed successfully. Death occurs in the *infected* in forty to sixty hours, but never with convulsions as in anthrax; the autopsy shows sometimes a slight œdema at the point of inoculation, but the internal organs, except the enlarged spleen, remain normal. The successive continuous inoculations from dead animals increase in virulence, and death comes more quickly.

The blood from mice killed by poisoning with large injections generally contained a variety of microbes in small numbers, micrococci, and large and small bacilli. In animals *infected* by inocula-

tion, small bacilli, measuring .8 to 1 μ in length and about .1 to .2 μ in thickness, were present. These bacteria have been named *Bacillus septicæmiæ* Koch; they are about one-fourth to one-fifth less in size than the Bacillus anthracis. The B. septicæmiæ grow by fission, the same as the B. anthracis, are seen in pairs, or occasionally three or four joined, but never form a long thread. They are found free in the blood, but have never been seen to move,—in fact, practically cannot be recognized without staining, which process of course is lethal to them. In the interior of the blood-corpuscles they are found singly or in great multitudes, converting the corpuscle into a mass of bacilli. Koch says they penetrate into the body by the bacilli growing into the blood-vessel, entering the circulation through the spaces in the walls by which the red blood-corpuscles, abundant in the tissues, make their exit. They spread themselves in the loose connective tissue about the point of inoculation even for a considerable distance, and are everywhere present in the vascular system of all the organs. He does not describe them as occurring in the organs. "The whole morbid process has thus a great resemblance to anthrax. In both diseases the infective power of the blood is due to the bacilli present in it; as soon as these disappear, the disease can be no longer produced by inoculation with the blood. Both diseases are distinguished by the invariable development of exceedingly numerous bacilli. There can thus be no doubt that the bacilli of the septicæmia described here possess the same significance as the bacilli of splenic fever,—namely, that they are to be regarded as the contagium of this disease."

Koch further experimented with an infective disease producing *progressive destruction of tissue* in mice. In this condition, resulting in certain inoculation with putrid blood, he found, in addition to the septicæmic bacilli, a micrococcus which rapidly increased, growing in chains and spreading into the surrounding tissue. It was not present in the blood. To test the infective power of this micrococcus, the tissue in which it was spreading, or the serum from it, was introduced into a second mouse. The micrococci always grow and produce the same condition of spreading gangrene, but, at the same time, septicæmia is also caused, because the gangrenous material used for inoculation contains not only the micrococcus but also the septicæmic bacillus. The gangrenous process cannot be reproduced by blood-inoculations. In the newly-inoculated area the micrococci spread in the connective tissue and grow into the damaged blood and lymphatic vessels and fill them full. The septicæmic bacilli are also everywhere present. The separate effect of the micrococcus was obtained by inoculating a field-mouse, in which the septicæmic bacilli do not grow, and which cannot thus be rendered septicæmic. The micrococcus, however, spread in its tissue, and death occurred in three days.

Koch draws as his conclusions that the results he obtained were due to infection, and cannot be attributed to a merely chemical poison. In each disease, bacteria were present in the inoculation material, and each was attended with a different and well-marked form of organism. Each dead animal showed in its body "bacteria in such numbers that the symptoms and the death of the animals were sufficiently explained."

Tuberculosis.—The first studies on consumption, or phthisis pulmonalis, which attempted to take this disease out of its ancient position and range it along with the germ or contagious diseases, were by Villemin, in 1865. He showed that it and a similar group of morbid conditions were communicable by inoculation from persons to animals, and from animal to animal.

Klebs (1877) was the first to cultivate an organism, which he called Monas tuberculosum, and this microbe he considered the cause of the disease. In his first cultures putrefactive organisms were present, but these were eliminated by successive cultures.

Schüller, of Berlin, in 1880 described minute micrococci in tubercles, which he reproduced by culture and by inoculation, and which apparently caused several forms of tubercular disease. He regarded these organisms as carriers rather than the cause of the malady.

Toussaint communicated to the French Academy of Science, in 1881, the occurrence of an organism in tubercular matters which by cultivation and inoculation caused tubercle in lower animals. The organism was a micrococcus growing in zoogloœa masses.

Aufrecht described three forms of organisms found in tubercular masses,—viz., a very minute micrococcus, micrococci arranged in twos and threes or in short chains, and also short rods or bacilli, the latter probably the same as Koch's bacillus. Aufrecht showed their presence by staining, but made no studies by inoculation.

Koch's researches were first published in 1882. His now celebrated bacillus measures one seven-thousandths of an inch in length; its breadth scarcely equals one-fifth its length; it varies much in length and also in breadth, preserving, however, nearly the same proportions; the ends are rounded, and it frequently presents a beaded appearance in its interior, like a series of balls placed in a tube; the balls (spores) vary in number from four to eight, according to the length. The bacilli are in general straight, though many are seen to be slightly curved, and, in tissue, never visible without some staining process; are arranged singly or in groups overlying each other; sometimes adjoining each other by their ends, and fixed at an angle. They, of course, have never been seen to move, since they are never distinctly visible except after their death from the staining process (by acids or alkalies).

The culture and inoculation experiments by Koch leave nothing to be desired in care and minute attention to details. The bacilli grow only at the temperature of the human body, and the cultures have to be made on blood-serum, which remains solid at this temperature. The growth on the surface forms a peculiar whitish raised crust, which, when inoculated in minute quantities into an animal, produces small nodules in various organs. This crust is called a pure culture. If the series of cultivations has been sufficiently extended, the original cheesy matter from the tubercular animal is very soon lost. However, if the crust is examined in the fresh state, finely granular matter in considerable amount is always to be seen. Some have mistaken this

material for micrococci. If the material is properly stained (red) for bacilli (with aniline and fuchsin, and bleached with nitric acid), and also with a contrast stain (blue) for any ordinary micrococcus, it is found that no micrococci are present, only the Bacillus tuberculosis; the granular matter, often present in considerable amount, is washed or corroded away by the nitric acid.

Thus it has been shown that materials, classed as tubercular in man, produced by inoculation miliary tubercle in animals; and Koch's experiments show that the peculiar bacillus is always present in these materials, as well as in the sputa: hence it must be looked upon as the cause. The diseased condition follows only after a sufficient number of bacilli have entered the circulation and are thereby carried to the organs of the body. The entrance into the circulation may come in various ways, through the thoracic duct (Ponfick), through the pulmonary veins (Weigert), and through the wall of an artery from a softening bronchial gland (Koch). How they reach the various situations favorable for their entrance into the circulation must vary considerably. It is thought to be most common by inhalation, but it may occur also by the digestive tract, although at neither entrance have bacilli been demonstrated in non-infected subjects.

The conclusions which have been drawn by Koch, and more so by his followers, are exceedingly positive; although the minds of so many individuals are positively made up as to their truth, yet undoubtedly it will be possible only after a long time to show their truth or falsity. Some of the conclusions are hardly warranted by their researches, and others seem unscientific, however much of truth is contained in other inferences. In the first place, the definition and the test of a tubercle, as at present given, are very different from those of a former date: the change of view and the cause of this change have been pointed out. It is now said that "the absolute diagnostic mark is the presence of the tubercle-bacillus;" and this is held up as constituting tubercle, irrespective of the symptoms and the post-mortem condition of the patient or animal, and of the histological structure of the morbid change. There can be no doubt that very many cheesy masses are found in the body which are the cause of a certain group of symptoms, and which exhibit structural conditions conforming to the description of tubercular masses which do not contain tubercle-bacilli. One instance of a tissue, with the usual tubercular structure, in which no bacilli can be found, is sufficient to controvert the claim that bacilli are the cause of tubercular disease.

The following criteria are held to prove that micro-organisms are the efficient cause of a disease:

a. That the same bacteria constantly occur in the tissues or the discharges, and in sufficient numbers to cause the symptoms.

b. That the organisms, together with the morbid matters, taken from diseased animals produce in the other animals the same disease.

c. That pure cultures, free from other organisms and reasonably supposed to be free from original morbid materials, carried through several generations, produce in other animals the same disease.

That the proof is certain on such grounds does not seem justified, from several considerations.

In respect to the first axiom (*a*), it is undoubtedly true that many do accept the presence of an organism as a proof of its causative efficacy. Surely no one can do so who makes a proper distinction between causation and concomitance. But, apart from this consideration, we must remember that in nearly every morbid condition a multitude of organisms are found, and doubtless many others await demonstration by improvements in our methods of research. In nearly every disease which is considered to be of parasitic origin, already more than one organism has been held to be the cause. To say the present organism is the genuine one is to say that our present methods of research are perfect.

In respect to *b*, this method of experiment cannot be said to offer any proof whatever. The method merely shows that the disease is communicable by infection: whether diseased tissue or the micro-organism is the efficient agent is not shown.

Of *c*, the considerations divide themselves under two heads. A culture is called "pure" when only a single species of micro-organism is present. If by the expression pure it is intended to convey the idea that nothing else but the organism is present, then the cultures are not pure. The material used for inoculation consists of the organism and a portion of the culture-medium, and usually the latter is greater in amount than the former. This is especially so in fluid culture, somewhat less so in solid. That it is necessary to remove the original morbid matters from the material before employing it for inoculation is self-evident. Let us glance at the mechanism of its removal. There are three suppositions open to us for its explanation: 1, by dilution; 2, by putrefaction; 3, by desiccation. If it is by the latter, as it might be supposed in dry solid cultures, the process can hardly be considered efficient. The desiccated morbid material would reabsorb moisture from the tissue of the inoculated animal, and become diffused through the blood and serum. If it is by putrefaction, then we must suppose the presence of putrefactive organisms; and, although these organisms do not continue to grow, their spores, which can only be destroyed by boiling, will adhere and be transferred from culture to culture, and therefore be present in the material used in inoculation. These spores can readily develop in the inoculated animal, and will confuse the result. Many examples of this error can be found in the literature of culture and inoculation experiments. If it is by dilution that the original morbid material is dissipated, it can readily be shown that in fluid cultures this becomes enormous. Pasteur has shown that when a single drop is used to inoculate twelve successive cultures, the dilution of the original drop of blood is the same as if the drop were placed in a bulk of water equivalent to the size of the earth. Sternberg shows that the proportion in the eighth culture is one part to 1,679,611,600,000,000. If the impression intended to be conveyed by these statements were perfectly correct, the extreme dilution would prove the practical absence of any of the morbid matter. But the impression is not correct. If a drop of blood were placed in a bulk

of water represented by these figures, we should lose not merely the organized elements of the blood, but also the micro-organisms. The fallacy consists in excluding all consideration of the effects which the culture brings about. The micro-organisms increase in abundance above that found in the original drop. Are we justified in excluding the influence which the morbid tissue or fluid may exert on the culture-medium,—an influence which may extend itself indefinitely? No proof has been offered to the contrary. It has been customary to disregard this consideration, and to speak of the matter as an infinitesimal portion of a chemical virus. The majority, who accept Pasteur's teaching about spontaneous generation and fermentation, are content to disregard this morbid material. They start with the belief that nothing but a lower organism is capable of effecting changes in dead, inert organic matter. This degree of dilution seems, therefore, sufficient to reduce the morbid material to an infinitesimal. We must again call attention to the fact that it has never yet been proved conclusively that the organized tissues do not possess this power of causing changes. In the experiments with organized tissue it has always received a preliminary boiling, thus destroying its inherent activity. In the morbid state it is not unlikely that this activity is increased. Hence, to say that the morbid tissue is incapable of exercising or of transmitting any influence, even to a culture-medium, is begging the question. It was to test this power that the experiments were undertaken. If we assume that the morbid matters can exercise no influence in transmitting disease, it is not necessary to make a pure culture. What the influence of morbid tissue is, and how it may be exercised, experiments have not shown. The problem is probably as mysterious as life itself. But it cannot be granted as proved that lower organisms, and they alone, are the efficient cause of disease, until the powers of morbid material, apart from the organisms, have been tested.

Glanders.—A bacillus is found in the pus of abscesses of this disease. Loeffler and Schülz described it as a short, slender rod, much smaller than the tubercle-bacillus. The disease is usually acquired by the contact of the matter from an infected animal with the mucous surface, but also through wounds of the skin. Inoculations with pure cultures show varying results according to the susceptibility of the animal: it is probable that no results can be accepted except those seen in man and the equine animals. The inoculations produce an indurated ulcer at the seat of the puncture, the lymphatic vessels and the neighboring glands become swollen, abscesses form in the lungs, and farcy buds on the mucous membrane of the nose.

Lupus and Lepra.—In each of these diseases a bacillus has been found, but only with a varying degree of constancy. Lupus is considered by some to be a local tuberculosis; and the Bacillus tuberculosis has been shown to be present in the lupus nodules. The nodules by inoculation have occasionally produced tuberculosis. Schüller describes micrococci in the epithelial cells. He had described a micrococcus in tuberculosis. In leprosy, Neisser showed a specific bacillus, found chiefly in the cells of the young lesions. Hansen describes the bacillus as a long-jointed filament, showing active movements. Thin regards the bacillus as identical with tubercle-bacillus, and he thinks it is disseminated through the blood- and lymph-channels. Cultures have been made, but the results of inoculation have not been of a convincing character.

Syphilis.—The specific element first described in this disease was called the corpuscle of Lostorfer, which he discovered in the fresh blood of syphilitic patients. Its nature as a specific element for this disease was at one time accepted by Stricker, but since then has been rejected. Klebs described short rods in primary sores, which by cultivation produce a brownish mass of similar rods; Aufrecht and Birch-Hirschfeld found diplococci in flat condylomata, and also in internal gumma. Other claims have been made concerning organisms which after culture communicated syphilis to pigs.

In *Endocarditis*, micrococci have been seen in the vegetations, as well as in the substance of the valve, by Klebs and Köster, and also by Birch-Hirschfeld in the ulcerative form. A recent important communication has been made by Osler, of Philadelphia (Gulstonian Lectures), on this subject.

Cholera.—The cholera question is of all others the one in which opinions have for a long time tended towards the belief in an animate contagion, so mysterious is the disease. For this disease many lower organisms have been pointed to as the cause. The organisms which were formerly found in connection with cholera have passed away, and are no longer to be found. The species of fungi seems to have changed many times since the earlier germs were discovered. The recent experiments are the same in principle as the methods employed in studying the lower organisms in connection with other diseases. The procedures for inoculation vary from the others, because of the supposed difference in the channel for the admission of the infectious matter. In nearly all the recent experiments on animals the virus has been introduced directly into the duodenum (where the microbe occurs in great numbers), although some observers have employed the former method of skin-puncture. The microbe which has engaged most attention recently is the comma-bacillus of Koch, so called from its shape. The comma-bacilli are smaller than the tubercle-bacilli, about one-half or at most two-thirds as long, but much more bulky, and curved. The curve is usually slight, but sometimes it becomes almost a semicircle. They sometimes grow in threads, never straight, however, but usually with a double curve, resembling certain of the spirilla. When cultivated in meat broth they can be seen to move in a lively manner. They will grow in milk, in blood-serum, and in gelatin. In this connection Koch has pointed out that in growing they liquefy the surface of the gelatin in a peculiar manner, making a funnel-shaped depression, quite unlike other micro-organisms.

The comma-bacilli have been found by Koch, in his expedition to the East, investigating this subject, in the tanks of water near the houses of inhabitants of infected districts. The results of inoculation experiments differ in the hands of various investigators almost as much as the former experiments performed in a less exact manner, so

that at present it is impossible to draw any positive conclusions.

Malaria.—The belief in the animate nature of the malarial poisoning or infection is of very early origin. This opinion was expressed by Mitchell, of Philadelphia, as early as 1845. Since then Salisbury, of Ohio, cultivated a plant with supposed specific qualities. Recently Klebs and Tommasi-Crudeli found a bacillus in soil and water near Rome. The microbe showed rods measuring 60 to 84 μ long by .6 μ broad; they divide transversely into segments. The spores are seen in the segments, at first attached to the walls, and have a long-oval shape (95 μ). They are mobile, and grow in albuminous fluids, but not in water; they are found in the air as well as in the soil. Cultures, made in fluid, excited intermittent fever, with swelling of the spleen and pigmentation. The bacilli were found in the tissues after the inoculations. They have been found in the blood of patients during the cold stage, but not in the hot stage, of the malady.

Typhoid Fever.—Klebs was the first to show bacilli in typhoid patients (twenty-four cases); the organisms were found in the intestine constantly, and frequently in the mesenteric glands and other organs. The results of his cultures remained uncertain. Eberth, Koch, and a number of others have described bacilli, finding them in many organs as well as in the intestine. The organisms do not appear to be evenly distributed, and, as they are rather difficult to stain, their presence may remain undetected. They are generally more numerous early in the disease, and may be absent in the later stages. The bacillus has a length equal to about one-third the diameter of a red blood-corpuscle; the breadth is about one-third the length. It is mobile, and its ends are distinctly rounded. The spores, lying at the ends of the rods, are not infrequently seen. The cultures are made with moderate ease, but no inoculations have succeeded, as it is very doubtful if any animal suffers from typhoid fever.

Relapsing Fever.—The spirochæta found in the blood of patients in this disease has been already spoken of. The organism generally appears in the blood soon after the occurrence of the fever, disappears quickly after the crisis, and recurs with the relapse. The disease has been inoculated, but without the use of cultures.

Erysipelas.—This disease has been produced by Koch by inoculation of animals. Von Recklinghausen and Lukomsky showed that micrococci were present in the erysipelatous area of the skin in man, and that it was probable the disease spread by the organism advancing in the lymph-channels. Orth, of Berlin, produced the disease by injection into a rabbit of the serum from an erysipelatous bleb. He also succeeded in communicating the disease by culture-inoculations. Fehleisen showed coccus-chains in the skin of patients suffering from the malady, and with cultures succeeded in inoculating both animals and men.

Chicken-Cholera.—The microbe of this disease, which has been so extensively studied by Pasteur, Salmon, and others, is a very small, motionless micrococcus; its outline shows a slight constriction in the middle, and they are frequently seen in small heaps. Perroncito was the first to demonstrate the microbe, and Toussaint the first to make cultures with it and to demonstrate its virulence. Pasteur discovered that cultures made in contact with oxygen altered the virulence of the disease, and this material he used as a preventive inoculation. Toussaint showed that an immunity to the disease could be obtained by the inoculation of fowls with the blood of rabbits dead from certain forms of septicæmia.

Diphtheria.—Numerous forms of organisms have been found in connection with the diphtheritic membranes of the throat and of wounds. Micrococci and other organisms are found in the membrane, and are seen extending into the blood- and lymph-channels seated beneath the local lesions. The organisms are found in the lymph-glands as well as in the viscera. The membrane is capable of communicating the disease—or rather of starting a morbid process—when applied by inoculation, or by inhalations into the trachea. The cultivations of some of the micrococcal forms rapidly caused death in rabbits, but it was due to septicæmia, not to diphtheria. Löffler has shown a bacillus as the cause of the specific process. Letzerich has proposed a hyphomycetous fungus as the specific contagium. Wood and Formad (National Board of Health, 1882) showed micrococci in the diphtheritic membranes, and cultures with this material produced local lesions resembling diphtheria, but not in all cases. They mention the occurrence of false membranes in the digestive tract of pigs fed on the slops from households suffering from this disease.

Pneumonia.—Friedländer, following Klebs and Koch, found a micrococcus very abundantly in the exudation of the air-vesicles of the lungs and in the bronchial lymph-glands. The form of this micrococcus is double (diplococcus), and it is surrounded by a glutinous envelope or capsule. Cultivations of the micro-organisms injected into some animals produced death, while others proved refractory to its influence. Sternberg has recently published an account of an organism, similar morphologically, which he found in his own saliva. Cultivations of it produced death; but evidence of its pathogenic identity is as yet wanting.

Measles.—Braidwood and Vacher have communicated this disease by inoculation, and very many observers have shown large round or fusiform bodies in the breath, the blood, and in several internal organs, as well as the skin. Keating found a specific micrococcus in the papules, but it was found in the blood only in malignant cases.

Micro-organisms have been seen in *Dysentery*, *Typhus Fever* (they are dumb-bell micrococci), *Variola*, *Vaccinia* (cultures have been successful with matter taken from vaccine vesicle), *Scarlet Fever*, and *Hooping-cough*.

Other forms of parasites, belonging to the order of Moulds, or *Hyphomycetes*, are capable of producing certain forms of skin-disease, but, owing to their mode of growth, they have no power of penetrating deeper tissues. The order is a very numerous one, but only a very few are pathogenic. The well-known skin diseases which owe their causation to them are *Favus*, due to the Achorion Schönleinii; *Tinea Trichophytina*, including three varieties,—viz., *T. circinata*, *T. tonsurans*, and *T. sycosis*, all due to the trichophyton fungus; and *Tinea versicolor*, from the Microsporon furfur.

Path-o-ġe-net′ĭ-cus.* Belonging to pathogenesis; pathogenet′ic.

Path-o-ġen′ic, Path-o-ġen′ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Pathogen′icus.**] Belonging to pathogeny:—applied to substances (*effluvia, miasmata*, etc.) which produce disease; also to the production of a disease, having reference to the mode in which its several causes operate in its development.

Pa-thoġ′e-nў. [Lat. **Pathoge′nia**; from the Gr. *πάθος*, "affection," or "disease," and *γένω*, to "be born," to "be produced."] That branch of Pathology which treats of the causes and development of diseases.

Pa-thog-no-mon′ic. [Lat. **Pathognomon′icus**; from the Gr. *πάθος*, "affection," or "disease," and *γινώσκω*, to "know."] A term applied to the peculiar characteristic symptoms of a disease.

Path-o-graph′ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Pathograph′icus.**] Belonging to pathography.

Pa-thog′ra-phў. [Lat. **Pathogra′phia**; from the Gr. *πάθος*, "affection," or "disease," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description or history of diseases.

Path-o-loġ′ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Patholoġ′icus.**] Belonging to pathology; morbid.

Pa-thol′o-ġist. A person versed in pathology.

Pa-thol′o-ğў. [Lat. **Patholo′gia**; from the Gr. *πάθος*, "affection," or "disease," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] (Fr. *Pathologie*, pȧ′to′lo′zhē′.) The doctrine or consideration of diseases. That branch of medical science which treats of diseases, their nature and effects. It is distinguished into *Medical* and *Surgical* Pathology. "Pathology is the name generally accepted for the science of disease; but the subjects which it may include cannot be exactly defined; for ease and disease, well and ill, and all their synonymes, are relative terms, of which none can be defined unconditionally."—(Sir James Paget.) The term is also applied to the part of Botany which treats of the diseases of plants.

Pa′tient. [Lat. **Pa′tiens**; present participle of *pa′tior*, to "suffer."] A sick person.

Pat′u-lous. [Lat. **Pat′ulus**; from *pa′teo*, to "be open."] Open; spreading half open; spreading moderately:—applied to certain parts of plants.

Pau-cĭ-den′tate. [Lat. **Paucidenta′tus**; from *pau′ci*, "few," "little," and *dens*, a "tooth."] Slightly dentated:—applied to leaves having few teeth.

Pau-cĭ-flo′rous. [Lat. **Pauciflo′rus**; from *pau′ci*, "few," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having few flowers.

Pau-cĭ-fo′lĭ-ous. [Lat. **Paucifo′lius**; from *pau′ci*, "few," and *fo′lium*, a "leaf."] Having few leaves, or folioles.

Pau-cĭ-ju-ga′tus,* Pau-cij′u-gus.* [From the Lat. *pau′ci*, "few," and *ju′gum*, a "yoke," or "pair."] A term applied to a compound leaf formed of but three or four pairs of folioles; paucij′ugate; paucij′ugous.

Pau-cĭ-ner′vate. [Lat. **Paucinerva′tus, Pauciner′vius**; from *pau′ci*, "few," and *ner′vus*, a "nerve."] Having but few nerves, or slightly veined.

Pau-cĭ-ra-dĭ-a′tus.* [From the Lat. *pau′ci*, "few," and *ra′dius*, a "ray."] A term applied to an umbel when it contains but a small number of rays.

Pau-cĭ-se-rĭ-a′tus.* [From the Lat. *pau′ci*, "few," and *se′ries*, a "row," or "order."] Divided into a small number of series.

Paul-lin′ĭ-a.* A large genus of plants of the order *Sapindaceæ*, comprising about sixty species of climbing shrubs, natives of tropical America and Africa.

Paullin′ia Af-rĭ-ca′na.* A plant, a native of West Africa, used by the natives as a hæmostatic.

Paullin′ia Cu-pa′na.* A shrub indigenous to the banks of the Orinoco River, supposed to be one of the sources of *guarana*. It enters into the composition of a favorite drink of the Orinoco Indians.

Paullin′ia Mex-ĭ-ca′na.* A plant, a native of Mexico, used as a depurative.

Paullin′ia Pin-na′ta.* A shrub, a native of Brazil. The bark of its root is used in a cataplasm as a sedative or anodyne.

Paul-lin′ĭ-a Sor′bĭ-lis.* A Brazilian plant from which an extract called *Paullinia*, or *Guarana*, is procured. It is recommended as a tonic. The guarana (which is obtained from the seeds) is used as a nervous stimulant, and as a material for a refreshing beverage.

Paunch. The stomach. The term is applied especially to the first and greatest stomach of the *Ruminantia*.

Paupière, pō′pe-aiR′. The French term for "eyelid." See Palpebra.

Pa-vet′ta In′dĭ-ca.* A shrub of the order *Rubiaceæ*, a native of India. Its root is employed as a purgative by the Hindoos. Several species of *Pavetta* are cultivated for ornament.

Pa-vo′nĭ-a.* [Named in honor of Don Josef *Pavon*, a South American botanist.] A genus of shrubs and herbs of the order *Malvaceæ*, natives of South America and India. *Pavonia odorata* and *Pavonia Zeylanica* are used in medicine in India.

Pavo′nia Di-u-ret′ĭ-ca.* A plant of the order *Malvaceæ*, a native of Brazil. It is used in medicine.

Pav′o-nīne. [Lat. **Pavoni′nus**; from *pa′vo*, *pavo′nis*, the "peacock."] Having eye-like spots resembling those seen on the peacock's tail.

Pavot, pȧ′vo′. The French name for "poppy." See Papaver.

Pea. See Pisum.

Peach. (Fr. *Pêche*, pȧsh.) The *Ma′lum Per′sicum*, or fruit of the *Amyg′dalus Per′sica*, a small tree of the order *Rosaceæ*, a native of Persia or China. It is mentioned in the books of Confucius. The peach is extensively cultivated in the warm parts of the temperate zone, and is one of the most excellent of summer fruits. It contains just enough prussic acid to give it a delicious flavor. The dried fruit stewed with sugar is a good laxative article of diet.

Peach'-Tree. The *Amyg'dalus Per'sica*, or *Prunus Persica*. Peach leaves have been used in medicine, and are reputed to be laxative, sedative, and anthelmintic. Their infusion is recommended in irritability of the bladder and in hooping-cough.

Pea-Nut. See ARACHIS HYPOGÆA.

Pear. The fruit of the *Py'rus commu'nis*.

Pear'-Shaped. Solid obovate; pyriform.

Pearl. [Lat. **Margari'ta**; Fr. *Perle*, pĕrl.] A highly-prized substance found within the shells of certain bivalve mollusks, formed, as it would appear, by the deposition of calcareous matter round some nucleus. A pure pearl is generally spherical, has a white or yellowish-white color, with a peculiar lustre and iridescence, and consists of alternating concentric layers of membrane and carbonate of lime. The most valuable pearls are obtained from the pearl-oyster of Ceylon and Persia.

Pearl'-Ash. [Named from its white, pearly color.] A purer carbonate of potassa, prepared by dissolving potash and allowing the impurities to subside.

Pearl Barley. See HORDEUM.

Pearl-Gray. Pure gray a little verging to blue.

Pearl-Spar. A variety of dolomite. It occurs in diaphanous pearly crystals the form of which is a rhombohedron.

Pearl-White. The subnitrate or trisnitrate of bismuth; flake-white. See BISMUTHUM ALBUM.

Pearl'y. Like pearl. The term *pearly lustre* is applied to the lustre of certain minerals, as talc, stilbite, and pearl-spar.

Pēat. The natural accumulation of vegetable matter, mostly occurring on the surface of a bog or moor. It is an imperfect coal, made mainly of mosses in swamps after a long burial and a partial alteration. When dried, it is used as fuel.

Pe-căn' Nut. The fruit of the *Carya oliviæformis*, a tree, a native of the Southern United States. This nut resembles an olive in shape, and has a delicious flavor.

Pec'cant. [From the Lat. *pec'co*, to "sin."] Morbid; unhealthy.

Pechurin. See PICHURIM.

Pecquet (pā'kā'), **Cis'tern** or **Res'er-voir of.** Another name for the *receptaculum chyli*.

Pec'tase. A nitrogenous substance of the class of ferments, found associated with pectose in fruits. "Its special function is to transform the pectose of unripe fruits, in the process of ripening, into pectine."—(HENRY WURTZ.) According to Littré, it transforms pectine into pectic acid.

Pec'ten,* gen. **Pec'tĭ-nis.** A Latin word signifying a "comb;" also the "pubes." The term is commonly applied to the *os pubis*, which is a distinct bone in the fœtal pelvis.

Pec'tic. [Lat. **Pec'ticus**; from the Gr. πηκτός, "congealed."] A term applied to an acid which is found in many kinds of fruits and has the property of forming jelly.

Pec'tin. [From the same.] A principle which forms the base of vegetable jelly. It is amorphous and soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol. It is white, uncrystallizable, and has neither taste nor smell. It exists naturally in ripe fruits and vegetable juices generally.

Pec-tĭ-næ'us.* [From the Lat. *pec'ten*, the "*os pubis*."] Belonging to the *pecten*, or *os pubis*; pectine'al. See PECTINALIS.

Pec-tĭ-na'lis,* or **Pec-tĭ-næ'us.*** [From the same.] Belonging to, or connected with, the *os pubis*. Also the name of a long, flat muscle arising from the pectineal line of the *os pubis* and inserted into the line leading from the *trochanter minor* to the *linea aspera*.

Pec'tĭ-nate. [Lat. **Pectina'tus**; from *pec'ten*, a "comb."] Having the appearance of a comb; finely and regularly cleft. A pinnatifid leaf with regular close and narrow incisions is called pectinate.

Pectinated Muscles. See MUSCULI PECTINATI.

Pectineus, or Pectineal. See PECTINALIS.

Pec'tĭ-nĭ-bran-chĭ-a'ta.* [See next article.] A name given by Cuvier to his sixth order of *Gasteropoda*. It includes almost all the spiral univalve shells.

Pec'tĭ-nĭ-bran-chĭ-a'tus.* [From the Lat. *pec'ten*, a "comb," and *branchia'tus*, "having *branchiæ*."] Having comb-like branchiæ; pectinobranchiate.

Pec-tĭ-nif'er-ous. [Lat. **Pectinif'erus**; from *pec'ten*, a "comb," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or having combs:—applied to birds.

Pec-tĭ-nĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *pec'ten*, a "comb," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having pectinated leaves.

Pec'tĭ-nĭ-form. [Lat. **Pectinifor'mis**; from *pec'ten*, a "comb," and *for'ma*, "form."] Resembling a comb.

Pec-tĭ-no-i'dēs.* [From the Lat. *pec'ten*, a "comb," and the Gr. εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling one of the shells termed *Pecten*; like a comb; pectinoid.

Pec'to-ra,* the plural of PECTUS, which see.

Pec'to-ral. [Lat. **Pectora'lis**; from *pec'tus*, *pec'toris*, the "breast."] Belonging to the breast, or chest. In Ichthyology, those fins which correspond to the anterior extremities of quadruped animals are termed *pectorals*.

Pectoralia.* See PECTORALS.

Pectoralis.* See PECTORAL.

Pec-to-ra'lis Ma'jor.* "Greater Pectoral [Muscle]." A muscle arising from half the clavicle, all the edge of the sternum, and the cartilages of the three lower true ribs, and inserted into the outer border of the bicipital groove of the humerus. It moves the arm forward, etc.

Pectora'lis Mi'nor.* "Lesser Pectoral [Muscle]." A muscle arising from the third, fourth, and fifth ribs and inserted into the coracoid process of the scapula. It draws the shoulder-bone forward and downward and elevates the ribs.

Pec'to-rals. [Lat. **Pectora'lia**; from *pectora'lis*, "pectoral."] Medicines which relieve disorders of the chest or lungs.

Pec-to-rĭ-lo'quĭ-a.* The same as PECTORILOQUY, which see.

Pec-to-ril'o-quism. [Lat. **Pectoriloquis'mus**; from *pec'tus*, the "breast," and *lo'quor*, to "speak."] The same as PECTORILOQUY.

Pec-to-ril'o-quy. [Lat. **Pectorilo'quium**, or **Pectorilo'quia**; from the same.] A form or symptom of disease in which the voice of the patient seems to issue from the breast through the stethoscope; a physical sign connected with the resonance caused by a cavity in the substance of the lungs produced by abscess:—also termed *Pectoriloquism.*

Pec'tose. An important proximate principle of vegetable bodies, which abounds in unripe fruits and in roots. It is insoluble in water. It is stated that all the gelatinous constituents of fruits proceed from pectose, which is extremely perishable or easily alterable.

Pec'tus,* gen. **Pec'to-ris.** That part between the neck and the abdomen; the breast, or chest. The inferior surface of the thorax of insects, divided according to its segments into the *antepectus*, *mediopectus*, and *postpectus*.

Pe'dal. [Lat. **Peda'lis**; from *pes*, *pe'dis*, the "foot."] Pertaining to the foot.

Pedaliaceæ,* pe-da-le-a'she-ē. A natural order of monopetalous, exogenous, herbaceous plants, found within the tropics, especially in Africa. It includes the *Peda'lium*, *Ses'amum*, and *Martyn'ia*. Some botanists refer these to the order *Bignoniaceæ*.

Pe-da'lis.* [From the Lat. *pes*, *pe'dis*, a "foot."] In Botany, used to denote a measure equal to twelve inches.

Pe-da'lĭ-um Mu'rex.* An annual plant, a native of India. Its seeds are mucilaginous and are used for poultices.

Pe'date. [Lat. **Peda'tus**; from *pes*, *pe'dis*, a "foot."] A term applied to a palmate leaf the lateral lobes of which are each cleft into two or more segments, like a bird's foot, as in *Viola pedata*.

Pe-date'lў-Cleft. Cut in a pedate way:—applied to leaves.

Pedate'ly-Lobed, Ped-a-til'o-bāte. A term applied to a palmate leaf which has supplementary lobes at the base.

Pe-dat'ĭ-fid. [Lat. **Pedatif'idus**; from *pes*, *pe'dis*, a "foot," and *fin'do*, to "cleave."] A term applied to leaves which are divided in a pedate manner nearly half-way to the base. The same as PEDATE.

Pedatus.* See PEDATE.

Pe'dēs,* gen. **Pe'dum**, the plural of PES, which see.

Pe-dĭ-ăl'gĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *πεδίον*, the part of the foot near the toes, or the foot itself, and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Neuralgic affection in the foot.

Ped'ĭ-cel. [Lat. **Pedicel'lus**; diminutive of *pedic'ulus*, a "flower-stalk."] The stalk of each particular flower in a cluster or raceme of flowers; a partial peduncle; a pedicle. Also the second joint of the antennæ of insects.

Ped'ĭ-cel-late. [Lat. **Pedicella'tus**; from *pedicel'lus*, a "pedicel."] Having a pedicel:—applied to flowers.

Ped'ĭ-celled. The same as PEDICELLATE.

Ped'ĭ-cle. The same as PEDICEL, which see.

Pe-dic'u-lar. [Lat. **Pedicula'ris.**] Belonging to the pediculus.

Pe-dic-u-la'ris.* [From the Lat. *pedic'ulus*, a "louse."] A genus of herbs of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Europe, the United States, etc. The *Pedicularis palustris* and *Pedicularis sylvatica*, both natives of Europe, have been used as astringent and vulnerary.

Pe-dic'u-late. [Lat. **Pedicula'tus**; from *pedic'ulus*, a "foot-stalk."] Having foot-stalks; pedicellate; supported by a pedicle:—applied to flowers.

Pe-dic-u-lā'tion. [Lat. **Pedicula'tio, o'nis**; from *pedic'ulus*, a "louse."] A state of disease in which lice are constantly breeding on the skin. See PHTHIRIASIS.

Pe-dic'u-lus.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *pes*, a "foot."] The foot-stalk of a flower and of fruits. Also a genus of parasitic animals; the louse (Fr. *Pou*, poo).

Pedic'ulus Pu'bis,* ("Louse of the Pubes"), or **Mor'pĭ-o.*** Vulgarly, **Crab-Louse.** A species of louse found chiefly on the pubes, distinguished by the cheliform structure of its legs. It causes intolerable itching, and frequently induces local prurigo. Dusting the part with calomel mixed with starch powder, and attention to cleanliness, will nearly always be found efficacious in cases of this kind.

Pe-dif'er-ous. [Lat. **Pedif'erus**; from *pes*, a "foot," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Having feet.

Ped'ĭ-gree. [Etymology doubtful: some derive it from the Fr. *par degrés*, "by degrees."] Ancestry; lineage; genealogy; a statement or record of the descent or genealogy of a person or family.

Ped-ĭ-lan'thus Tith-ў-ma-lo-i'dēs.* An herb or half-shrubby plant of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, a native of the West Indies. It has a milky juice, and is emetic.

Ped-ĭ-lu'vĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *pes*, a "foot," and *lu'o* or *la'vo*, to "wash."] A bath for the feet; a foot-bath.

Ped-ĭ-păl'pus.* [From the Lat. *pes*, a "foot," and *pal'pus*, a "feeler."] A term applied in the plural (*Pedipal'pi*) to a family of *Arachnides* having palpi in the form of a claw or arm.

Pe'dis,* the genitive of PES, which see.

Pe-dun'cle. [Lat. **Pedun'culus**; diminutive of *pes*, a "foot."] The foot-stalk which supports a flower or a cluster of flowers:—also applied to appendages of the brain. The foot-stalk of each flower of a cluster is called a *partial peduncle*, or a *pedicel*.

Pe-dun'cu-late, or **Pe-dun'cled.** [Lat. **Peduncula'tus**; from *pedun'culus*, a "foot-stalk."] Having, or growing on, a peduncle.

Pee'pŭl, or Pī'pal. The popular name in India for the FICUS RELIGIOSA, which see.

Peg'a-num Har-ma'la.* An herbaceous plant of the order *Rutaceæ*, a native of Russia, Asia Minor, and Algeria. It is the only known species of the genus. Its seeds are said to be stimulant and vermifuge, and its leaves sudorific. An alkaloid called *harmalin* is extracted from this plant.

Pe-lā'ġĭ-an. [Lat. **Pelagia'nus**; from the Gr. *πέλαγος*, the "deep sea."] Pertaining to the sea:—applied to certain shells (Mollusks).

Pe-laġ'ic. [Lat. **Pelaġ'icus**; from the same.] Belonging to the deep sea:—applied in Geology to sedimentary strata.

Pe-lā'ġĭ-ous. [Lat. **Pela'gius.**] The same as PELAGIC, which see.

Pel-ar-go'nĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *πελαργός*, a "stork."] A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Geraniaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. They are commonly cultivated in gardens. Their popular name is *Geranium*. Most of the cultivated plants are hybrids.

Pelargo'nium Cu-cul-la'tum.* A medicinal plant, cultivated also for ornament. It is emollient.

Pelargo'nium O-do-ra-tis'sĭ-mum.* Nutmeg-scented Geranium. It has fragrant leaves, and affords a volatile oil which smells like the oil of roses and is used in perfumery.

Pelargo'nium Tris'te.* The systematic name of the Night-scented Geranium. It is sweet-scented at night. Its root is astringent.

Pel'la-gra.* [From the Lat. *pel'lis*, a "skin," and *ἄγρα*, a "seizure."] A disease common in certain parts of Italy, beginning by a shining red spot on some part of the head or body:—termed also *Elephantiasis Italica*.

Pelletierine (pĕl'tee-rĭn), or **Pel'let-er-ĭne.** An alkaloid which is the active principle of *granatum*, or pomegranate bark. It is a colorless liquid, soluble in water and in alcohol, and has strong basic properties, forming salts with acids. It is used as a tænifuge.

Pel'lĭ-cle. [Lat. **Pellic'ula**; diminutive of *pel'lis*, a "skin."] A very thin skin; a film on the surface of fluids; slender membranous productions, etc.

Pel-lic'u-lar. [Lat. **Pellicula'ris.**] Relating to a pellicle.

Pel'lis.* [From the Gr. *πέλλα*, a "hide."] The *cutis*, or skin.

Pellitory. See PARIETARIA.

Pel'lĭ-to-rў of Spain. The ANTHEMIS PYRETHRUM, which see.

Pel-lu'cid. [Lat. **Pellu'cidus**; from *per*, "through," and *lu'ceo*, to "shine."] Translucent; pervious to light, or transparent; limpid.

Pellu'cid-Punc'tate. Punctured or marked with transparent dots resembling holes, as the leaf of the Orange.

Pe-lo'rĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *πέλωρ*, a "prodigy," "something very wonderful."] In Botany, a return from habitual irregularity to a regular form; a metamorphosis by which a flower reverts from its usual irregular state to a state of symmetry.

Pel'o-sin, or Pel'o-sĭne. A colorless substance extracted from the root of the *Cissam'pelos Parei'ra*. It is a powerful base, forming salts with several acids.

Pel'ta.* [From the Gr. *πέλτη*, a "shield."] A variety of the *calyculus*, oblong, flat, and obtuse, found in the lichens.

Pel-ta'lis.* [From the Lat. *pel'ta*, a "shield."] Belonging to a shield; also scutiform.

Pel-tan'dra Vir-ġin'ĭ-ca.* The Arrow Arum, an aquatic plant of the order *Araceæ*, a native of the United States. Its root and seeds are acrid stimulants.

Pel'tate. [Lat. **Pelta'tus**; from *pel'ta*, a "shield."] Shield-shaped:—applied to roundish leaves the petioles of which are attached to a point near the centre; also to a leaf of any shape when the petiole is attached to the lower side, somewhere within the margin.

Pel-tĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *pel'ta*, a "shield," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having peltate leaves; peltifo'lious.

Pel'tĭ-form. [Lat. **Peltifor'mis**; from *pel'ta*, a "shield."] Formed like a shield. In Botany, having simple veins arranged as in a peltate leaf.

Pel-to-i'dēs.* [From the Lat. *pel'ta*, a "shield," and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a shield; peltoid.

Pel'vic. [Lat. **Pel'vicus.**] Relating to the pelvis.

Pel'vic Cel-lu-li'tis, or Păr-a-me-tri'tis.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue surrounding the pelvic organs both in the male and the female, but much more frequently in the latter, and therefore more especially of the areolar tissue in connection with the uterus.

Pel'vĭ-form. [Lat. **Pelvifor'mis**; from *pel'vis*, a "basin," and *for'ma*, a "form."] Having the form of a basin:—applied to parts of plants.

Pel-vim'e-ter. [Lat. **Pelvim'etrum**; from *pel'vis*, a "basin," and the Gr. *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument used in obstetrics for measuring the capacity of the pelvis.

Pel-vĭ-ot'o-mў. [Lat. **Pelvioto'mia**; from *pel'vis*, a "basin," and the Gr. *τέμνω*, to "cut."] Section of the bones of the pelvis. See SIGAULTIAN OPERATION.

Pel'vis.* (Fr. *Bassin*, bȧs'sȧN'.) Literally, a "basin." The osseous cavity forming the lowest part of the trunk. It is bounded behind by the sacrum and coccyx, at the sides and in front by the *ossa innominata*. The term is also applied to a part of the kidney. See SINUS.

Pem-phĭ-go-i'dēs.* [From the Lat. *pem'phigus*, and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling pemphigus; pemphigoid.

Pem'phĭ-gus,* or pem-fi'gŭs. [From the Gr. *πέμφιξ*, a "blister."] (Fr. *Fièvre bulleuse*, fe-ȧvr' bü'lUz'.) An eruption of vesicles from the size of a pea to that of a walnut, generally accompanied by fever; vesicular fever, or *Febris bullosa*. A genus of the order *Exanthemata*, class *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology.

Penæaceæ,* pe-ne-a'she-ē. [From *Penæ'a*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of apetalous exogenous evergreen shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

Penchant, pŏN'shŏN'. (Fr.) A strong impulse; a feeling or sentiment which manifests itself by the functions of expression or locomotion; a propensity.

Pen'cil-Form. Resembling a painter's pencil; the same as *penicillate*:—applied to parts of plants.

Pen'dent. [From the Lat. *pen'dens*, present participle of *pen'deo*, to "hang."] Hanging; suspended:—applied to parts of plants.

Pen-du-lĭf-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *pen'dulus*, "hanging," or "pendulous," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having pendent flowers.

Pen-du-lĭf-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *pen'dulus*, "hanging," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having pendent leaves.

Pen'du-lous. [Lat. **Pen'dulus**; "hanging."] In Botany, hanging or drooping.

Pen'du-lum. [From the Lat. *pen'dulus*, "hanging."] A suspended body oscillating under the action of gravitation; a weight suspended from a fixed point so as to swing freely to and fro by the alternate force of momentum and gravity. "The admirable invention of the pendulum affords a means of subdividing time to an almost unlimited nicety. A clock is nothing more than a piece of mechanism for counting the oscillations of a pendulum."—(HERSCHEL.) The length of a pendulum that makes sixty vibrations in a minute is 39.1 inches.

Pen-ĭ-cil'late. [Lat. **Penicilla'tus**; from *penicil'lus*, a "painter's brush."] Tipped with a brush of hairs like a camel's-hair pencil; also consisting of or covered with hairs which are nearly parallel with one another:—applied to parts of plants.

Pen-ĭ-cil'lĭ-form. [Lat. **Penicillifor'mis**; from *penicil'lus*, a "painter's brush."] Resembling a hair-pencil; penicillate.

Pen-ĭ-cil'lum,* Pen-ĭ-cil'lus.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *penic'ulum*, a "brush."] A term applied to the arrangement of minute ramifications of the *vena portæ*, composing the small glands or glandiform bodies which form the substance of the liver, because resembling a hair-pencil. In Surgery, a tent or pledget of charpie, or soft sponge, etc. See PANNUS.

Pen'e-trāt-ing. [From the Lat. *pen'etro*, *penetra'tum*, to "pierce," to "enter."] Piercing; passing through:—applied to an odor which is pungent and agreeable; also to a wound which penetrates a splanchnic cavity.

Pe'nis,* gen. the same. [Gr. *πέος*.] The *mem'brum viri'le*, or chief organ of generation in man, permeated by the urethra. It consists of two principal portions,—the *cor'pus caverno'sum* (or *cor'pora caverno'sa*) and the *cor'pus spongio'sum*, also called *cor'pus spongio'sum ure'thræ* ("Spongy Body of the Urethra"), because it surrounds the urethra. See CORPORA CAVERNOSA, and CORPUS SPONGIOSUM.

Pennate. See PINNATE.

Pen-na-tif'er-us.* [From the Lat. *pen'na*, a "feather," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing feathers, or appendages like feathers:—applied to certain animals.

Pen-nat'ĭ-fid. [Lat. **Pennatif'idus.**] See PINNATIFID.

Pen-nat-ĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *penna'tus*, "pinnate," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having pinnate leaves.

Pen-nat-ĭ-par-ti'tus.* [From the Lat. *penna'tus*, "pinnate," and *par'tio*, *parti'tum*, to "part," to "divide."] Pinnately-parted, as feather-veined leaves the sinuses of which reach almost to the midrib; pennatipartite.

Pen-nat'ĭ-sect-ed, or **Pin-nat'ĭ-sect.** [Lat. **Pennatisec'tus**; from *penna'tus*, "pinnate," and *se'co*, *sec'tum*, to "cut."] A term applied to feather-veined leaves with sinuses which reach quite to the midrib; pinnately-divided.

Pen-nat-ĭ-stip-u-la'tus.* A term applied to a plant that has pinnatifid stipules.

Pen-nif'er-ous. [Lat. **Pennif'erus**; from *pen'na*, a "feather," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing quills or feathers; covered with feathers:—applied to birds.

Pen'nĭ-form. [Lat. **Pennifor'mis**; from *pen'na*, a "feather."] Having the form of a feather; having the ribs of a leaf arranged as in a pinnate leaf, but confluent at the point, as in the Date Palm.

Pen'nĭ-nerved. Having the lateral nerves or ribs pinnately arranged and parallel:—applied to leaves.

Pen-nĭ-ner'vis.* [From the Lat. *pen'na*, a "feather," and *ner'vus*, a "nerve."] Having nerves or veins disposed like a feather; pinnately-nerved.

Pen-nĭ-ve'nĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *pen'na*, a "feather," and *ve'na*, a "vein."] Feather-veined:—applied to leaves. See PINNATELY-VEINED.

Pen'nu-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *pen'na*, a "feather."] A small feather with a short stem; a pen'nule.

Pennyroyal. See MENTHA PULEGIUM.

Pennyroyal, American. See HEDEOMA.

Pen'sĭle. [Lat. **Pen'silis**; from *pen'deo*, *pen'sum*, to "hang."] Hanging; suspended:—applied to parts of plants and animals.

Pen-ta-car'pel-la-rў. [From the Gr. *πέντε*, "five," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] Composed of five carpels.

Pen-ta-chæ'nĭ-um,* or **Pen-ta-chai'nĭ-um.*** [From the Gr. *πέντε*, "five," and *χαίνω*, to "open."] A simple fruit formed by an ovary adherent to the calyx, which at maturity separates into five lobes, like the fruit of the *Araliaceæ*.

Pen-ta-chot'o-mous. [Lat. **Pentachot'omus**; from the Gr. *πενταχῆ*, "in five ways or parts," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] A term applied to cymes where each terminal flower has under it five bracts and gives origin to as many branches.

Pen-ta-coc'cous. [From the Gr. *πέντε*, "five," and *κόκκος*, a "berry."] Composed of

five *cocci* or carpels, splitting with elasticity and falling off a central axis or column.

Pen'tad. A chemical element equivalent in combining and displacing power to five monad atoms. *Columbium* (*tantalum*) and *vanadium* are pentads.

Pen-ta-dĕs'ma Bu-tў-ra'ce-a.* Butter-Tree, a tree of the order *Clusiaceæ*, a native of Western Africa. It yields a yellow, greasy juice.

Pen'ta-gon. [Lat. **Pentago'num**; from the Gr. *πέντε*, "five," and *γωνία*, an "angle."] A plane figure having five angles and sides. A regular pentagon has five equal sides.

Pen-tag'o-nal. [Lat. **Pentago'nus.**] Belonging to a pentagon; having five angles; five-cornered.

Pen-ta-gўn'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *πέντε*, "five," and *γυνή*, a "woman," or "female."] A Linnæan order of plants, comprising those which have five pistils in each flower.

Pen-ta-gўn'ĭ-ous. [Lat. **Pentagyn'ius**; from the same.] Having five pistils or styles.

Pen-tag'ў-nous. The same as PENTAGYNIOUS, which see.

Pen-tam'er-ous. [From the Gr. *πέντε*, "five," and *μέρος*, a "part."] Consisting of five parts or five organs of each kind:—applied to a flower which has five petals, five stamens, etc. More flowers are formed on the pentamerous plan than on any other.

Pen-tan'drĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *πέντε*, "five," and *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός*, a "man," or "male."] The fifth class in the Linnæan system of plants, comprising those which have five stamens in each flower.

Pen-tan'drous. [Lat. **Pentan'drius**; from the same.] Having five stamens.

Pen-tan'gu-lar. [From the Gr. *πέντε*, "five," and the Lat. *an'gulus*, an "angle."] Having five angles.

Pen-ta-pet'a-lous. [Lat. **Pentapet'alus**; from the Gr. *πέντε*, "five," and *πέταλον*, a "petal."] A term applied to a corolla composed of five petals.

Pen-ta-phўl-lo-i'dēs.* [From the Lat. *pentaphyl'lum*, the "cinquefoil," and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the cinquefoil.

Pen-ta-phўl'lous. [Lat. **Pentaphyl'lus**; from the Gr. *πέντε*, "five," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] Having five leaves; five-leaved:—applied to a calyx which has five divisions, or to a plant which has digitate leaves.

Pen-tap'te-ra.* [See next article.] A genus of trees of the order *Combretaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of India. Their fruits are furnished with five wings. The *P. glabra*, a native of Pegu, affords excellent timber.

Pen-tap'ter-ous. [Lat. **Pentap'terus**; from the Gr. *πέντε*, "five," and *πτερόν*, a "wing."] In Botany, having five expansions in the form of wings; five-winged.

Pen-ta-sep'a-lous. [Lat. **Pentasep'alus**; from the Gr. *πέντε*, "five," and the Lat. *sep'alum*, a "sepal."] A term applied to a calyx composed of five sepals.

Pen-ta-sper'mous. [Lat. **Pentasper'mus**; from the Gr. *πέντε*, "five," and *σπέρμα*, a "seed."] Having five seeds.

Pen-tas'tĭ-chous. [Lat. **Pentasti'chus**; from the Gr. *πέντε*, "five," and *στίχη*, a "row."] Disposed in five rows, or in five ranks:—applied to leaves.

Pen-ta-sty'lus.* [From the Gr. *πέντε*, "five," and *στῦλος*, a "pillar."] A term applied to an ovary which bears five styles.

Pent-ste'mon.* [From the Gr. *πέντε*, "five," and *στήμων*, "stamen:"—so named because it has five stamens, one of which is sterile and destitute of an anther.] A genus of very ornamental perennial herbs of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*. Seventy-one species of this genus are described in Gray's "Flora of North America," mostly natives of the United States. Many of them are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers, which are purple, blue, rose, red, scarlet, and white.

Pentste'mon Gen-tĭ-a-no-i'dēs.* A perennial plant, a native of Mexico, bearing beautiful flowers of a rich reddish-purple color.

Pen-ul'tĭ-mate. [From the Lat. *pe'ne*, "almost," and *ul'timus*, the "last."] In Botany, the one next to the terminal one. In Grammar, the last syllable but one:—also called *penult* or *penultima*.

Pe-num'bra.* [From the Lat. *pe'ne*, "almost," and *um'bra*, a "shade."] A faint shadow, or the edge of a perfect shadow; that portion of space which in an eclipse of the sun is partly, but not entirely, deprived of light,—situated between the perfect shadow, where the light is wholly intercepted, and the full light.

Peony. See PÆONIA.

Pe-o-to'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *πέος*, the "penis," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] Amputation of the penis; peot'omy.

Pe'po.* Pumpkin. Also a general term applied to such fruits as the melon, cucumber, and gourd; being a modification of the berry. The pepo has one cell and many seeds. Likewise the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the seeds of the *Cucur'bita Pe'po*. These seeds have acquired a high reputation as a remedy against the tape-worm. The pulp of the pumpkin has also been administered with similar effect. The dose of the seeds is about two ounces: deprived of their outer covering, they may be beaten into a paste with sugar, and taken fasting, followed in an hour or two by a free dose of castor oil.

Pe-pon'ĭ-da,* or **Pe-po'nĭ-um.*** The same as PEPO.

Pepper. See PIPER.

Pep'per-bush, Sweet. A popular name of *Clethra*.

Pepper, Cayenne, or **Pepper, Guinea.** See CAPSICUM ANNUUM.

Pepper-Grass. See LEPIDIUM.

Pepper, Jamaica. See MYRTUS PIMENTA.

Pep'per-mint. The MENTHA PIPERITA, which see.

Pep'sin. [Lat. **Pepsi'na**; from the Gr. *πέπτω*, to "digest."] A supposed substance con-

cerned in the process of digestion; the digestive principle of the gastric juice.

Pep-si'num Sac-cha-ra'tum.* "Saccharated Pepsin." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for pepsin, the digestive principle of the gastric juice, obtained from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the hog, and mixed with powdered sugar. It has been largely used in cases where the digestive powers of the stomach have failed, to supply the place of the natural digestive ferment. Any influence for good which it possesses is dependent on its solvent power.

Pep'tic. [Lat. **Pep'ticus**; from the Gr. πέπτω, to "digest."] Digestive; promoting digestion.

Pep'tone. [From the same.] A liquid substance produced by a combination of the gastric juice, or pepsin, with albuminoid food in the stomach. It is soluble in water, and very diffusible.

Pep'to-nized Food. A term used as the equivalent of the phrase "artificially digested food." In natural digestion, albuminoid substances are changed into peptones, and starchy matters are changed into dextrin and sugar. These processes are of a purely chemical nature, and they can be closely imitated outside of the body by means of artificially prepared digestive juices. An extract of the stomach or of the pancreas in water has approximately the same powers as the natural secretions of those organs.

Per. A Latin particle signifying "through," "by;" also "thoroughly." It is often *intensive*, being then equivalent to "very." In Chemistry, it forms a prefix denoting an oxide containing the largest quantity of oxygen that can exist in any oxide formed by the same materials; also applied to acids which contain still more oxygen than those whose names end with *-ic*, as *perchloric* acid.

Per In-for-tu'nĭ-um.* "By Misadventure." A term applied in Medical Jurisprudence to excusable homicide, or death from a lawful act done without intention of hurt.

Per-ą-cute'. [Lat. **Peracu'tus**; from *per*, intensive, and *acu'tus*, "acute."] Extremely severe; very acute.

Pĕr-ą-pet'ą-lum.* [From the Gr. πέρα, "beyond," and πέταλον, a "petal."] An appendage of the corolla; the shaggy covering of such flowers as *Menyanthes*.

Pĕr-ą-phyl'lum.* A membranous expansion of the calyx, formed after the fruit begins to ripen, or from the beginning.

Per-cep'tion. [Lat. **Percep'tio**; from *percip'io*, *percep'tum*, to "perceive."] The act or faculty of perceiving. The act of acquiring a knowledge of external objects by means of the organs of sense. Also the notion or idea acquired by impressions made on an organ of sense.

Perch. [Lat. **Per'ca.**] A popular name of several species of fresh-water food-fishes. The Yellow Perch is the *Perca fluviatilis* of Europe. The perches of the American markets are *Morone Americana*, *Sebastes Norvegicus*, etc.

Per-chlo'rāte. [Lat. **Perchlo'ras, a'tis.**] A combination of perchloric acid and a base:—applied to the oxichlorates.

Perchlo'rate of Po-tas'sĭ-um. A salt composed of chlorine, oxygen, and potassium. It is insoluble in alcohol, and sparingly soluble in water. It is reputed to be antiperiodic and febrifuge. Rabuteau thinks it is applicable to all diseases in which quinine and nitre are used for their sedative or diuretic properties.

Per-chlo'rāt-ed E'ther. The name of a fluid obtained by directly combining chlorine with olefiant gas, or by causing certain chlorides to react upon that gas.

Per-chlo'rĭde of For'mўle. The same as CHLOROFORM, which see.

Percolate. See next article.

Per-co-lā'tion. [Lat. **Percola'tio, o'nis**; from *per*, "through," and *co'lo*, *cola'tum*, to "strain."] Filtration:—also applied to animal secretions, the glands being compared to strainers or filters. In Pharmacy, the term is used in the same sense as DISPLACEMENT (which see). See also the U.S. Pharmacopœia, p. xxxvi. The filtered liquid is termed a *per'colate*.

Per'co-lāt-or. An instrument by means of which percolation is performed. See U.S. Pharmacopœia, p. xxxvi.

Per-cus'sion. [Lat. **Percus'sio, o'nis**; from *percu'tio*, *percus'sum*, to "strike," to "shock."] The act of striking any part of the body with the fingers, or with an instrument, to ascertain its condition. It is distinguished into—1. *Direct Percussion*, which consists in striking the surface of the chest, etc., with one or more fingers, and observing the degree and quality of the sounds produced. 2. *Mediate Percussion*, in which case a piece of ivory or leather, called a *plexímeter*, or the second phalanx of the forefinger of the left hand, is struck by the fingers of the right hand. See EXPLORATION.

Per-en'nĭ-ąl. [Lat. **Peren'nis**; from *per*, "through," and *an'nos*, "years."] (Fr. *Vivace*, vĕ'vâss'.) Lasting through more than two years; also perpetual; permanent:—applied to plants.

Per-en'nĭ-bran'chĭ-ate. [Lat. **Perennibranchia'tus**; from *peren'nis*, "perennial," and *bran'chiæ*, "gills."] Having branchiæ persistent during life.

Perezia Fruticosa.* See DUMERILIA.

Per'fect. [From the Lat. *perfi'cio*, *perfec'tum*, to "finish," to "complete."] In Botany, complete in all the usual parts. (See PERFECT FLOWER.) In Mineralogy, the term is applied to the cleavage of minerals that cleave easily. Dolomite and fluor-spar have a *perfect cleavage*.

Per'fect Flŏw'er. A flower which has both stamens and pistils.

Per'fect Num'ber. A number which is equal to the sum of all its divisors, as 6, 28, etc. Thus, the divisors of 6 are 1, 2, 3, which added together make 6.

Per-fo'lĭ-ate. [Lat. **Perfolia'tus**; from *per*, "through," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Leaves are called perfoliate when the stem appears to pass through them. These in some cases originate in

the union of the bases of a pair of opposite sessile leaves. A sessile alternate leaf becomes perfoliate by the union of the edges of the base with each other around the stem, as in the *Uvularia perfoliata.*

Per'fo-rans.* [From the Lat. *per*, "through," and *fo're, fora'tum*, to "bore."] A designation of the *flexor digitorum profundus* muscle, from its perforating the tendon of the *flexor sublimis.*

Per'fo-rate. [From the same.] Pierced with holes, or with transparent dots resembling holes, as the leaf of *Hypericum perforatum.*

Per'fo-rāt-ing. [From the same.] Piercing; passing through.

Per-fo-rā'tion. [Lat. **Perfora'tio, o'nis;** from the same.] The application of the trepan or trephine. The term *perforation* is generally applied to an artificial opening produced in a hollow organ or tube; seldom, and only under special circumstances, to a lesion affecting a solid tissue. Moreover, it implies that the opening is a small one, or, at any rate, does not reach large dimensions. If the opening results from injury by a pointed instrument, or by any other agent which would cause a puncture, such as a fractured rib penetrating the lung, it is called a perforation.

Per'fo-rāt-or. [Lat. **Perforato'rium**; from the same.] An instrument for boring into the cranium.

Per-fo-ra'tus.* [From the same.] Perforated, or pierced through. A term applied to the *coraco-brachialis* muscle, from its being perforated by the external cutaneous nerve; also to the *flexor digitorum communis sublimis*, from its tendon being perforated by the tendon of the *flexor profundus.*

Per-frĭ-cā'tion. [Lat. **Perfrica'tio, o'nis;** from *per*, "through," and *fri'co, frica'tum*, to "rub."] Inunction, or rubbing in through the pores of the skin any unctuous or oily substance.

Per'fume. [Fr. *Parfum*, pȧʀ'fŭN'; from the Lat. *per*, intensive, and *fu'mus*, "smoke," or "incense."] A pleasant odor; fragrance; an odoriferous substance. Natural perfumes are mostly derived from essential oils.

Per-gą-me'ne-ous, or **Per-gą-men-tā'ceous.** [Lat. **Pergame'neus**, or **Pergamenta'ceus**; from *pergamen'ta*, "parchment."] Like parchment; having the texture of parchment: —applied to parts of certain plants.

Peri (*περί*). A Greek preposition usually signifying "around," "about," "near;" it is sometimes *intensive*, being then equivalent to "very."

Pĕr-ĭ-ad-e-ni'tis.* [From the Gr. *περί*, "about," and *ἀδήν*, a "gland."] A term applied to inflammation of parts which surround a gland.

Pĕr'ĭ-anth. [Lat. **Perian'thium**; from the Gr. *περί*, "about," and *ἄνθος*, a "flower."] The calyx and corolla taken together, or the whole floral envelope:—also termed *Perigonium.* The term *perianth* is applied to those equivocal floral envelopes in which the calyx and corolla cannot readily be distinguished, as the Lily and the Orchids. The calyx of an apetalous flower is sometimes called the perianth.

Pĕr-ĭ-an'the-us.* Provided with a perianth; perian'theous.

Pĕr-ĭ-ar-thri'tis.* [From the Gr. *περί*, "around," and *ἄρθρον*, a "joint."] Inflammation of the tissues which surround a joint.

Pĕr-ĭ-çæ'cal. [Lat. **Pericæca'lis**; from the Gr. *περί*, "around," and the Lat. *cæ'cum.*] Surrounding the cæcum.

Péricarde. See PERICARDIUM.

Pĕr-ĭ-car'dĭ-ac, or **Pĕr-ĭ-car-di'ą-cal.** [Lat. **Pericardi'acus.**] Belonging to the pericardium.

Pĕr-ĭ-car-dit'ic. [Lat. **Pericardit'icus.**] Belonging to pericarditis.

Pĕr-ĭ-car-di'tis, i*dis.* [From the Lat. *pericar'dium.*] Inflammation of the pericardium.

Pĕr-ĭ-car'dĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *περί*, "about," and *καρδία*, the "heart."] (Fr. *Péricarde*, pȧ'rĕ'kȧʀd'.) The membranous bag which contains the heart.

Pĕr'ĭ-carp. [Lat. **Pericar'pium**; from the Gr. *περί*, "about," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] A seed-vessel; a ripened ovary. The pericarp and the contained seeds together constitute the *fruit* in the botanical sense of the term. It consists of an *epicarp*, an *endocarp*, and a *mesocarp*, which last in fleshy fruits is called the *sarcocarp.*

Pĕr-ĭ-car'pic, or **Pĕr-ĭ-car'pĭ-al.** [Lat. **Pericarpia'lis.**] Belonging to a pericarp.

Pĕr-ĭ-ehæ'tĭ-um,* or **Pĕr-ĭ-ehæth.** [From the Gr. *περί*, "about," and *χαίτη*, a "hair."] The cluster of peculiar leaves at the base of the fruit-stalk or *seta* of mosses.

Pĕr-ĭ-ehon-drĭ-o-dўn'ĭ-ą.* [From the Lat. *perichon'drium*, and the Gr. *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Pain of the perichondrium.

Pĕr-ĭ-ehon-drit'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to perichondritis.

Pĕr-ĭ-ehon-dri'tis, i*dis.* [From the Lat. *perichon'drium.*] Inflammation of the perichondrium.

Pĕr-ĭ-ehon'drĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *περί*, "about," and *χόνδρος*, a "cartilage."] A membrane forming the immediate covering of cartilages.

Pĕr-ĭ-cla'dĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *περί*, "about," and *κλάδος*, a "branch."] The dilated sheathing base of some petioles, especially in the *Umbelliferæ.*

Pĕr'ĭ-clāse, or **Pĕr'ĭ-clā'sīte.** A rare mineral, a native oxide of magnesium, occurring in beautiful isometric crystals which are soluble in acids. Its composition is the same as that of the *Magnesia Alba* of the shops. It is said to be too rare to be used even as a gem.

Pĕr-ĭ-clin'ĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *περί*, "around," and *κλίνη*, a "bed."] The involucre of the *Compositæ;* the collection of bracts which surround an assemblage of syngenesious flowers.

Pĕr-ĭ-co-rol'le-us.* [From the Gr. *περί*, "around," and the Lat. *corol'la.*] A term applied in the plural feminine (*Pericorol'leæ*) to a Jussieuan division of the *Monopetaleæ*, including dicotyledonous plants with perigynous corollas.

Pĕr-ĭ-cra′nĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *περί*, "around," and *κρανίον*, the "cranium."] The membrane immediately covering the bones of the cranium.

Pĕr′ĭ-derm. [From the Gr. *περί*, "about," and *δέρμα*, the "skin."] The outer cellular layer of bark below the epidermis.

Pĕr-ĭ-des-mi′tis, i*dis.* [From the Lat. *perides′mium.*] Inflammation of the peridesmium.

Pĕr-ĭ-des′mĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *περί*, "around," and *δέσμιον*, a "band," or "ligament."] The membrane which covers the ligaments.

Pĕr-ĭ-did′ў-mis.* [From the Gr. *περί*, "about," and *δίδυμος*, a "testicle."] The serous coat which covers the testes.

Pe-rid′ĭ-um.* [Diminutive of the Gr. *πήρα*, a "leathern pouch."] The round, membranous, dry case of the spores of some angiospermatous mushrooms, or the outer coat or coats of certain *fungi*.

Per′ĭ-dot. (Fr. *Péridot*, pā′rē′dō′.) Another name for CHRYSOLITE.

Pĕr′ĭ-ġee. [Lat. **Perigæ′um**; from the Gr. *περί*, "about," or "near," and *γῆ*, the "earth."] That point of the moon's orbit which is nearest to the earth.

Pĕr-ĭ-glot′tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *περί*, "about," and *γλῶττα*, the "tongue."] The villous membrane covering the tongue.

Pĕr-ĭ-go′nĭ-um,* or **Pĕr′ĭ-gōne.** [From the Gr. *περί*, "around," and *γονή*, a "seed," or "fruit."] The same as PERIANTH, which see.

Pĕr-ĭ-ġўn′ĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *περί*, "around," and *γυνή*, a "woman," or "female."] This term is defined by Gray as follows: "Bodies around the pistil:—applied to the closed cup or bottle-shaped body which encloses the ovary of sedges."

Pe-riġ′ў-nous. [Lat. **Perig′ynus**; from the same.] A term applied to stamens when situated around the ovary; adnate to the inner surface of the calyx.

Pĕr-ĭ-he′lĭ-on.* [From the Gr. *περί*, "about," or "near," and *ἥλιος*, the "sun."] That point in the orbit of a planet or comet which is nearest to the sun.

Pĕr′ĭ-lўmph. [From the Gr. *περί*, "around," and the Lat. *lym′pha*, "water," or "watery fluid:"—so named because poured around in the canals of the ear.] See COTUNNIUS, WATER OF.

Pe-rim′e-ter. [Lat. **Perim′etron**, or **Pe′-rim′etrum**; from the Gr. *περί*, "around," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] The line which bounds any plane figure. Applied to a circle or an ellipse, it is equivalent to circumference. Also an instrument for measuring the field of vision.

Pĕr-ĭ-me′trĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *περί*, "around," and *μετρέω*, to "measure."] The measuring of the circumference or of all the sides of any plane figure; perim′etry.

Pĕr-ĭ-mўs′ĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *περί*, "around," and *μῦς*, a "muscle."] The delicate membrane immediately covering the muscles:—also termed *Vagi′na muscula′ris*, or "muscular sheath."

Pĕr-ĭ-næ′o-çēle.* [From the Gr. *περίναιον*, the "perineum," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] Hernia, or rupture, in the perineum.

Pĕr-ĭ-næ-or-rha′phĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *perinæ′um*, and the Gr. *ῥαφή*, a "suture."] Suture of the perineum.

Pĕr-ĭ-næ′um,* or **Pĕr-ĭ-ne′um.** [Etymology uncertain.] (Fr. *Périnée*, pā′rē′nā′.) The space between the anus and the genital organs:—applied by some writers to the entire space between the *os coccygis* and the arch of the pubis.

Pĕr-ĭ-næ′us.* The same as PERINEAL, which see.

Pĕr-ĭ-ne′al, or **Per-ĭ-næ′al.** [Lat. **Perinæa′lis.**] Belonging to the perineum.

Périnée. See PERINÆUM.

Pĕr-ĭ-ne-phri′tis.* [From the Gr. *περί*, "around," and *νεφρός*, a "kidney."] (Fr. *Phlegmon périnéphrétique*, flĕg′môN′ pā′rē′nā′fRā′tēk′.) Inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the kidney. An acute or chronic disease of the cellular tissue around the kidney, consisting of inflammatory thickening of, and exudation into, the tissue, frequently followed by suppuration; characterized by fever, local pain, fulness, tenderness on pressure, and in many cases ultimately by fluctuation, and resulting frequently in death.

Pĕr-ĭ-ne′phrĭ-um,* or **Pe-rin′e-phrus.*** [From the Gr. *περί*, "around," and *νεφρός*, the "kidney."] The membrane immediately enveloping the kidney.

Perineum. See PERINÆUM.

Pĕr-ĭ-neū′rĭ-on,* or **Pĕr-ĭ-neū′rĭ-um.*** [From the Gr. *περί*, "around," and *νεῦρον*, a "nerve."] The *theca* or membranous covering of a nerve; the neurilemma.

Périnèvre, pā′rē′nāvR′. [From the Gr. *περί*, "around," and *νεῦρον*, a "nerve."] A French term for NEURILEMMA, which see.

Per-in′te-ġer.* Perfectly entire:—applied to leaves and other parts of plants.

Pe′rĭ-od. [Lat. **Peri′odus**; from the Gr. *περί*, "around," and *ὁδός*, a "way," or "journey."] (Fr. *Période*, pā′rē-od′.) Literally, a "journeying round," a "circuit." The time in which one of the heavenly bodies performs a revolution, which is called its *periodic time:* hence, a stated time. The space of time during which a disease prevails from its access to its declension:—also applied to the several phases or stages of a disease. In Geology, a period is a subdivision of an age: thus, the Silurian Age is divided into periods, called the *Potsdam* period, the *Trenton* period, etc.

Pe-rĭ-od′ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Period′icus**; from *peri′odus*, a "period."] Coming round or returning at certain, or stated, times.

Pe-rĭ-o-diç′ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Periodiç′itas**; from *period′icus*, "periodical."] The tendency of certain phenomena to recur at stated times, after intervals during which they entirely cease, as, for example, the paroxysms of an intermittent, the catamenia, the budding of plants, etc. The regular recurrence of certain phenomena in animal life, as sleep and hunger.

Pĕr-ĭ-o-don'tal. [From the Gr. *περί*, "around," and *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, a "tooth."] A term applied to that which surrounds a tooth, as *periodontal membrane.*

Per-ĭ-o-don-ti'tis, i*dis.** [From the Gr. *περί*, "about," and *ὀδούς*, a "tooth."] Inflammation of the lining membrane of the socket of a tooth.

Pe-rĭ-od'o-scope. [Lat. **Periodos'copus**; from the Gr. *περίοδος*, a "period," and *σκοπέω*, to "observe."] An instrument for determining the date of menstruation, labor, etc., and for other calculations.

Pe-ri'o-dus Lu-na'ris.* "Lunar Period." The catamenial or menstrual period.

Pĕr-ĭ-or'bĭ-ta.* [From the Gr. *περί*, "around," and the Lat. *or'bita*, the "orbit."] The lining membrane of the orbit or socket of the eye; the periosteum of the orbit.

Périoste. See PERIOSTEUM.

Pĕr-ĭ-os-te-i'tis.* The same as PERIOSTITIS, which see.

Pĕr-ĭ-os'te-um.* [From the Gr. *περί*, "around," and *ὀστέον*, a "bone."] (Fr. *Périoste*, pā'rē'ost'.) The thin, delicate membrane forming the immediate covering of the bones.

Pĕr-ĭ-os-ti'tis, i*dis.** [From the Lat. *perios'teum.*] Inflammation of the periosteum.

Pĕr-ĭ-os-to'ma, a'*tis.** [From the Gr. *περί*, "around," and the Lat. *osto'ma*, an "osseous tumor."] A morbid osseous formation surrounding a bone; a periostome.

Pĕr-ĭ-os-to'sis.* The progress or formation of periostoma.

Pĕr-ĭ-pet'a-lous. [Lat. **Peripet'alus**; from the Gr. *περί*, "around," and *πέταλον*, a "petal."] Surrounding the petals:—applied to nectaries which surround the petals or corolla.

Pĕr-ĭ-phac-i'tis, i*dis.** [From the Lat. *periph'acus.*] Inflammation of the capsule of the eye; circumfused inflammation of the lens.

Pe-riph'a-cus.* [From the Gr. *περί*, "around," and *φακός*, a "lentil," and hence a "lens."] The capsule of the lens of the eye.

Pe-riph'er-al. [From the Lat. *periphe'ria*, the "periphery."] Belonging to the periphery of any roundish substance:—applied by Dr. Barclay as meaning "towards the circumference."

Pĕr-ĭ-phĕr'ic, or **Pĕr-ĭ-phĕr'ĭ-cal.** [Lat. **Peripher'icus.**] Relating to the periphery, or situated around the periphery, of an organ.

Peripher'ic Im'pul-ses. A term applied by Naumann to the influence which is transmitted from the nerves of any particular part of the body to the centres of the nervous system (*i.e.*, the brain and the spinal cord).

Pe-riph'er-y. [Lat. **Periphe'ria**; from the Gr. *περί*, "about," and *φέρω*, to "carry."] The circumference of a circle, ellipse, or other similar figure.

Pĕr-ĭ-phyl'lum.* [From the Gr. *περί*, "around," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] A term applied in the plural (*periphyl'la*) to the scales around the ovary of the *Graminaceæ.*

Pe-rip'lo-ca.* A genus of twining plants of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of tropical parts of Africa, Asia, etc. Several species are emetic, and are used in medicine.

Perip'loca Cil-ĭ-a'ta.* A twining plant, a native of India. Its root is used as an emetic.

Perip'loca In'dĭ-ca.* A synonyme of *Hemidesmus Indicus.*

Perip'loca Vom-ĭ-to'rĭ-a.* A plant, a native of India, having a milky juice and emetic properties.

Pĕr-ip-neū-mo'nĭ-a No'tha.* "Spurious or Bastard Peripneumony." A name applied to a variety of acute bronchitis,—an obsolete term.

Pĕr-ip-neū-mon'ic. [Lat. **Peripneumon'icus.**] Belonging to peripneumony.

Peripneumonitis.* See PNEUMONIA.

Pĕr-ip-neū'mo-nў. [Lat. **Peripneumo'nia**; from the Gr. *περί*, "around," or "near," and *πνεύμων*, the "organs of breathing;" hence, perhaps, the principal air-passages.] Inflammation of the substance of the lungs, being that part which surrounds the air-passages. See PNEUMONIA.

Pĕr-ĭ-proc'tĭ-tis.* [From the Gr. *περί*, "around," and *πρωκτός*, the "anus."] Inflammation of the tissues surrounding the rectum.

Pe-rip'ter-ous. [From the Gr. *περί*, "around," and *πτερόν*, a "wing."] In Botany, surrounded by a wing-like expansion.

Pĕr'ĭ-sperm. [Lat. **Perisper'mium**, or **Perisper'mum**; from the Gr. *περί*, "around," or "near," and *σπέρμα*, a "seed."] The albumen of the seed of plants; also the skin or coat of a seed.

Pĕr-ĭ-sper'mate. [Lat. **Perisper'matus**, or **Perisper'micus.**] Provided with a perisperm; perisper'mic.

Pĕr'ĭ-spore. [Lat. **Perispo'rium**; from the Gr. *περί*, "around," and *σπορά*, a "seed."] Another name for SPORANGIUM.

Pe-ris'sad. [From the Gr. *περισσός*, "beyond the regular number," "superfluous."] A chemical element capable of combining with odd atoms only. The monads, triads, and pentads are perissads.

Pĕr-ĭ-sta'chў-um.* [From the Gr. *περί*, "around," or "near," and *σταχύς*, a "spike," or "ear."] A term applied to the glume of the *Graminaceæ.*

Pĕr-ĭ-stăl'tic. [Lat. **Peristal'ticus**; from the Gr. *περιστέλλω*, to "surround," to "compress."] A term applied to the peculiar movement of the intestines, like that of a worm in its progress (hence also named *vermicular motion*), by which they gradually propel their contents:—applied by M. Hall to all the movements of the heart, stomach, intestines, uterus, etc., which movements are not directly dependent on the spinal marrow.

Pĕr-ĭ-sta-min'e-us.* [From the Gr. *περί*, "around," and the Lat. *sta'men.*] A term applied in the plural feminine (*Peristamin'eæ*), in the Jussieuan system, to dicotyledonous apetalous plants in which the stamens are perigynous.

Pĕr-ĭ-stą-min'ĭ-us.* The same as PERISTAMINEUS.

Pĕr-ĭ-staph-ŭ-li'nus.* [From the Gr. *περί*, "around," and *σταφυλή*, the "uvula."] Belonging to, or connected with, the uvula; peristaphyline:—applied to two muscles of the palate, the *externus*, or *circumflexus palati*, and the *internus*, or *levator palati mollis*.

Pĕr-ĭ-staph'ŭ-lo-Phăr-ŭn-ġe'us.* [From the Gr. *φάρυγξ*, the "pharynx."] The first, or upper, portion of the *palato-pharyngeus* muscle; the second, or middle, portion is termed *pharyngo-staphylinus;* the third, or lower, portion, *thyro-staphylinus*.

Pĕr-ĭ-stem'o-nis.* [From the Gr. *περί*, "around," and *στήμων*, a "stamen."] The same as PERISTAMINEUS, which see.

Pĕr-is-te'rĭ-ą E-la'tą.* Holy Ghost Plant, or Dove-Plant, a plant of the order *Orchidaceæ*, a native of Panama or tropical America. It bears fragrant white flowers which resemble a dove with expanded wings, or "are somewhat like the conventional dove seen in artistic representations of the Holy Ghost."

Pe-ris'to-lē.* [Gr. *περιστολή*.] A term applied to the peristaltic motion of the intestines. See PERISTALTIC.

Pe-ris'to-mą, a'tis.* [From the Gr. *περί*, "around," and *στόμα*, a "mouth."] The margin or circumference of a mouth, or of a mouth-like opening; a peristome.

Pĕr'ĭ-stome. [Lat. **Peristo'mium**; from the same.] The fringe of teeth or rigid processes around the mouth of the spore-case or *theca* of certain mosses.

Pĕr-ĭ-stom'ic. [Lat. **Peristom'icus.**] Belonging to a peristome.

Pĕr'ĭ-stўle. [Lat. **Peristy'lus**; from the Gr. *περί*, "around," and *στῦλος*, a "pillar."] A range of columns around an edifice. Also a series of stamens inserted around the ovary.

Pĕr-ĭ-sўs'to-le.* [From the Gr. *περί*, "around," or "near," and *συστολή*, "contraction."] The instant of time between the contraction and dilatation of the heart, perceptible, it is said, only in the dying.

Péritoine. See PERITONÆUM.

Pe-rit'o-mous. [From the Gr. *περί*, "around," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] A term applied in Mineralogy to cleavage parallel to the axis and in more than one direction.

Pĕr-ĭ-to-næ'um,* or **Pĕr-ĭ-to-ne'um.*** [From the Gr. *περιτείνω*, to "stretch around," or "stretch all over."] (Fr. *Péritoine*, pā'rē'twĂN'.) A strong serous membrane investing the entire parietes and viscera of the abdomen. It is by far the most extensive serous membrane of the body.

Pĕr-ĭ-to-ni'tis, i*dis.* [From the Lat. *peritonæ'um.*] Inflammation of the peritoneum lining the parietes of the abdomen: when it attacks that investing any of the viscera, the disease usually takes the name of the viscus, as *enteritis*, *gastritis*, *hepatitis*, *nephritis*, etc. Its popular name is "inflammation of the bowels." The prominent symptom of acute peritonitis is severe pain in the abdomen, at first localized, but quickly spread over the whole abdomen, and increased by pressure or movement. Abdominal respiration is restrained or entirely checked, as the necessary movements increase the pain. The appetite is completely lost, but there is intense thirst. Nausea, vomiting, and constipation are other symptoms of this disease, which is more common in females than in males, on account of the relation of the peritoneum to the uterus. See PUERPERAL FEVER.

Pĕr-ĭ-tre'mą, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *πέρι*, "around," and *τρῆμα*, a "hole."] The per'ĭtreme. In Entomology, a small piece of hornlike substance surrounding the stigmatic opening along the anterior border of the *episternum*, or *sternum*, of the *Hexap'oda*.

Pe-rit'ro-pal, or **Pe-rit'ro-pous.** [From the Gr. *πέρι*, "around," and *τρέπω*, to "turn."] Horizontal to the axis of the fruit:—applied to an embryo of a plant or to a seed which is directed from the axis of the fruit towards the sides of the pericarp.

Pĕr-ĭ-typh-li'tis.* [From the Gr. *πέρι*, "around," and *τυφλόν*, the "cæcum."] Inflammation of the connective tissue behind and around the cæcum. This disease is often of a chronic and insidious character, presenting obscure symptoms which prevent the real nature of the case from being ascertained.

Pĕr-ĭ-vas'cu-lar. [From the Gr. *πέρι*, "around," and the Lat. *vas'culum*, a "vessel."] A term applied to that which surrounds a vessel.

Periwinkle. See VINCA MINOR.

Pĕr-ĭ-zo'mą.* [From the Gr. *πέρι*, "around," and *ζώννυμι*, to "gird."] Literally, a "girdle," a "truss." A name for the diaphragm.

Per'kin-ism. A mode of treatment first employed by Dr. Perkins, of Norwich, Connecticut. It consists in applying to the diseased part the extremities of two metallic rods, made of different metals, and called *Metallic Tractors*. The success obtained was probably through the influence of the imagination.

Per'late. [Lat. **Perla'tus**; from the Italian and Spanish *per'la*, a "pearl."] "Pearled:"—applied to the expansions of lichens provided with round tubercles, compared to an embroidery of small pearls; and sometimes to plants of which the white flowers are disposed in small oblong bunches.

Perle, pĕRl. The French name for PEARL, which see.

Per'mą-nent. [Lat. **Per'manens**, present participle of *perma'neo*, to "continue," to "remain."] Durable; continuing in the same state:—applied to a gas which is aeriform at all temperatures and under all pressures; also to salts which are not deliquescent or efflorescent.

Permanent. See PERSISTENT.

Per-man'gą-nate of Pot'ash. A salt which crystallizes in rhombic prisms soluble in water. It is used as a disinfectant and caustic and in the treatment of gangrenous ulcers. See POTASSII PERMANGANAS.

Per-man-gan'ic Aç'id. A name proposed for the compound previously called *Manganesic Acid*.

Per-me-ạ-bil'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Permeabil'itas, a'tis;** from *per*, "through," and *me'o*, to "pass."] That property of certain bodies which permits others to pass through their pores.

Per'me-ạ-ble. [Lat. **Permeab'ilis;** from the same.] Per'vious; that may be permeated; that possesses permeability.

Per-mis'tion. [Lat. **Permis'tio, o'nis,** or **Permix'tio, o'nis;** from *per*, "through" or "thorough," and *mis'ceo, mis'tum* or *mix'tum*, to "mix."] A complete mingling or mixture.

Per'mu-tate. [Lat. **Permuta'tus;** from *permu'to, permuta'tum*, to "change" or "interchange."] A term applied to flowers in which the abortion of the sexual organs causes a remarkable change in the floral teguments, as in many double flowers.

Per-nĭç'ious. [Lat. **Pernicio'sus;** from *perniç'ies*, "destruction."] Baleful; deleterious; noxious.

Perniç'ious Fe'ver. [Perhaps after the Italian *La perniciosa*, the name of a very dangerous fever prevalent in Rome at certain seasons.] A name applied by Dr. Wood to a form of congestive intermittent, on account of its great fatality.

Per'nĭ-o, o'nis.* [Perhaps from the Lat. *per'na*, the "leg."] A kibe, or chilblain.

Per'nio Sim'plex.* "Simple Chilblain." Chilblain in which the cuticle is unbroken.

Pĕr-o-næ'us,* or **Pĕr-o-ne'us.*** [From the Gr. *περόνη*, the "fibula."] Perone'al; belonging to or connected with the fibula.

Peronæ'us (or **Perone'us**) **Bre'vis.*** "Short Peroneal [Muscle]." A muscle of the leg, situate below the *peronæus longus*. It is attached above to the outer surface of the fibula.

Peronæ'us Lon'gus.* "Long Peroneal [Muscle]." A muscle placed at the outer part of the leg, and under the sole of the foot.

Peronæ'us Ter'tius.* "Third Peroneal [Muscle]." A muscle arising from the lower third of the fibula and inserted into the outer metatarsal bone.

Pĕr'o-nate. In Botany, covered thickly with a woolly substance, becoming a sort of meal.

Pĕr'o-ne. [Gr. *περόνη*.] The fibula, or external bone of the leg.

Péroné, pā'ro'nā'. The French term for FIBULA, which see.

Pĕr-o-ne'ạl. Belonging to the fibula. See PERONÆUS.

Peroneus.* See PERONÆUS.

Per. op. emet. = *Perac'tâ operatio'ne emet'ici.** "When the operation of the emetic is finished."

Per-ox'ĭ-dāt-ed. [Lat. **Peroxyda'tus.**] A term applied to a metal or other simple body in the state of a peroxide.

Per-ox'ide. [Lat. **Perox'ydum;** from *per*, "intensive," and *ox'ydum*, an "oxide."] The compound which results from the combination of a simple body with the maximum of oxygen.

Perox'ide of Hy'dro-ġen. Oxygenized Water; a remarkable compound discovered by Thénard in 1818. It is a colorless, inodorous liquid, of a syrupy consistence and a pungent or piquant taste. Specific gravity, 1.45. When heated above 60° F. it is rapidly resolved into water and oxygen. The great facility with which it parts with oxygen renders it a powerful oxidizer. Dr. B. W. Richardson, of London, who has made experiments on its physiological operation and therapeutic virtues, found that to venous blood deprived of fibrin it imparts oxygen, with increase of heat; that sugar and starch are decomposed by it, giving out carbonic acid; that it counteracts various medicinal substances which cause muscular spasm. He concluded that it is of great value in chronic and subacute rheumatism, acts in the removal of scrofulous tumors like iodine, relieves the paroxysms of hooping-cough, affords great relief in chronic bronchitis with dyspnœa, and operates favorably in phthisis by improving the digestion. When given internally, it should be diluted with water, with which it unites in all proportions.

Pĕr'rў. [From the Fr. *poire*, a "pear;" Lat. **Vi'num Pyra'ceum.**] A vinous liquor made from pears, in the same way as cider is made from apples.

Per'se-ạ Grạ-tis'sĭ-mạ.* A tree of the order *Lauraceæ*, a native of the West Indies and South America. It bears a pyriform fruit, called Avocado Pear, or Alligator Pear, which is highly esteemed. Its pulp dissolves like butter in the mouth, and is called *vegetable butter*. A useful oil is obtained by expression from the fruit.

Per'sĭ-cạ.* [From *Per'sia*, its native country.] The peach-tree, or the *Amyg'dalus Per'sica*. See PEACH.

Persimmon. See DIOSPYROS.

Per-sist'ent. [Lat. **Persis'tens;** from *persis'to*, to "continue," to "persevere."] Constant; permanent; remaining, as the leaves of evergreens through the winter, and the calyx of many plants, until the fruit is formed.

Per'son-ate. [Lat. **Persona'tus;** from *perso'na*, a "character in a drama," a "mask."] Masked; disguised:—applied to certain bilabiate flowers that have the throat closed by a prominent palate, as the Snapdragon.

Per-spe-cil'lum.* [From the Lat. *per*, "through," and *spe'cio*, to "behold."] An eyeglass; in the plural (*perspecil'la*), spectacles.

Per-spĭ-rā'tion. [Lat. **Perspira'tio, o'nis;** from *perspi'ro, perspira'tum*, to "breathe through."] The fluid secreted by the extremities of the cutaneous arteries on the surface of the body; sweat. See DIAPHORESIS, HIDROSIS, SUDATION, and SUDOR.

Perspiration, Diminished. See ADIAPHORESIS, ADIAPNEUSTIA, and ANIDROSIS.

Perspira'tion, In-sen'sĭ-ble. The same as TRANSPIRATION, which see.

Perspiration, Morbid. See EPHIDROSIS.

Perspiration, Obstructed. See ADIAPHORESIS, and ANIDROSIS.

Per-spi'rạ-to-rў. [From the same.] Relating to, or performing, perspiration:—applied to glands.

Perturba'tio (per-tur-ba'she-o) **Crit'ĭ-ca.*** A critical disturbance or excitement of the organism, forming the crisis of a disease.

Per-tur-bā'tion. [Lat. **Perturba'tio, o'nis;** from *per*, "very," or "greatly," and *tur'bo, turba'tum*, to "disturb."] In Pathology, excessive restlessness or disquiet. In Astronomy, the deviation of a celestial body from the elliptic orbit which it would describe if acted upon by no other attractive force than that of the sun or central body around which it revolves.—(BRANDE.)

Per-tuse'. [Lat. **Pertu'sus;** from *pertun'do, pertu'sum*, to "pierce."] Pierced with large holes distributed irregularly. Having slits or holes:—applied to parts of certain plants.

Per-tus'sis.* [From the Lat. *per*, intensive, and *tus'sis*, a "cough."] (Fr. *Toux convulsive*, too kôN'vül'sĕv', and *Coqueluche*, kôk'lüsh'.) Hooping-cough, a contagious disease characterized by a convulsive strangulating cough, with hooping, returning by fits which are usually terminated by vomiting. A genus of the order *Spasmi*, class *Neuroses*, of Cullen's nosology.

Pĕr-u-if'er-us.* [From the Lat. *Peruvia'nus*, "Peruvian," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Literally, "bearing what is Peruvian;" as, *Myrospermum Peruiferum*, the "*Myrospermum* which produces the Peruvian [Balsam]."

Pĕr'u-late. [Lat. **Perula'tus.**] Having bud-scales (*perulæ*).

Pĕr'ule. [Lat. **Per'ula;** diminutive of *pe'ra*, a "shepherd's pouch."] In Botany, a kind of sac formed by the prolonged, adherent bases of two lateral sepals of certain *Orchideæ;* also the envelope of buds of trees of cold climates; a bud-scale.

Peruvian Balsam. See BALSAM OF PERU.

Peruvian Bark. See CINCHONA.

Pe-ru-vĭ-a'nus.* Belonging to Peru; Peru'vian.

Per-vĭ-ġil'ĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *per*, intensive, and *vig'ilo*, to "watch."] Disinclination to sleep; watching; vigilance; wakefulness.

Per'vĭ-ous. [Lat. **Per'vius;** from *per*, "through," and *vi'a*, a "way."] Permeable; penetrable; admitting passage.

Pēs,* gen. **Pe'dis.** [From the Gr. *πούς*, a "foot."] (Fr. *Pied*, pe-å'.) The foot; the base on which the body rests when standing. It consists of the tarsus, metatarsus, and toes, with their blood-vessels, nerves, tendons, sheaths, and integuments.

Pes An-se-ri'nus.* "Goose-Foot." The parotidean plexus; the distribution of the facial nerve:—so called from a fancied resemblance.

Pes Equinus.* See TALIPES EQUINUS.

Pes Hip-po-cam'pi.* "Foot of the Hippocampus." Properly, the *anterior* part of the *hippocampus*, but often used as synonymous with *hippocampus*.

Pĕs'sa-rў. [Lat. **Pessa'rium;** from the Gr. *πεσσός*, an "oval-shaped stone."] (Fr. *Pessaire*, pĕs'sĕR'.) An instrument in the form of a ring, or ball, for introduction into the vagina, to prevent or remedy the prolapse of the uterus.

Peste. See PESTIS.

Pĕs-tif'er-ous. [Lat. **Pes'tifer;** from *pes'tis*, a "plague," and *fe'ro*, to "bear," to "produce."] Producing or causing pestilence.

Pĕs'tĭ-lence. [Lat. **Pestilen'tia**, and **Pes'tis.**] A contagious or infectious disease which is epidemic, or endemic, and fatal; a plague.

Pĕs-tĭ-len'tial, or **Pes'tĭ-lent.** [Lat. **Pestilentia'lis.**] Pertaining to pestilence; producing the plague, or pestilence.

Pĕs'tis.* (Fr. *Peste*, pĕst.) The plague, a disease characterized by typhus fever, great prostration of strength, buboes, carbuncles, *petechiæ*, hemorrhage, and sometimes diarrhœa. A genus of the order *Exanthemata*, class *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology. See PLAGUE.

Pes'tis A-mĕr-ĭ-ca'na.* "American Plague." A name of YELLOW FEVER, which see.

Pĕs'tle. [Lat. **Pistil'lum.**] An instrument to pound with in a mortar.

Pet'al. [Lat. **Pet'alum;** Gr. *πέταλον*, an "expanded leaf," also a "petal."] A flower-leaf; a leaf of a corolla:—applied to a leaf or separate piece of a polypetalous flower. In a monopetalous flower the corolla and the petal are one and the same.

Pet-a-lan'thus.* [From the Gr. *πέταλον*, a "petal," and *ἄνθος*, a "flower."] Having flowers with petals.

Pe-tal'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Petalifor'mis;** from the Gr. *πέταλον*, a "petal."] Shaped like a petal; petaloid.

Pet'a-lĭne. [From the same.] The same as PETALOID.

Pet-a-lo'dēs.* [From the Gr. *πέταλον*, a "petal," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling petals; having petals:—applied to flowers in which stamens or pistils are transformed into petals.

Pet-a-lo'de-us.* The same as PETALODES, which see.

Pet'a-loid, or **Pet-a-loid'e-ous.** [Lat. **Petaloi'des;** from the Gr. *πέταλον*, a "petal," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a petal; colored or expanded like a petal, as the sepals of *Anemone* and *Clematis*. *Petaloideous* is applied to a division of endogenous plants comprising all that are furnished with a colored petal-like perianth or an herbaceous perianth.

Pet-a-lo-ma'nĭ-a.* An unnatural multiplication, repression, or alteration of petals. Each flower has its proper number of petals; and *double flowers*, which arise from the multiplication of petals, are regarded by botanists as diseased. They are incapable of maturing seed.

Pet'a-lous. Having petals.

Pe-te'ċhĭ-a,* plural **Pe-te'ċhĭ-æ.** [Etymology doubtful.] A small red or purplish spot, like a flea-bite.

Pe-te'ċhĭ-æ si'ne Fe'bre.* "Petechiæ without Fever." A term applied to *purpura simplex*, or petechial scurvy.

Pe-te'ċhĭ-al, or pe-tek'e-al. [Lat. **Petechia'lis.**] Belonging to petechiæ.

Pet-ĭ-o-lā'ceous. [Lat. **Petiola'ceus**; from *petĭ'olus*, a "petiole."] A term applied to buds when they are enclosed by the tumid and hollow bases of the petioles.

Pet'ĭ-o-lar. [Lat. **Petiola'ris.**] Belonging to a petiole, or borne on a petiole.

Pet'ĭ-o-late, or **Pet'ĭ-oled.** [Lat. **Petiola'tus.**] Provided with a petiole. All leaves are either petiolate or sessile.

Pet-ĭ-o-lā'tion. [Lat. **Petiola'tio, o'nis.**] The state of leaves provided with a petiole.

Pet'ĭ-ole. [Lat. **Peti'olus**; diminutive of *pes*, a "foot."] The foot-stalk of a leaf; a leaf-stalk. The principal leaf-stalk of a compound leaf is called the *common petiole.*

Pet-ĭ-ol'u-late. [Lat. **Petiolula'tus.**] A term applied to a foliole borne upon a petiolule.

Pet'ĭ-o-lule. [Lat. **Petiol'ulus**; diminutive of *petĭ'olus*, a "petiole."] The particular petiole of each foliole in a compound leaf; a partial petiole.

Petit Argent, pẹh-tē' ȧR'zhŏN'. A French term for PLATINUM, which see.

Petit (pẹh-tē'), **Cạ-năl' of.** A small triangular canal between the layers of the hyaloid membrane that enclose the crystalline lens:—discovered by Petit.

Petit Mal, pẹh-tē' măl. A French term for the slighter form of epilepsy.

Petite Vérole, pẹh-tēt' vā'rol'. A French name for "small-pox." See VARIOLA.

Pet-ĭ-ve'rĭ-ạ Al-lĭ-a'ce-ạ.* A plant, a native of Brazil and the West Indies. It has an alliaceous odor, and is very acrid. Its root is sudorific.

Petiveriaceæ,* pet-e-ve-re-a'she-ē. [From *Petive'ria*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of exogenous West Indian or tropical plants (herbs or under-shrubs).

Pe-tral'o-ğy. [Lat. **Petralo'gia**; from the Gr. πέτρα, a "rock," and λόγος, a "discourse."] The science which treats of the nature of rocks.

Petrelæum.* See PETROLEUM.

Pet-rĭ-fac'tion. [From the Lat. *pe'tra*, a "rock," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] The act of petrifying, or converting into stone. Also a body changed into stone. The term *petrifaction* is applied by Virchow to the change which takes place when any soft part of the body assumes the form or appearance of bone by absorbing calcareous matter. In this sense it is synonymous with *calcification*, and must not be confounded with *ossification*, which denotes the formation of actual bone.

Petrification. See PETRIFACTION.

Pet-ro-graph'ĭ-cạl. [Lat. **Petrograph'icus.**] Belonging to petrography.

Pe-trog'rạ-phy. [Lat. **Petrogra'phia**; from the Gr. πέτρα, a "rock," and γράφω, to "write."] A description of rocks; or the art of writing on stone.

Pet-ro-lā'tum.* "Petrolatum," or "Petroleum Ointment." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a semi-solid substance consisting of hydrocarbons, chiefly of the marsh-gas series, obtained by distilling off the lighter and more volatile portions from American petroleum and purifying the residue. It is used exclusively as a bland neutral protective dressing and as a substitute for fatty materials in ointments.

Pe-tro'le-um.* [From the Lat. *pe'tra*, a "rock," and *o'leum*, "oil."] (Fr. *Pétrole*, pā'tROL'.) "Rock Oil." A bituminous liquid substance that flows between rocks or issues from the earth. Petroleum is a general term applied to mineral oil, whatever its physical character or chemical composition. It is not a proper mineral species, as it has no fixed formula or definite composition, but it is a variable mixture of several hydrocarbons. It has a strong characteristic odor. It is an inflammable liquid, which when refined is called *kerosene.* It is obtained chiefly by boring into deep-seated subterranean cavities or caverns which exist in the strata of rock. Its origin is attributed to the decomposition of vegetable or animal substances, mainly the former. The principal products of the distillation of petroleum are benzene or benzol, kerosene, naphtha, and paraffine. Petroleum is reputed to be a stimulating antispasmodic, expectorant, vermifuge, and diaphoretic. Externally, it is employed in chronic rheumatism, chilblains, paralysis, and diseases of the skin.

Petro'leum Bar-bạ-den'se.* A kind of tar found in some parts of England and Scotland; mineral tar:—termed also *Bitumen Barbadense.*

Petro'leum Jel'lў. Another name for VASELINE.

Petro'leum Oint'ment. See PETROLATUM.

Pet'ro-lin, or **Pet'ro-lĭne.** [Lat. **Petroli'na.**] A substance obtained by distillation from petroleum.

Pet-ro-mas'toid. [From the Gr. πέτρα, a "rock," and the Lat. *mastoi'des*, "mastoid."] A term applied by Owen to the homologues of the mastoid process in certain *Mammalia.*

Pe-troph'ĭ-lus.* [From the Gr. πέτρα, a "rock," and φιλέω, to "love."] Literally, "loving rocks." Growing in rocky or stony places; petroph'ilous:—applied to plants.

Pe-tro'sạl. [Lat. **Petro'sus**; from the Gr. πέτρα, a "rock."] Belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

Petro'sal Si'nus. A term applied to each of two sinuses of the *dura mater*, the *superior* and the *inferior*, leading from the cavernous sinus backward to the lateral sinus:—so named because they are adjacent to the petrous bone.

Pet-ro-se-li'num.* [From the Gr. πέτρος, a "rock," or "stone," and σέλινον, "parsley;" so named because it grows among stony places.] Parsley. A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Apiaceæ.* Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the root of *Petroseli'num sati'vum.* See APIUM PETROSELINUM.

Petroseli'num Sạ-ti'vum.* The systematic name of the common Parsley-plant:—also called *Apium Petroselinum.* It is a native of Europe. Its leaves are used for seasoning, and its root is said to be aperient and diuretic. The seed contains a volatile oil called *apiol.*

Petroseli'num Vul-ga're.* Another name for PETROSELINUM SATIVUM, which see.

Pe-tro'sus.* [See next article.] In Botany, growing in stony places.

Pe'trous. [Lat. **Petro'sus**; from the Gr. *πέτρα*, a "rock."] Belonging to, or resembling, a rock or stone. See PETROSAL.

Pet'ten-ko-fer's Test. A test for the presence in the urine of certain acids derived from the bile. It consists in dropping a solution of the bile into a mixture of sugar and sulphuric acid. A purplish-crimson color is produced.

Peu-ced'a-num.* A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ*, comprising numerous species, natives of Europe and other parts of the world. The *Peucedanum officinale* and *Peucedanum palustre* have been used in medicine, the former as an antispasmodic.

Peuced'anum Mon-ta'num.* A synonyme of *Selinum palustre*. See SELINUM.

Peuced'anum O-re-o-se-li'num.* An exotic plant, the root of which is reputed to be excitant and antihysteric.

Peuced'anum Os-tru'thĭ-um.* Masterwort, a plant, a native of Europe. Its root is bitter, tonic, and stimulant. It is called *Imperatoria Ostruthium* by some botanists.

Peu'mus Bol'dus,* or **Peu'mus Bol'do.*** A tree of the order *Monimiaceæ*, a native of Chili, having an aromatic bark and an edible fruit. Its leaves, which contain a volatile oil, have been employed in France as a tonic in certain affections of the liver.

Pew'ter. [Old French, *Peautre*, pō't'r; modern French, *Étain*, ā'tăN'.] An alloy of tin and lead, to which antimony and copper in small proportions are sometimes added.

Pey'er's Glands [Lat. **Peye'ri Glan'dulæ**], or **Pey'er's Patch'es.** The *glandulæ aggregatæ*, or assemblages of minute glands on the internal surface of the intestines, first noticed by Peyer. According to Virchow, "a Peyer's Patch is nothing more than a lymphatic gland spread out as it were upon the surface."

Phą-ce'lĭ-ą.* A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Hydrophyllaceæ*, comprising about fifty-five species, natives of the United States, Mexico, and British Columbia. Some of them bear showy flowers and are cultivated for ornament. The *Phacelia Whitlavia*, a native of California, bears beautiful blue or violet flowers.

Phace'lia Cam-pan-u-la'rĭ-ą.* An annual plant, a native of California, bearing campanulate flowers which are of a brilliant blue, rivalling in color the most admired gentians.

Phą-çi'tis, *idis.** [From the Gr. *φακός*, the "lentil," also the "lens of the eye."] Inflammation of the crystalline lens.

Phac-o-çÿs'tą,* or **Phac-o-çÿs'te.*** [From the Gr. *φακός*, a "lentil," and *κύστη* or *κύστις*, a "bag."] The capsule of the crystalline lens.

Phac-o-çÿs-tec'to-me.* [From the Lat. *phacocys'ta*, and the Gr. *ἐκτομή*, a "cutting out."] Rognetta's operation for cataract by cutting out a part of the capsule.

Phac-o-çÿs-tec'to-mus.* The instrument used in the operation of phacocystectomy; a phacocystectome.

Phac-o-çÿs-ti'tis, *idis.** [From the Lat. *phacocys'ta*.] Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens.

Phac-o-hy-me-ni'tis.* [From the Gr. *φακός*, the "lens of the eye," and *ὑμήν*, a "membrane."] Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens of the eye.

Phac-o-i'dēs.* [From the Gr. *φακός*, a "lentil," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a lentil in form.

Phacomalacia,* fak-o-ma-la'she-ą. [From the Gr. *φακός*, a "lentil," or "lens," and *μαλακία*, "softness."] Softening of the crystalline lens.

Phac-o-plas'mą, *atis.** [From the Gr. *φακός*, a "lentil," and *πλάσμα*, "anything moulded."] A cataplasm, or poultice, of lentils:—also applied to a poultice of linseed meal.

Phacoscope. See PHAKOSCOPE.

Phæn-o-car'pus.* [From the Gr. *φαίνομαι*, to "appear," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] Having fruits very apparent, or bearing fruit which has no adhesion to surrounding parts.

Phæ-nog'ą-mous. [Lat. **Phænoga'mius**; from the Gr. *φαίνομαι*, to "appear," and *γάμος*, "marriage."] Having stamens and pistils distinctly developed; having manifest flowers. See PHANEROGAMOUS.

Phænomenon.* See PHENOMENON.

Phæ-nom'e-no-sco'pĭ-ą.* [From the Lat. *phænom'enon*, and the Gr. *σκοπέω*, to "examine."] The observation and examination of (morbid) phenomena.

Phaġ-e-dæ'ną.* [From the Gr. *φάγω*, to "eat" or "eat away."] A malignant ulcer which spreads very rapidly.

Phagedæ'na Gan-gre-no'są.* Hospital gangrene.

Phaġ-e-den'ic. [Lat. **Phagedæn'icus.**] Belonging to phagedæna.

Phak'o-scope. [From the Gr. *φακός*, a "lentil," also the "lens of the eye," and *σκοπέω*, to "view," to "examine."] An ingenious instrument devised by Helmholtz for rendering visible the alteration in the curvature of the anterior surface of the lens caused by the effort to accommodate one's sight to objects at different distances. (See "Physiological Physics," by McGregor Robertson, pp. 385, 386.)

Phą-lan'ga-grą.* [From the Lat. *phal'anx*, and the Gr. *ἄγρα*, a "seizure."] Gout of the finger or toe.

Phą-lan-gar-thri'tis.* [From the Lat. *phal'anx*, and *arthri'tis*, "gout."] Gout in the phalanges of the fingers or toes.

Phą-lan'ġēs,* the plural of PHALANX, which see. In Botany, bundles of stamens; a collection of several stamens joined more or less by their filaments.

Phą-lan'ġic. [Lat. **Phalan'gicus.**] Belonging to the phalanges.

Phal'anx* or **fā'lanks**, plural **Phą-lan'ġēs.** [Gr. *φάλαγξ*, a "battalion."] A term applied in

the plural to the small bones of the fingers and toes. See PHALANGES.

Phal'a-ris Cą-năr-ĭ-en'sis.* Canary Grass, an annual plant of the order *Gramineæ*, a native of Europe. It produces canary-seed, used for the food of cage-birds.

Phal-lăl'ğĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *φαλλός*, the "*membrum virile*," or "penis," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the penis.

Phal-lą-neū-rўs'mą, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *φαλλός*, the "*membrum virile*," or "penis," and *ἀνεύρυσμα*, a "widening," also "aneurism."] Aneurism of the penis.

Phal-lo-blen-nor-rhœ'ą.* [From the Gr. *φαλλός*, the "penis," and the Lat. *blennorrhœ'a.*] Chronic blennorrhœa, or gleet.

Phal-lo-car-çĭ-no'mą, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *φαλλός*, the "penis," and *καρκίνωμα*, "cancer."] Cancer of the penis.

Phal-lo-i'dēs.* [From the Gr. *φαλλός*, the "penis," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a penis.

Phal-lon'cus.* [From the Gr. *φαλλός*, the "penis," and *ὄγκος*, a "tumor."] A morbid swelling of the penis.

Phal-lor-rha'ğĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *φαλλός*, the "penis," and *ῥήγνυμι*, to "burst forth."] A bursting forth of blood from the penis.

Phal-lor-rhœ'ą.* [From the Gr. *φαλλός*, the "penis," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] A flow from the penis (or urethra):—another term for *gonorrhœa.*

Phal'lus.* [From the Gr. *φαλλός*, the "*membrum virile.*"] A name in extensive use among the ancient nations, applied to an image of the male organ, regarded as the symbol of the generative power in nature. It was carried in solemn procession in the orgies of Bacchus. Representations of this obscene image are not uncommon among the hieroglyphics of Egypt. Among the Hindoos, the *Lingam*, a symbol having the same signification, but less offensive to decency, because only remotely suggestive of the organ of generation (being simply a low column), is found to-day everywhere in India in the temples of Siva (or Mahadeo), the deity who in an especial manner is supposed to preside over the reproductive power in nature. His two essential attributes—destruction and reproduction—may be said to present the positive and negative sides of his character.

Phan-e-ran-the'rus,* Phan-e-ran'thus.* [From the Gr. *φανερός*, "evident," *ἀνθηρός*, an "anther," and *ἄνθος*, a "flower."] Having anthers on the outside; phaneranthe'rous.

Phan-e-ro-ga'mĭ-ą.* [See next article.] A term applied to flowering plants in contradistinction to *Cryptogamia.* A name of a grand division comprising phanerogamous plants. It is divided into two classes,—namely, *exogenous* and *endogenous* plants.

Phan-e-rog'ą-mous. [Lat. **Phanerog'amus, Phaneroga'mius**; from the Gr. *φανερός*, "manifest," "conspicuous," and *γάμος*, "marriage," or "union."] Having manifest or conspicuous flowers:—a term applied to a grand division of plants, called also *flowering*, or *phænogamous*, plants.

Phan-e-roğ'e-nous Tis'sue. [Etymology doubtful.] A name for the substance that forms the pulp of teeth.

Phan-tas'mą, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *φαντάζω*, to "make appear."] Phantasm; an apparition; an imaginary representation of objects not really present, the effect of disease of the eye or brain; phantasy.

Phan-tas-mat'ic. [Lat. **Phantasmat'icus.**] Pertaining to phantasma.

Phan'tom. [Lat. **Phanto'ma, a*tis*;** from the Gr. *φαντάζω*, to "make visible."] The same as PHANTASMA; also the small effigy of a child employed to illustrate the progress of labor:—written also *Fantom.*

Phan'tom Tu'mor. Hysterical Tympanites, or Spurious Pregnancy, a peculiar enlargement of the abdomen occurring in females belonging to the hysterical class. It can be caused to disappear at once by placing the patient under the influence of chloroform.

Phar-bi'tis Nil.* A convolvulaceous tropical plant with purgative seeds which may be substituted for jalap. Also called *Ipomœ'a cœru'lea.*

Phar-mą-çeū'tic, or **Phar-mą-çeū'tĭ-cąl.** [Lat. **Pharmaceu'ticus**; from the Gr. *φαρμακεύω*, to "use medicines."] Belonging to pharmacy.

Phar-mą-çeū'tics. [Lat. **Pharmaceu'tica**; from the same.] The science of preparing medicines.

Phar-mą-ceū'tist. One skilled in pharmacy; a druggist. *Pharmacist* is the preferable term. See next article.

Phar'mą-cist. The same as PHARMACEUTIST.

Phar-mą-co-dўn-am'ics. [Lat. **Pharmacodynam'ica**; from the Gr. *φάρμακον*, a "medicine," also "poison," and *δύναμις*, "power."] That branch of Materia Medica which treats of the power or effects of medicines and poisons.

Phar-mą-cog'no-sў. [From the Gr. *φάρμακον*, a "medicine," and *γνῶσις*, "knowledge."] That branch of Pharmacology which treats of simples or unprepared medicines.

Phar-mą-co-loğ'ĭ-cąl. [Lat. **Pharmacoloğ'icus.**] Of, or belonging to, Pharmacology.

Phar-mą-col'o-ğў. [Lat. **Pharmacolo'gia**; from the Gr. *φάρμακον*, a "medicine," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on the art or science of preparing medicines; that branch of science which treats of medicines; pharmacy.

Phar'mą-con.* [Gr. *φάρμακον.*] A medicine; a drug; also a poison.

Phar-mą-co-pœ'ĭą.* [From the Gr. *φάρμακον*, a "medicine," and *ποιέω*, to "make."] (Fr. *Codex pharmaceutique*, ko'dĕx' fȧr'mȧ'sŭh'tĕk'.) A book containing directions for compounding or preparing medicines, published in the United States by authority once in ten years, after it has been revised by a national convention of physicians. See PHARMACY.

Phar-mą-co-pœ'ĭąl. [Lat. **Pharmacopœia'lis.**] Of, or belonging to, a pharmacopœia.

Phăr'mą-çў. [Lat. **Pharma'cia**; from the Gr. *φάρμακον*, a "medicine."] (Fr. *Pharmacie*, fȧr'mȧ'sē'.) The art of preparing medicines

to be used in the treatment of diseases; also the trade of a druggist; the art of identifying, collecting, and preserving simple drugs and preparing compound medicines. Also an apothecary-shop; a place where medicines are prepared and sold. In its most extensive signification, Pharmacy is the science which treats of medicinal substances. It comprehends not only a knowledge of the art of preparing medicines, but also the selection, preservation, combination, and analysis of the same. The rapid progress of pharmaceutical science in the United States seems to demand a brief statement of its history, etc.

Pharmacy was originally practised exclusively by physicians, and it was considered as one of the branches of the healing art. It gradually passed, however, into the hands of specialists, who were originally termed apothecaries, but latterly pharmacists. In North America pharmacy has advanced rapidly within the last half-century: this has been largely caused by the influence of the colleges of pharmacy, the first one being founded in 1821 at Philadelphia. Fifteen institutions are at present in operation, situated in different parts of the country, actively engaged in teaching pharmacy. They are located at Albany, Ann Arbor, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Madison, Mobile, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, San Francisco, St. Louis, and Washington. The publication of the Pharmacopœia of the United States in 1820, and the subsequent decennial revisions, have had a marked influence in aiding in the progress of pharmacy. The first two editions, *i.e.*, 1820 and 1830, were edited without the especial aid of apothecaries; but in 1840 a revision of the Pharmacopœia offered by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy to the committee was accepted, and the labors of pharmacists were subsequently received at the annual revisions by the physicians. Representatives of both professions jointly issued the later editions of 1850, 1860, and 1870; and in 1880 the committee was enlarged to twenty-five members, of which number eleven were physicians and fourteen were pharmacists. In 1852 a national organization of the pharmacists of America was effected, under the name of the American Pharmaceutical Association. This body now numbers over sixteen hundred members, gathered from all parts of the United States and Canada: the meetings are held in the different cities of the Union, and the influence of this association in elevating the standard of pharmaceutical attainments has been very marked. State pharmaceutical associations have been organized in many of the States within the last fifteen years, the most prominent being those of Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. These associations have been instrumental in securing the passage of pharmacy laws in their respective States. These laws have had for their objects the protection of the public from incompetent druggists, by licensing only those who possess diplomas from reputable colleges or pass the State Board examinations. Most of the pharmacy laws have also attached to them acts preventing adulteration, with penalties affixed. The tendency of these restrictive measures is towards higher qualifications and attainments, and the obvious effect is the elevation of pharmacy to a still higher plane.

Phăr-ŷn-găl'ġĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *φάρυγξ*, the "throat" or "pharynx," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the pharynx.

Phăr-ŷn-găl'ġĭ-cus.* Belonging to pharyngalgia.

Phăr-ŷn-ġe'al. [Lat. **Pharynge'us**; from the Gr. *φάρυγξ*, the "pharynx."] Belonging to the pharynx.

Pha-rŷn-ġem-phrax'is.* [From the Gr. *φάρυγξ*, the "pharynx," and *ἔμφραξις*, a "stoppage."] A stoppage or obstruction in the pharynx.

Phăr-ŷn-ġis'mus.* [From the Gr. *φάρυγξ*, the "pharynx."] Spasm of the muscles of the pharynx.

Phăr-ŷn-ġi'tis, *ĭdis.* [From the Gr. *φάρυγξ*, the "pharynx."] Inflammation of the pharynx: —also termed *Cynan'che pharynge'a.*

Pha-rŷn'go-çēle.* [From the Gr. *φάρυγξ*, the "pharynx," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] An enlargement of the upper part of the œsophagus.

Pha-rŷn'go-dŷn'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *φάρυγξ*, the "pharynx," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Pain, spasmodic or chronic, of the pharynx.

Phăr-ŷn-gol'o-ġy. [From the Gr. *φάρυγξ*, the "pharynx," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] That part of Anatomy which treats of the pharynx.

Pha-rŷn'go-pĕr-is'to-le.* [From the Gr. *φάρυγξ*, the "pharynx," *περί*, "around," and *στέλλω*, to "set," to "arrange," also to "bind."] Contraction or constriction of the pharynx. See PHARYNGOSTENIA.

Pha-rŷn'go-ple'ġĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *φάρυγξ*, the "pharynx," and *πληγή*, a "stroke."] A paralysis of the muscles of the pharynx.

Pha-rŷn-gor-rha'ġĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *φάρυγξ*, the "pharynx," and *ῥήγνυμι*, to "burst forth."] A bursting forth or sudden discharge (of blood) from the pharynx.

Pha-rŷn-go-spas'mus.* [From the Gr. *φάρυγξ*, the "pharynx," and *σπασμός*, a "convulsion."] Spasm of the pharynx.

Pha-rŷn-go-ste'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *φάρυγξ*, the "pharynx," and *στένος*, a "strait," or "difficulty."] Contraction of the pharynx, like *pharyngoperistole.*

Pha-rŷn'go-tome. [Lat. **Pharyngot'omus**; from the Gr. *φάρυγξ*, the "pharynx," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] An instrument invented by Petit for scarifying the tonsils and opening abscesses about the fauces.

Phăr-ŷn-got'o-mŷ. [Lat. **Pharyngoto'mia**; from the same.] The operation of cutting into the pharynx.

Phăr'ŷnx.* [Gr. *φάρυγξ*.] The common opening or passage of the gullet and windpipe: in other words, the musculo-membranous sac at the back of the mouth and the upper part of the œsophagus.

Phāse. [Lat. **Pha'sis**; Gr. *φάσις*, an "appearance."] A term applied in Astronomy to the appearance or shape which the moon and some

of the planets present, such as gibbous, horned, halved, and round, or full. Also a stage of a disease.

Pha-se'o-lus.* [Gr. *φάσηλος*, or *φασίολος*; Lat. *Fase'lus*, or *Phase'lus*.] A genus of herbs of the order *Leguminosæ*, comprising numerous species, natives of America, Asia, etc., bearing edible seeds. Plants of this genus are easily recognized by their *carina*, or keel, which is spirally twisted or rarely incurved.

Phase'olus Car-a-cal'la.* An exotic perennial twining plant, cultivated for its large, showy, and fragrant flowers, the colors of which are purple and white.

Phase'olus Lu-na'tus.* The systematic name of the Lima Bean, a twining plant, commonly cultivated for food in the United States.

Phase'olus Mul-tĭ-flo'rus.* Scarlet Runner, or Spanish Bean, an exotic twining plant, a native of Mexico, bearing showy scarlet or white flowers. It is cultivated for ornament and for its seeds, which are highly esteemed as a culinary vegetable.

Phase'olus Vul-ga'ris.* The systematic name of the Kidney-Bean, or Haricot, which is extensively cultivated in Europe and the United States for food.

Pha-sĭ-an'ĭ-dæ.* [From the Lat. *phasia'nus*, a "pheasant."] The name of a family of gallinaceous birds, of which the pheasant is the type.

Pha-sĭ-a'nus.* [Named from the river *Pha'sis*, in Colchis or Pontus, from which it is supposed to have been brought into Europe.] The Pheasant. A genus of the order *Gallinaceæ*.

Phasia'nus Col'chĭ-cus.* "Colchican Pheasant." The systematic name of the European pheasant, the flesh of which is delicate and easy of digestion.

Phasia'nus Gal'lus.* The systematic name of the common domestic fowl:—also called *Gallus domesticus*.

Phat-nor-rha'gĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *φάτνη*, the "socket of a tooth," and *ῥήγνυμι*, to "break or burst forth."] A sudden discharge of blood from an *alveolus*, or tooth-socket.

Phen-go-pho'bĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *φεγγός*, "light," and *φόβος*, "fear."] A fear or intolerance of light.

Phen'ic Ac'id. Another name for CARBOLIC ACID.

Phen'ĭ-cin, or **Phen'ĭ-cine.** [Lat. **Phœnici'na**; from the Gr. *φοίνιξ*, "purple."] A name given by Crum to the substance otherwise named *Indigo-carmina*, which he discovered.

Phe'nol. The name of a group of organic compounds, of which carbolic acid is the type. They are simple derivatives of the aromatic hydrocarbons. Also a synonyme of CARBOLIC ACID, which see.

Phe-nom'e-nal. [From the Gr. *φαίνομαι*, to "appear."] Extraordinary; exceptional. See PHENOMENON.

Phe-nom'e-no-graph'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Phænomenograph'icus.**] Belonging to phenomenography.

Phe-nom-e-nog'ra-phy. [Lat. **Phænomenogra'phia**; from the Lat. *phænom'enon*, and the Gr. *γράφω*, to "write."] A history of morbid phenomena.

Phe-nom-e-nol'o-gy. [Lat. **Phænomenolo'gia**; from the Lat. *phænom'enon*, and the Gr. *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The science which treats of the symptoms or phenomena of disease.

Phe-nom'e-non. [Lat. **Phænom'enon**, or **Phænom'enum**; from the Gr. *φαίνομαι*, to "appear."] (Fr. *Phénomène*, fā'no'mĕn'.) An appearance; anything remarkable. In Pathology it is synonymous with *symptom*. "Phenomena are the sensible results of processes and operations carried on among external objects, or their constituent principles, of which they are only signals conveyed to our minds."—(SIR J. HERSCHEL.)

Phen-o-re-sor'cin. A term applied to a mixture of carbolic acid with resorcin, containing sixty-seven parts of the former and thirty-three of the latter. This mixture crystallizes by cooling, and, with the addition of ten per cent. of water, becomes a liquid which mixes with water in all proportions. It is said to combine the virtues of both its ingredients.

Phī'al, or **Vī'al.** [Lat. **Phi'ala**; from the Gr. *φίαλη*, a "shallow cup or bowl."] A small glass bottle for containing liquid medicines.

Philadelphaceæ,* fil-a-del-fa'she-ē. A small natural order of exogenous shrubs, natives of India, Japan, and North America. It includes the *Philadel'phus* (Syringa, or Mock-Orange). Many botanists include these plants in the order *Saxifragaceæ*.

Phil-a-del'phus Cor-o-na'rĭ-us.* Mock-Orange, an ornamental shrub of the order *Saxifragaceæ*, supposed to be a native of Japan. It bears handsome, cream-white flowers having a powerful odor, which causes headache in some persons.

Phi-le'sĭ-a Bux-ĭ-fo'lĭ-a.* An evergreen shrub of the order *Smilaceæ* or *Philesiaceæ*, a native of Chili and Patagonia. It is the only species of the genus. It bears large, beautiful, drooping flowers of a bright rose-red color.

Phi-le-sĭ-a'ce-æ.* [From *Phile'sia*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of endogenous shrubs, or dictyogens, natives of Chili. It comprises only the *Philesia* and the *Lapageria*, each of which consists of a single species. The *Lapage'ria ro'sea* has a very beautiful flower. The flower of the *Philesia buxifolia* is also beautiful. Hooker refers these plants to *Smilaceæ*.

Phil-lўr'e-a Lat-ĭ-fo'lĭ-a.* An evergreen shrub of the order *Oleaceæ*, a native of France and Spain. Its leaves are said to be astringent and diuretic.

Phĭ-los'o-pher's Stone. [Lat. **La'pis Philosopho'rum.**] An imaginary substance which, according to the opinion of the alchemists, had the power to transmute base metals into gold.

Phĭ-los'o-phy. [Lat. **Philoso'phia**; from the Gr. *φιλέω*, to "love," and *σοφία*, "wisdom."] The knowledge of things, natural and moral, founded upon reason and experience. The science of causes and principles. The study of causation, or of the relation of cause and effect.

The term is sometimes employed to signify the sum total of systematic human knowledge. See NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Phil'tre, or **Phil'ter.** [From the Gr. *φιλέω*, to "love."] A love-potion; a medicine often used by the ancients for the purpose of inspiring love.

Philydraceæ,* fil-e-dra'she-ē. [From *Philydrum*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of endogenous herbaceous plants, found in China and Australia.

Philyrea.* See PHILLYREA.

Phi-mo'sis.* [From the Gr. *φιμόω*, to "muzzle," to "bind."] A constriction of the extremity of the prepuce, so that it cannot be drawn back to uncover the glans.

Phi-mot'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to phimosis; phimotic.

Phleb-ec-ta'sĭ-ạ,* or **Phle-bec'tạ-sis.*** [From the Gr. *φλέψ*, *φλεβός*, a "vein," and *ἐκτείνω*, to "extend."] Terms for *varix*, an enlarged or swelled vein.

Phleb-ec-to'pĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *φλέψ*, a "vein," and *ἐκτοπος*, "out of place."] The abnormal situation of a vein, from original malformation or the pressure of a tumor.

Phle-bis'mus.* [From the Gr. *φλέψ*, a "vein."] A term applied to the turgescence of veins caused by the impeded return of the blood.

Phle-bi'tis, i*dis*.* [From the Gr. *φλέψ*, a "vein."] Inflammation of a vein. It is distinguished by a hard, cord-like line, tender or painful on being touched, extending along the course of a vein or veins, from an incision or wound.

Phlebi'tis, U'ter-īne. A term for puerperal fever.

Phle-bo'dēs.* [From the Gr. *φλέψ*, a "vein," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a vein; also full of veins.

Phle-bog'rạ-phy. [Lat. **Phlebogra'phia**; from the Gr. *φλέψ*, a "vein," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description, or history, of the veins.

Phle-bo-i'dēs.* [From the Gr. *φλέψ*, a "vein," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a vein; phle'boid.

Phleb'o-līte, or **Phleb'o-lith.** [Lat. **Phlebolī'tes**; from the Gr. *φλέψ*, a "vein," and *λίθος*, a "stone."] Literally, "vein-stone." A concretion formed in a vein:—applied to small, fibrous, dense bodies sometimes found loose in the veins.

Phle-bol'o-ġy. [Lat. **Phlebolo'gia**; from the Gr. *φλέψ*, a "vein," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on the veins; the anatomy of the veins.

Phleb'o-me-tri'tis, i*dis*.* [From the Gr. *φλέψ*, a "vein," and the Lat. *metri'tis*, "inflammation of the womb."] Venous metritis, or inflammation of the veins of the womb.

Phleb-or-rha'ġĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *φλέψ*, a "vein," and *ῥήγνυμι*, to "burst forth."] Sudden discharge of blood from the rupture of a vein; phlebor'rhagy.

Phleb-or-rhex'is.* [From the Gr. *φλέψ*, a "vein," and *ῥῆξις*, a "breaking," or "bursting."] The bursting, or rupture, of a vein.

Phleb-o-sçe-nog'rạ-phy. [Lat. **Phlebo-scenogra'phia**; from the Gr. *φλέψ*, a "vein," *σκηνή*, a "scene," and *γράφω*, to "write."] An illustrated description of the veins. See PHLEBOGRAPHY.

Phleb-o-throm-bo'sis.* [From the Gr. *φλέψ*, a "vein," and the Lat. *thrombo'sis*.] Thrombosis in a vein.

Phleb-o-tom'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Phlebotom'icus.**] Belonging to phlebotomy.

Phle-bot'o-mist. [See next article.] A person who practises phlebotomy.

Phle-bot'o-mў. [Lat. **Phleboto'mia**; from the Gr. *φλέψ*, a "vein," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] The operation of opening a vein; venesection; blood-letting.

Phlegm, flĕm. [Gr. *φλέγμα*; from *φλέγω*, to "burn."] Originally, "inflammation," but afterwards applied to certain humors supposed to be the cause of inflammation, and also of diseases unattended with inflammation. One of the four *natural humors* of the ancients. A name given by the old chemists to a watery distilled liquor, as distinguished from a spirituous liquor. In popular language, the thick viscid mucus secreted by the lungs.

Phlegmasia,* fleg-ma'she-ạ, plural **Phlegmasiæ**, fleg-ma'she-ē. [From the Gr. *φλέγω*, to "burn."] Phleg'masy. Inflammation accompanied by fever. In the plural, inflammations with fever. An order of the class *Pyrexiæ* of Cullen's nosology.

Phleg-mạ-sit'ĭ-cus.* Of or belonging to phlegmasia, or inflammation; inflammatory.

Phlegmatia,* fleg-ma'she-ạ. [From the Gr. *φλέγμα*, "phlegm," a "watery humor."] Dropsical swelling.

Phlegma'tia Do'lens.* "Painful Phlegmatia." White-Leg, a disease sometimes occurring in women soon after delivery, characterized by pain, increasing to an excruciating degree, along the thigh and leg to the foot, each part gradually becoming much swelled and very tense.

Phleg-mat'ic. [Lat. **Phlegmat'icus.**] Relating to phlegm; abounding in phlegm; dull; sluggish.

Phlegmatic Temperament. See TEMPERAMENT.

Phleg'mon. [Lat. **Phleg'mone**; from the Gr. *φλέγω*, to "burn."] A bright red inflammation. This term is almost disused in English medical literature, but it is still employed by the French. Nélaton says, "Phlegmon is generally defined as inflammation of the cellular tissue; but surgeons have restricted it to inflammation of the free cellular tissue."

Phleg'mo-noid. [Lat. **Phlegmonoi'des**; from the Gr. *φλεγμονή*, a "tumor," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling phlegmon.

Phlegmonosus.* See PHLEGMONOUS.

Phleg'mo-nous. [Lat. **Phlegmono'des**; from the Gr. *φλεγμονή*, an "inflamed tumor," or "inflammation."] Of the nature of phlegmon; pertaining to phlegmon. A term applied to extremely acute inflammation of the cellular tissue,

with brawny hardness, intense redness, heat, and pain.

Phle'um Pra-ten'sē.* The systematic name of Timothy Grass, a plant of the order *Gramineæ*, a native of Europe. It is commonly cultivated for hay, and is one of the most valuable grasses.

Phlœ'um.* [Gr. *φλοιός*, "bark."] The cellular layer of bark below the epidermis of plants.

Phlo-ġis'tic. [Lat. **Phlogis'ticus.**] Belonging to the supposed principle named phlogiston:—also synonymous with *inflammatory*.

Phlo-ġis'tĭ-cāt-ed Air, or **Phlogis'ticated Gas.** A term for nitrogen.

Phlo-ġis'ton.* [From the Gr. *φλογίζω*, to "burn."] An imaginary principle by which Stahl and the chemists of his school accounted for the phenomena of combustion. They supposed the matter of fire existing in combustible bodies to be expelled in the process of combustion. By some, phlogiston was thought to be identical with hydrogen; while oxygen was termed *dephlogisticated air*,—that is, air destitute of phlogiston (or the principle of inflammability).

Phlo-gos'ic. [Lat. **Phlogos'icus**; Fr. *Phlogosique*, flo'go'zĕk'.] In Pathology, belonging to phlogosis:—applied in Geology to an order of pyrogenous earths, comprehending the PSEUDO-VOLCANIC, which see.

Phlo-go'sis.* [From the Gr. *φλογόω*, to "inflame."] Inflammation:—applied by some writers to erysipelatous inflammation. A genus of the order *Phlegmasiæ*, class *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology.

Phlo-got'ic. [Lat. **Phlogot'icus.**] Belonging to phlogosis; inflammatory.

Phlo-got'ĭ-ca.* [From the Lat. *phlogot'icus*, "inflammatory."] The name of an order in Dr. Good's nosology, comprising the various forms of inflammation.

Phloridzin. See PHLORIZIN.

Phlo-ri'zin, Phlo-ri'zĭne, or **Phlo-rid'zin.** [From the Gr. *φλόος*, or *φλοιός*, "bark," and *ῥίζα*, a "root."] A peculiar substance discovered in the bark of the root of the apple-, the pear-, and the cherry-tree. It is a bitter principle which crystallizes in white spiculæ or slender prisms. It is tonic, and is used in intermittent fever as a substitute for quinine. It is said to have proved successful where quinine had failed. It is soluble in alcohol and in hot water.

Phlўc-tæ'na.* [Gr. *φλύκταινα*, "any kind of blister;" from *φλύω*, or *φλύζω*, to "bubble up."] A pellucid vesicle containing a serous fluid.

Phlўc-tæ-no'dēs.* [From the Lat. *phlyctæ'na*.] Having or resembling phlyctæna.

Phlўc-tæn'u-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *phlyctæ'na*.] A little vesicle:—applied to such vesicles as occur in scrofulous inflammation of the conjunctiva, filled with a thin, colorless fluid.

Phlўc'te-noid. [Lat. **Phlyctænoi'des**; from *phlyctæ'na*, and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling phlyctæna.

Phlўc'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *φλύζω*, to "boil."] The same as PHLYCTÆNA, which see.

Phly'sis.* [From the Gr. *φλύζω*, or *φλύω*, to "boil," to "swell up."] A generic term applied by Dr. Good to the different forms of whitlow.

Phly-zā'cious. [Lat. **Phlyza'cius.**] Belonging to a phlyzacium.

Phlyzacium,* fli-za'she-um. [From the Gr. *φλύζω*, to "boil," to "swell up."] A term applied by Willan to a small pustule containing pus, raised on a round, hard, inflamed base, and terminating in a dark-colored scab.

Pho'çĭ-dæ.* [From *Pho'ca*, the Latin name of the Seal.] The Seal Family. A family of amphibious and piscivorous animals of the order *Carnivora*, comprising the hair seals or true seals, and other species covered with coarse fur or hair which is stiff and appressed. They are better adapted for aquatic life than for locomotion on land. The family includes, besides several species of *Phoca* (Seal), the genus *Macrorhinus* (Sea-Elephant) and other genera.

Phœ-niç'eous. Pure lively red with a mixture of carmine and scarlet.

Phœnicina.* See PHENICIN.

Phœn-ĭ-cis'mus.* [From the Gr. *φοῖνιξ*, "red."] A name given to RUBEOLA, which see.

Phœn-ĭ-cis'tĭ-cus.* Belonging to phœnicismus.

Phœn-ĭ-cop'ў-rus.* [From the Gr. *φοῖνιξ*, a "purple red," and the Lat. *py'rum*, a "pear."] Having pyriform and red fruit.

Phœ'nix.* A genus of trees of the order *Palmaceæ*, comprising numerous species, natives of Northern Africa and tropical Asia. They have pinnate leaves.

Phœ'nix Dac-tў-lif'er-a.* The systematic name of the date-palm-tree. See DATE.

Phœn-o-di'na,* or **Phœn'o-dĭne.** [From the Gr. *φοινώδης*, "of a blood-color."] A term for the *cruor sanguinis*, or blood-clot:—also used for *hæmatina*.

Phœn-o-din'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to phœnodina; phenodinic.

Pho-nā'tion. [Lat. **Phona'tio, o'nis;** from the Gr. *φωνή*, the "voice."] The formation of the voice; also the physiology of the voice. The essential conditions of phonation are the tension of the vocal cords, the contraction or occlusion of the glottis, and the existence of a phonatory current of air,—*i.e.*, a current of air capable of making the vocal cords vibrate.

Pho-net'ic. [Lat. **Phonet'icus**; from the Gr. *φωνή*, the "voice."] Pertaining to the voice; pertaining to, or representing, articulate sounds.

Phon'ic. [Lat. **Phon'icus**; from the same.] Sometimes the same as PHONETIC. In Physics, the point or place in which is situated either the person who speaks, or the body which emits the sound, is called the *phonic centre*.

Phon'ĭ-ca.* [From the Lat. *phon'icus*, "pertaining to sound."] Diseases affecting the vocal avenues. The name of an order in Good's nosology.

Phon'ics. [From the same.] The doctrine or science of sounds:—sometimes employed in the same manner as ACOUSTICS.

Phon-o-camp'sis.* [From the Gr. *φωνή*, the "voice," and *κάμψις*, a "bending," or "reflecting."] In Physics, a throwing back, or reflecting, of sound; echo.

Phon-o-camp'tic. [Lat. **Phonocamp'ticus.**] Belonging to phonocampsis; able, or adapted, to reflect sounds. The *phonocamptic centre* is the situation where the ear is placed in order to receive reflected sounds.

Phon-o-camp'tĭ-ca.* [From the Lat. *phonocamp'sis*, an "echo."] That branch of Physics which treats of the reflection of sound; phonocamp'tics.

Phon-o-chor'dæ.* [From the Gr. *φωνή*, a "voice," and the Lat. *chor'dæ*, "cords."] The *chordæ vocales*, or vocal cords.

Pho-nog'ra-phy. [Lat. **Phonogra'phia**; from the Gr. *φωνή*, "voice," or "sound," and *γράφω*, to "write."] The art of writing words according to their pronunciation or sound. Also a description of the voice or of sound. The art of expressing the sounds of a language by characters or symbols, one character being appropriated exclusively to each sound:—also applied to a system of short-hand writing which is used in reporting public speeches. An expert phonographer can make a verbatim report of a speech uttered at the rate of one hundred and fifty words in a minute.

Pho-nol'o-gy. [Lat. **Phonolo'gia**; from the Gr. *φωνή*, "voice," or "sound."] The science which treats of the modifications of the voice, or of the distinctive character of different articulate sounds.

Pho-ra-den'dron.* [From the Gr. *φώρ*, a "thief," and *δένδρον*, a "tree."] A genus of parasitic shrubs of the order *Loranthaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Brazil, Mexico, the United States, etc.

Phoraden'dron Fla-vĕs'cens.* American Mistletoe, a parasitic shrub, a native of the Middle and Southern United States, growing on the branches of trees. It is said to be oxytocic.

Pho-ran'thĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *φορέω*, to "bear," and *ἄνθος*, a "flower."] The receptacle of the flowers of the *Compositæ*.

Phor'mĭ-um Te'nax.* The systematic name of New Zealand Flax, a plant of the order *Liliaceæ*, a native of New Zealand. The fibre of its leaves is used for making cloth, cordage, etc.

Phos'gēne. [Lat. **Phos'genus**; from the Gr. *φῶς*, "light," and *γένω*, to "be born."] Literally, "born of light." A term applied to chlorocarbonic gas, because it is produced by the action of the solar rays upon a mixture of equal parts of chlorine and carbonic oxide gas.

Phosgene Gas. See PHOSGENE, and PHOTOGENE GAS.

Phos'phāte. [Lat. **Phos'phas, a'tis.**] A salt formed of phosphoric acid and a base. The phosphates of ammonium, iron, and sodium are officinal.

Phosphate of Ammonium. See AMMONII PHOSPHAS.

Phosphate of Iron. See FERRI PHOSPHAS.

Phos'phate of Lime, or **Cal'cĭ-um Phos'phate.** [Lat. **Cal'cis Phos'phas, a'tis.**] Also called **Ap'a-tite.** A combination of phosphoric acid and lime, forming the solid, or earthy, portion of bones. Bone contains twenty-five per cent. of this phosphate, which also exists in blood, urine, hair, etc. It is used by farmers as a fertilizer, like guano, which contains more or less of this phosphate. Massive apatite is often called *Phosphorite*. Apatite occurs crystallized in beautiful hexagonal prisms which have a vitreous or sub-resinous lustre and are sometimes transparent. It is soluble in nitric acid, and difficultly fusible except on the edges.

Phos'phate of Po-tas'sĭ-um. [Lat. **Potas'sii Phos'phas.**] A white, amorphous, deliquescent salt, crystallizing with difficulty. It has been employed as an alterative in scrofula and phthisis and some other diseases.

Phosphate of Soda. See SODII PHOSPHAS.

Phos'phate of Zinc. [Lat. **Zin'ci Phos'phas.**] A salt which is in the form of a white powder, insoluble in water, but soluble in acids. It has been employed in nervous diseases. Dr. Barnes, of London, found it useful in the insanity occurring in the convalescence from fevers, and he prefers it to the sulphate of zinc in the sweats of phthisis.

Phos'phāt-ed. [Lat. **Phospha'tus**; from *phos'phas*, a "phosphate."] A term applied to a base converted into a phosphate by combination with phosphoric acid.

Phos-phat'ic. [Lat. **Phosphat'icus.**] Belonging to, or containing, a phosphate.

Phosphat'ic Di-ath'e-sis. A habit or condition of the system which favors the deposit of phosphates from the urine, or in which the salts of phosphoric acid are found in abnormal abundance in the urine. The daily secretion of phosphoric acid by the kidneys amounts to about fifty grains.

Phos'phīte. [Lat. **Phos'phis, i'tis.**] A combination of phosphorous acid with a base.

Phos'pho-rāt-ed. [Lat. **Phosphora'tus**; from the Lat. *phos'phorus.*] Combined, or impregnated, with phosphorus.

Phosphore. See PHOSPHORUS.

Phos-pho-rĕs'cence. [Lat. **Phosphorescen'tia**; from *phos'phorus.*] The quality of becoming luminous at the ordinary temperature in the dark. A luminous appearance presented by many vegetable and animal substances, such, for example, as phosphorescent (decaying) wood, the glow-worm, jelly-fish, etc. Some minerals also become phosphorescent by friction, etc.

Phos-pho-rĕs'cent. [Lat. **Phosphores'cens**; from the same.] Emitting light without heat, like phosphorus. See PHOSPHORESCENCE.

Phos-phor'ic. [Lat. **Phosphor'icus**; from the same.] A term applied to an acid of the third degree of oxidation of phosphorus. The ordinary and officinal phosphoric acid contains fifty per cent. or more of water. The anhydrous acid is called *phosphoric pentoxide*, or *phosphoric anhydride*. This is formed when phosphorus is burned with flame in the air, and appears as a white smoke. See ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM.

Phosphor'ic An-hy'dride. A name of phosphoric acid that is not combined with water.

Phos'phor-īte. A name of massive apatite.

Phos'pho-rous. [Lat. **Phosphoro'sus**; from the same.] A term applied to an acid which contains phosphorus, oxygen, and hydrogen. See PHOSPHORUS TRIOXIDE.

Phos-pho-ru'rĭ-ạ.* [From the Lat. *phos'phorus*, and the Gr. *οὖρον*, the "urine."] The presence of phosphorus in the urine. See PHOTURIA.

Phos'pho-rus.* [Gr. *φωσφόρος*, the "day-star;" from *φῶς*, "light," and *φέρω*, to "bring."] (Fr. *Phosphore*, fos'foR'.) Originally, the "day-star." A translucent, nearly colorless substance, resembling wax, without taste, but having a peculiar smell. It is an important element, and one of the essential constituents of the human body. It was discovered by Brandt in 1669. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in three hundred and fifty parts of absolute alcohol. Specific gravity, from 1.77 to 1.83. It occurs in several allotropic forms or modifications. Phosphorus is one of the *triad* elements. It is extremely inflammable, and should be kept under water and protected from the light. When exposed to the air, it emits white fumes which are luminous in the dark. In nature it is always found in combination with oxygen,—*i.e.*, in the state of phosphoric acid. Phosphorus has been placed on the primary list of the Materia Medica of the U.S. Pharmacopœia for 1880. In small doses, it acts as a powerful general stimulant; in large doses, it is an irritant poison. Many neurologists believe that it acts as a nutritive stimulant to the nervous system. Its usefulness in sexual exhaustion, and in failure of the mental powers from similar causes, seems to be unquestionable. It is sometimes beneficial in neuralgia, and has been used with asserted advantage in mania, melancholia, chronic eczema, etc.

Phosphorus, Baldwin's. See HOMBERG'S PHOSPHORUS.

Phosphorus of Canton. See CANTON'S PHOSPHORUS.

Phos'phorus Pent-ox'ide. A synonyme for PHOSPHORIC ACID.

Phos'phorus Tri-ox'ide, or **Phos'pho-rous An-hy'dride.** A compound of oxygen and phosphorus, formed when phosphorus undergoes slow combustion without flame in dry air. It combines with water to form phosphorous acid, which contains one equivalent of phosphorus, three of oxygen, and three of water.

Phos'phu-ret. [Lat. **Phosphure'tum**; from *phos'phorus*.] A combination of phosphorus with a combustible body or a metallic oxide.

Phos'phu-ret-ted. The same as PHOSPHORATED, which see.

Phosphuria.* See PHOTURIA.

Pho-tăl'gĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *φῶς*, *φωτός*, "light," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain arising from too much light; pho'talgy.

Phot'ĭ-cạ.* [From the Gr. *φῶς*, *φωτός*, "light."] The doctrine of the nature and appearance of light; phot'ics.

Phot'ĭ-cus.* Of or belonging to light; photic.

Photinia.* See LOQUAT.

Pho-to-camp'sis.* [From the Gr. *φῶς*, *φωτός*, "light," and *κάμψις*, a "bending."] Refraction of the rays of light.

Pho-to-dўs-pho'rĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *φῶς*, *φωτός*, "light," and the Lat. *dysphoʹria*, "impatience," "restlessness."] Intolerance of light.

Pho'to-ġēne Gas. The same as PHOSGENE, which see.

Pho-to-ġen'ic. [Lat. **Photogen'icus**; from the Gr. *φῶς*, *φωτός*, "light," and *γένω*, to "be born or produced."] Produced or created by the light, as photographic pictures.

Pho-to-graph'ic, or **Pho-to-graph'ĭ-cạl.** [Lat. **Photograph'icus.**] Belonging to photography; photogenic.

Pho-tog'rạ-phў. [Lat. **Photogra'phia**; from the Gr. *φῶς*, *φωτός*, "light," and *γράφω*, to "delineate."] The production of the images of objects by the action of light on metal, paper, glass, etc., prepared for the purpose by chemical agencies. This art is sometimes called, from the name of M. Daguerre, the inventor, *daguerreotype*, which term is also applied to a picture or representation thus produced upon a metallic plate.

Pho-to-loġ'i-cạl. [Lat. **Photoloġ'icus.**] Belonging to photology.

Pho-tol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Photolo'gia**; from the Gr. *φῶς*, *φωτός*, "light," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The science or doctrine of light.

Pho-tom'e-ter. [Lat. **Photom'etrum**; from the Gr. *φῶς*, "light," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument by which to ascertain the comparative intensity of light.

Pho-to-met'rĭ-cạl. [Lat. **Photomet'ricus.**] Belonging to photometry.

Pho-tom'e-trў. [Lat. **Photome'tria**; from the Gr. *φῶς*, *φωτός*, "light," and *μετρέω*, to "measure."] The science which treats of the measurement of light. Also the act of measuring light.

Pho-ton'o-sos,* **Pho-ton'o-sus.*** [From the Gr. *φῶς*, "light," and *νόσος*, "disease."] A term applied to any disease arising from exposure to a glare of light, as snow-blindness, sunstroke, etc.

Pho-to-pho'bĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *φῶς*, "light," and *φόβος*, "fear."] A dread or intolerance of light. It is a symptom of most forms of inflammation of the eye. It also occurs in many diseases of the nervous system, in cerebral irritation, meningitis, etc.

Pho-to-phob'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to photophobia; photophob'ic.

Pho-top'sў. [Lat. **Photop'sia**; from the Gr. *φῶς*, "light," and *ὄψις*, "sight."] An appearance or sense of light from internal causes; the subjective sensation of flashes of light or luminous spectra, due to an abnormal state of some part of the nervous apparatus of the visual sense.

Pho-tor-rhex'is.* [From the Gr. *φῶς*, "light," and *ῥῆξις*, a "breaking."] Refraction of the rays of light.

Pho'to-sphere. [Lat. **Photosphæ'ra**; from the Gr. *φῶς*, "light," and *σφαῖρα*, a "sphere."] The "Sphere of Light." The luminous part of the sun; the glowing luminous surface or envelope of the sun.

Pho-tu'rĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *φῶς*, "light," and *οὖρον*, the "urine."] Urine which has a luminous appearance as it passes from the urethra; luminous urine.

Phrag'ma, a*tis.** [From the Gr. *φράσσω*, to "enclose," to "fence," or "fence off."] Literally, a "partition." A term applied in Botany to a spurious dissepiment of a pericarp,—*i.e.*, one which is not formed by the sides of carpels.

Phrag'mĭ-fer.* [From the Lat. *phrag'ma*, "a partition," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] In Botany, divided by partitions.

Phrag'mĭ-ger.* The same as PHRAGMIFER.

Phrag'mo-cone. [Lat. **Phragmoco'nus**; from the Gr. *φράσσω*, to "divide," and *κώνος*, a "cone."] The cone of the Belemnite, which is divided into chambers.

Phrénésie. See PHRENITIS.

Phre-ne'sis.* [Gr. *φρένησις*, "inflammation of the brain."] Delirium; frenzy.

Phrenetic. See PHRENITIC.

Phren'ic. [Lat. **Phren'icus**; from the Gr. *φρήν*, the "diaphragm;" also the "mind." See next article.] Belonging to the diaphragm.

Phren'ĭ-ca.* [From the Gr. *φρήν*, the "diaphragm," or parts adjacent to the heart (supposed by the ancients to be the seat of the intellect, as well as of the feelings): hence the "mind."] Medicines which affect the mental faculties. Also an order in Dr. Good's nosology, comprising diseases affecting the intellect.

Phre-nit'ic, or **Phre-net'ic.** [Lat. **Phrenit'icus.**] Belonging to phrenitis.

Phre-ni'tis, i*dis.** [From the Gr. *φρήν*, the "mind."] (Fr. *Phrénésie*, frā'nā'zē'.) Inflammation of the brain; phrenzy. A genus of the order *Phlegmasiæ*, class *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology. The term is now virtually obsolete.

Phren-o-log'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Phrenolog'icus.**] Belonging to Phrenology.

Phre-nol'o-gy. [Lat. **Phrenolo'gia**; from the Gr. *φρήν*, the "mind," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on the faculties of the human mind and the organs by which they are said to manifest themselves. The term is usually applied to a so-called science which treats of the faculties and propensities of the human mind, as dependent on the development of brain. Each different faculty is supposed to reside in a particular part of the brain, which part is termed the organ of the faculty to which it is appropriated.

Phreno-Magnetism, Phreno-Mesmerism. See MESMERO-PHRENOLOGY.

Phrenzy. See PHRENITIS.

Phtheiriasis.* See PHTHIRIASIS.

Phthinoplasm, thin'o-plazm. [From the Gr. *φθίνω*, to "waste," or "consume," and the Lat. *plas'ma*, which see.] A form of degeneration in the tissue of the lungs.

Phthiriasis,* the-ri'a-sis. [From the Gr. *φθείρ*, a "louse."] A disease in which lice are bred on different parts of the body:—called also *Mor'bus Pedicula'ris*, or "lousy disease." See PEDICULATION.

Phthisic, tiz'ik. A popular name for a form of asthma, or a disease resembling asthma; also a slight tickling cough.

Phthis'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Phthis'icus.**] Belonging to phthisis; consumptive.

Phthisicus.* See PHTHISICAL.

Phthisie. See PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.

Phthis-ĭ-ol'o-gy. [Lat. **Phthisiolo'gia**; from the Gr. *φθίσις*, "consumption," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A dissertation or treatise on phthisis, or consumption; that branch of Pathology which treats of consumption.

Phthisis,* ti'sis. [From the Gr. *φθίω*, to "consume."] Pulmonary consumption, a disease characterized by emaciation or progressive wasting of the body, persistent cough, with expectoration of opaque matter and sometimes of blood, loss of color and strength, hectic fever, night-sweats, and diarrhœa. These symptoms are associated with well-marked pathological changes in the lungs,—namely, the formation of consolidations in a granular or diffuse form. The chief causes of this disease are heredity or family predisposition, acute fevers, sudden changes of weather, bad ventilation, dampness of soil, etc.

Phthi'sis Pul-mo-na'lis.* (Fr. *Phthisie*, tē'zē'.) See PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Phthoe,* tho'ē. [From the Gr. *φθίνω*, to "corrupt."] Ulceration of the lungs.

Phȳ-cog'ra-phy. [Lat. **Phycogra'phia**; from the Gr. *φύκος*, a "fucus," or "sea-weed," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A history or description of the *Fuci*.

Phy-co-ĭ-da'tus.* [From the Gr. *φύκος*, a "fucus," and *εἶδος*, "resemblance."] A term applied in the plural neuter (*Phycoida'ta*) by Lingbye to a section of the *Hydrophyta* (aquatic plants).

Phȳ-col'o-gy. [Lat. **Phycolo'gia**; from the Gr. *φῦκος*, a "fucus," or "sea-weed," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] That part of Botany which treats of the *Fuci*, or *Algæ*. The Algæ are most abundant in the ocean, of which, with few exceptions, they form the entire vegetation. They vary exceedingly in size, shape, and color. One species (the *Macrocystis pyrifera*) is said to attain a length of one thousand feet or more. Other species consist of a single cell. The Algæ are never parasitic. Some are furnished with bladders, which enable them to float. "The greatest depth at which *Algæ* grow cannot be ascertained with exactness, but we have good reason to believe that few sea-weeds occur below seventy or eighty fathoms; and even the enormously long species do not grow very deep, but expand over the surface. Strange to say, the deepest-growing species are generally of the brightest rose or purple color."—(GRAY.)

Phȳl-lan'thus.* [From the Gr. *φύλλον*, a "leaf," and *ἄνθος*, a "flower."] Having flowers upon the leaves, with their peduncles adherent to the principal nervure of the leaves; phyllan'thous.

Phyllan'thus.* A genus of plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, comprising many species of herbs and trees, natives of India, Africa, and tropical America.

Phyllan'thus Em'blĭ-cạ.* A tree, a native of India, bearing a fruit called Myrobalan, which is medicinal and is a remedy for cholera. The seeds are employed in nausea and fevers.

Phyl-lan'thus U-rĭ-na'rĭ-ạ.* An annual plant of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, a native of tropical Asia. It is diuretic.

Phyl'le-rin. [Lat. **Phylleri'na.**] An alkaloid substance obtained from the *Phylleria* (or *Phillyrea*) *latifolia*.

Phyl-le-rỹth'rin. [Lat. **Phyllerythri'na;** from the Gr. *φύλλον*, a "leaf," and *ἐρυθρός*, "red."] The same as ERYTHROPHYLL, which see.

Phyl-lo'dēs.* [From the Gr. *φύλλον*, a "leaf," and *εἶδος*, "resemblance."] Resembling leaves; having leaves.

Phyl-lo'dĭ-um,* or **Phyl'lode.** [From the same.] A petiole which dilates so much as to resemble a leaf, or a leaf where the blade is a dilated petiole, as in many Australian *Acacias*.

Phyl-log'e-nous. [Lat. **Phyllog'enus;** from the Gr. *φύλλον*, a leaf," and *γένω*, to "be born," to "grow."] Growing upon leaves.

Phyl'loid. [Lat. **Phylloi'des;** from the Gr. *φύλλον*, a "leaf," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a leaf:—applied to parts of plants, to petioles, etc.

Phyl-loi'de-ous. [From the same.] The same as FOLIACEOUS.

Phyl-lo-ma'nĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *φύλλον*, a "leaf," and *μανία*, "madness."] The production of leaves in unusual numbers or in unusual places.

Phyl-lo-phe'in. [Lat. **Phyllophæi'na;** from the Gr. *φύλλον*, a "leaf," and *φαιός*, "dusky."] The dusky or brown coloring-matter of leaves.

Phyl-los'po-rus.* [From the Gr. *φύλλον*, a "leaf," and *σπορά*, "seed."] Having the seed in or under the leaf.

Phyl-lo-tax'is,* or **Phyl-lo-tax'y.** [From the Gr. *φύλλον*, a "leaf," and *τάξις*, "arrangement."] The arrangement of leaves on the stem. It is a curious fact that the course of development in growing plants is universally spiral. A complete circuit around a stem formed by the spiral line drawn from any leaf to the leaf which is exactly over it is called a *cycle*. "The place of every leaf on every plant is fixed beforehand by unerring mathematical rule." "If we examine any alternate-leaved stem, we shall find that the leaves are placed upon it in symmetrical order, and in a way perfectly uniform for each species, but different in different plants."—(GRAY.)

Phyl-lox-an'thin. [Lat. **Phylloxanthi'na;** from the Gr. *φύλλον*, a "leaf," and *ξανθός*, "yellow."] The yellow coloring-matter of the leaf of a plant.

Phyl-lox-e'rạ Vas-ta'trix.* A species of hemipterous insects which destroy grape-vines by sucking the juice or sap of the roots. Thousands of acres of the finest vineyards of France have been ruined by them.

Phỹl'lum.* [Gr. *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] In Botany, a sepal. In Greek compounds it signifies a "leaf."

Phy'ma, a*tis*,* plural **Phy'ma-tạ.** [From the Gr. *φύω*, to "produce."] A tubercle on any external part of the body; also a genus of Willan's arrangement of cutaneous diseases.

Phỹ-mat'ic. [Lat. **Phymat'icus.**] Belonging to phyma.

Phy-mạ-to'dēs.* [From the Lat. *phy'ma*.] Resembling or having phymata.

Phỹ'mạ-toid. [Lat. **Phymatoi'des;** from the Gr. *φῦμα*, a "growth," a "tumor," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a tumor:—applied to morbid tissues.

Phy-mạ-to'sis.* [From the Gr. *φῦμα*, a "growth," a "tumor."] The formation or progress of tubercular disease.

Phỹs'ạ-lin, or **Phỹs'ạ-līne.** A bitter principle extracted from the *Physalis Alkekengi*. It is a light powder, soluble in alcohol and in boiling water.

Phỹs'ạ-lis.* [Gr. *φυσαλίς*, a "bladder."] A genus of plants, herbaceous or shrubby, of the order *Solanaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of the United States and of various tropical regions.

Phys'alis Al-ke-ken'gi.* Winter Cherry, or Strawberry Tomato, a native of Europe. It bears an edible red berry enclosed in a red inflated calyx. The berry is said to be diuretic.

Phys'alis Pe-ru-vĭ-a'nạ.* A plant, a native of Peru, bearing edible berries. It is reputed to be diuretic.

Phys'alis Som-nif'er-ạ.* An exotic plant, mentioned by Dioscorides as having narcotic properties. In India its leaves in the form of infusion are used in fevers. According to Kunth, the leaves of this plant have been found with the Egyptian mummies.

Phys'alis Vis-co'sạ.* Ground Cherry, an herbaceous plant, a native of the United States. It bears edible berries, which are said to be diuretic.

Phỹs-co'nĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *φύσκων*, "big-bellied."] Enlargement of the abdomen, marked by a tumor occupying one part of it, of slow growth, and neither sonorous nor fluctuating. A genus of the order *Intumescentiæ*, class *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology.

Phỹs-con'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to physconia.

Phy-se'ter, e'r*is*.* [From the Gr. *φυσάω*, to "blow."] A "blower;" the spermaceti whale:—also called by its Biscayan name of *Cachalot*. A genus of the class *Mammalia*, order *Cetacea*.

Physe'ter Mac-ro-çeph'ạ-lus.* The systematic name for the species of whale principally affording spermaceti and ambergris. It is the only species of the genus that is certainly known. It inhabits nearly all the seas.

Phy-se-tĕr'ĭ-dæ.* [From the Lat. *physe'ter*, the "sperm whale."] A family of mammals of the order *Cetacea*, comprising the PHYSETER MACROCEPHALUS, which see.

Phŷs-ĭ-at'rĭ-cạ.* [From the Gr. *φύσις*, "nature," and *ἰατρεία*, "medical treatment."] The doctrine or science which treats of the healing powers of nature; physiatrics.

Phŷs-ĭ-at'rĭ-cus.* Belonging to physiatrica; physiat'rical.

Phŷs'ic. [From the Gr. *φυσικός*, "pertaining to nature," "natural," or "according to the laws of nature."] A term applied to the science of medicine, and to medicines employed in the cure of diseases.

Phŷs'ĭ-cạl. [Lat. **Phys'icus**; from the Gr. *φύσις*, "nature."] (Fr. *Physique*, fĕ'zĕk'.) Belonging to nature; corporeal:—nearly synonymous with *natural*.

Phys'ical Ed-u-cā'tion. The education or training of the body by means of gymnastic exercise, athletic games, rowing, swimming, riding, fencing, etc.

Phys'ical Ge-og'rạ-phў. The part of geography which treats of the features of the earth's surface, its atmosphere, climates, soils, and productions, including animals, plants, and minerals.

Phў-sĭ'çian. [From the Gr. *φύσις*, "nature."] (Fr. *Médecin*, mād'sĂN'.) A doctor of medicine or physic; one who has been authorized by an incorporated institution to practise medicine.

Phŷs'ics. [Lat. **Phys'ica**; from the same.] (Fr. *Physique*, fĕ'zĕk'.) In its most extensive signification, that science which treats of the nature, laws, etc. of the entire material universe.

The objects of physical science may be studied in three different points of view: they may be examined in relation to their different properties, with respect to their constituent parts, and in regard to their appearance and exterior qualities. These three distinct views give rise to the three great divisions of natural science, namely, Natural Philosophy (or Physics, in a more restricted sense), Chemistry, and Natural History. Natural Philosophy has for its object the properties of bodies, Chemistry studies their elementary principles, and Natural History observes their physiognomy, structure, and external characteristics.

Phys'ics, Med'ĭ-cạl. Physics applied to the treatment and prevention of disease, or to the explanation of vital phenomena.

Phŷs-ĭ-oġ'e-nў. [Lat. **Physioge'nia**; from the Gr. *φύσις*, "nature," and *γένω*, to "be born," to "be produced."] The production of things by nature.

Phys-ĭ-og-no-mon'ĭ-cạ.* [From the Gr. *φυσιογνωμονέω*, to "judge of a man by his features."] The doctrine of judging by the looks or features of the countenance; physiognomon'ics.

Phŷs-ĭ-og-nom'o-nў. [Lat. **Physiognomo'nia.**] See PHYSIOGNOMY.

Phŷs-ĭ-og'no-mў. [Lat. **Physiogno'mia**; from the Gr. *φυσιογνωμονέω*, to "judge of a man by his features."] The art of judging of the moral and intellectual character by examining the features of the countenance. Also the study of diseases from an examination of the features or general appearance of the countenance. In Medicine, the term is used to denote the indications afforded by the countenance, expression, and movements of a patient.

Phŷs-ĭ-og'rạ-phў. [Lat. **Physiogra'phia**; from the Gr. *φύσις*, "nature," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of objects which together constitute nature. A description of the natural features of the earth or a country, especially of the climate and groups of plants and animals which characterize it. "Physiography treats of the earth's final surface-arrangements (as to its features, climate, magnetism, life, etc.) and its system of physical movements or changes, as atmospheric and oceanic currents, and other secular variations in heat, moisture, etc."—(DANA.)

Phŷs-ĭ-o-loġ'ĭ-cạl. [Lat. **Physiologi'cus.**] Belonging to physiology.

Phŷs-ĭ-ol'o-ġĭst. A person who is versed in physiology.

Phŷs-ĭ-ol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Physiolo'gia**; from the Gr. *φύσις*, "nature," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] (Fr. *Physiologie*, fe'zĕ'o'lo'zhĕ'.) The doctrine of vital phenomena, or the science of the functions of living bodies. It is divided, according to the two great classes of organized beings, into *Animal* and *Vegetable* Physiology. Animal Physiology is by some writers divided into three branches: namely, the physiology of the *sanguineous*, of the *nervous*, and of the *muscular* system. These three systems, which have been termed the *tripod of life*, are intimately linked or mingled together; and they can be properly studied only by keeping constantly in view their relations to one another.

Physiol'ogy, Gen'er-ạl. That branch of Physiology which regards the general laws of life.

Physiol'ogy, Speç'ial. That branch of Physiology which treats of the nature and functions of particular organs, as of the heart, the lungs, the liver, the kidneys, etc.

Physiology, Vegetable. See VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

Phŷs-ĭ-on'o-mў. [Lat. **Physiono'mia**; from the Gr. *φύσις*, "nature," and *νόμος*, a "law."] The doctrine of the laws of nature.

Physique, fĕ'zĕk'. (Fr.) Natural constitution; corporeal form; personal endowments; the physical or exterior part of a person.

Phŷs-o-car'pus.* [From the Gr. *φῦσα*, "wind," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] Having fruit containing air, as the pods of certain plants.

Phŷs-o-col'ĭ-cạ.* [From the Gr. *φῦσα*, "wind," or "flatulence," and the Lat. *col'ica*, the "colic."] Flatulent colic.

Phŷs-o-me'trạ.* [From the Gr. *φῦσα*, "wind," and *μήτρα*, the "womb."] Tympany, or windy swelling, of the womb. A genus of the order *Intumescentiæ*, class *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology.

Phŷs-o-stig'mạ.* "Physostigma," or Calabar Bean. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the seed of *Physostigma venenosum*. From its extraordinary sedative influence on the spine, it would seem to be indicated in all cases of abnormal excitement or irritation of the spinal marrow, especially in tetanus and the poisonous effects of strychnine. It has been employed with great asserted advantage in chronic bronchitis.

Physostig'ma Ven-e-no'sum.* Ordeal Nut, or Calabar Bean, a climbing plant of the order *Leguminosæ*, a native of Western Africa. Its

seeds are extremely poisonous, and are used in medicine. They have a powerful sedative influence on the spine. This bean is used as an ordeal by the people of Western Africa.

Phȳs-o-stig-mi'næ Sal-ĭ-çy'las.* "Salicylate of Physostigmine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the salicylate of an alkaloid prepared from physostigma. It occurs in colorless crystals, which are soluble in twelve parts of alcohol and thirty parts of boiling water. It has the medical properties of its base.

Phȳs-o-stig'mĭne, or E'ser-ĭne. [Lat. **Physostigmi'na.**] An alkaloid obtained from the Calabar Bean. It is a colorless, solid substance, soluble in alcohol, ether, benzol, and chloroform. It is very poisonous, and is employed to cause the contraction of the pupil in mydriasis. A drop of a solution containing only one part in one thousand, placed within the eyelids, causes great and lasting contraction.

Phy-tan-a-to'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *φυτόν*, a "plant," and the Lat. *anato'mia*, "anatomy."] The anatomy of vegetables.

Phy-tel'e-phas.* [From the Gr. *φυτόν*, a "plant," and *ἐλέφας*, an "elephant," also "ivory."] A genus of South American trees nearly allied to the *Palmaceæ*, to which some botanists refer it.

Phytel'ephas Mac-ro-car'pa.* Ivory Palm, a tree found in the northern part of South America. It has a creeping caudex or trunk, and flowers which emit a powerful perfume. The albumen of its seeds is the Vegetable Ivory of commerce. It has the hardness and appearance of ivory, and is used as a substitute for it. The seed at first contains a clear insipid liquid, with which travellers allay their thirst; afterwards this liquor becomes milky and sweet, and it changes by degrees until it becomes as hard as ivory.

Phȳt-e-rȳth-ri'na.* [From the Gr. *φυτόν*, a "plant," and *ἐρυθρός*, "red."] The red coloring-matter in plants. See ERYTHROPHYLL.

Phȳ-tiph'a-gous. The same as PHYTOPHAGOUS, which see.

Phȳ-tiv'or-ous. [Lat. **Phytiv'orus**; from the Gr. *φυτόν*, a "plant," and the Lat. *vo'ro*, to "devour."] Plant-devouring. The same as PHYTOPHAGOUS.

Phy-to-ehe'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *φυτόν*, a "plant," and the Lat. *che'mia*, "chemistry."] The chemistry of plants, or vegetable chemistry.

Phȳ-to-ehem'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Phytochem'icus.**] Belonging to phytochemia.

Phȳ'to-ehlore. [From the Gr. *φυτόν*, a "plant," and *χλωρός*, "green."] Green coloring-matter of plants; chlorophyll.

Phy-to-er-o'sĭ-a.* That part of Botany which relates to the diseases of plants.

Phȳ-toġ'e-nȳ, or **Phy-to-ġen'e-sis.*** [Lat. **Phytogene'sia**; from the Gr. *φυτόν*, a "plant," and *γένω*, to "be born."] Germination, the commencement of vegetation; also the doctrine or science of the generation of plants.

Phȳ-to-ġe-og'ra-phy. [Lat. **Phytogeogra'phia**; from the Gr. *φυτόν*, a "plant," *γῆ*, the "earth," and *γράφω*, to "write."] Geographical Botany, or that part of Botany which treats of the geographical distribution of plants.

Phȳ-to-graph'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Phytograph'icus.**] Belonging to phytography.

Phȳ-tog'ra-phy. [Lat. **Phytogra'phia**; from the Gr. *φυτόν*, a "plant," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of plants. Descriptive Botany, or that part of Botany which treats of the rules to be observed in describing and naming plants.

Phȳ'toid. [Lat. **Phytoi'des**; from the Gr. *φυτόν*, a "plant," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a plant.

Phy-to-lac'ca.* A genus of plants, mostly herbs, comprising many species, natives of China, Africa, Mexico, the United States, etc.

Phytolac'ca De-can'dra.* Common Poke, or Garget, an herbaceous plant, a native of the United States, and common in both the Northern and the Southern States. It is also found in China and North Africa. Its root is poisonous. The young shoots are used as a substitute for asparagus.

Phytolaccaceæ,* fi-to-lak-ka'she-ē. A small natural order of apetalous exogenous plants (herbs or under-shrubs), natives of Africa, India, and America. It includes *Phytolac'ca* (Poke), *Rivina*, and *Pirennia*.

Phy-to-lac'çæ Bac'ca.* "Poke Berry," or "Phytolacca Berry." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the fruit of the *Phytolacca decandra*.

Phytolac'cæ Ra'dix.* "Poke Root." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the root of the *Phytolacca decandra*. It is emetic, purgative, and somewhat narcotic.

Phȳ'to-līte, or **Phȳ'to-lith.** [Lat. **Phytoli'tes**; from the Gr. *φυτόν*, a "plant," and *λίθος*, a "stone."] A petrified or fossil plant.

Phȳ-to-loġ'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Phytoloġ'icus.**] Belonging to phytology.

Phȳ-tol'o-ġy. [Lat. **Phytolo'gia**; from the Gr. *φυτόν*, a "plant," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on plants, or the science of plants. Botany in general.

Phy-to-men'ta-gra.* Another name for SYCOSIS.

Phy'ton. A term applied by some to a simple plant-element, such as, first, the radicle of the embryo; secondly, the joint of stem and leaf. "A name used to designate the pieces which by their repetition make up a plant, theoretically, —viz., a joint of stem with its leaf or pair of leaves."—(GRAY.)

Phy-ton'o-mȳ. [Lat. **Phytono'mia**; from the Gr. *φυτόν*, a "plant," and *νόμος*, a "law."] The part of Botany which treats of the laws of vegetation.

Phȳ-to-pa-thol'o-ġy. [From the Gr. *φυτόν*, a "plant," and the Eng. *pathology*.] The pathology of plants: — sometimes applied to the science or study of morbid conditions induced by vegetable growths.

Phy-toph'a-gous. [Lat. **Phytoph'agus**; from the Gr. *φυτόν*, a "plant," and *φάγω*, to "eat."] Subsisting on the leaves of trees and plants.

Phȳ-to-phȳs-ĭ-ol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Phytophysiolo'gia**; from the Gr. *φυτόν*, a "plant," and the Lat. *physiolo'gia*, "physiology."] The doctrine of the internal economy of plants; the physiology of plants.

Phy-tor'gạ-nў. [From the Gr. *φυτόν*, a "plant" or "vegetable growth," and *ὄργανον*, an "organ."] A term applied to vegetable (morbid) growths in the living animal body.

Phy-to'sis.* [From the Gr. *φυτόν*, a "plant."] A morbid condition supposed to result from a plant-formation on the skin.

Phy-to'sis Cir-çĭ-na'tạ.* A name for a form of ringworm.

Phytosis Favosa.* See PORRIGO FAVOSA.

Phy-tot'o-mў. [Lat. **Phytoto'mia**; from the Gr. *φυτόν*, a "plant," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] The dissection of vegetables. Vegetable Anatomy; the study of the minute structure of plants as revealed by the microscope.

Phy-to-tro'phĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *φυτόν*, a "plant," and *τροφή*, "nourishment."] The nutrition of plants, and the consideration of the best means for promoting it.

Phy-to-zo'on,* or **Phy-to-zo'um.*** [From the Gr. *φυτόν*, a "plant," and *ζῶον*, an "animal."] A term applied by some naturalists to such animals as polypi and corallina; a zoophyte.

Pi'ạ Ma'ter.* (Fr. *Pie Mère*, pē mair.) "Tender Mother." The most internal of the three membranes of the brain. See DURA MATER.

Pi-ar-hæ'mĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *πῖαρ*, "fat," and *αἷμα*, "blood."] The presence of fat in the blood.

Pi'cạ.* A term applied to depraved appetite, or desire for varied and unnatural food, common in chlorosis, pregnancy, etc. A genus of the order *Dysorexiæ*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Piç'e-ạ.* [From the Lat. *pix*, *pi'cis*, "pitch;" Gr. *πίττα*, or *πίσσα*, the "pitch-tree."] A name for the *Pinus Abies*.

Piç'e-us.* Belonging to pitch or tar; piç'eous; also black changing to brown.

Pi-chu'rim Beans, or **Sas'sạ-fras Nuts.** The seeds of the NECTANDRA PUCHURY, which see. They are aromatic, having a spicy taste resembling nutmeg and sassafras. Their virtue depends on a volatile oil.

Pi-cræ'nạ [from the Gr. *πικραίνω*, to "make better"] **Ex-cel'sạ,*** and **Quas'sĭ-ạ Excel'sa.*** Systematic names of the tree from which quassia is obtained. It is a native of Jamaica.

Pic-ram'nĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *πικρός*, "bitter."] A genus of trees of the order *Simarubaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of tropical America. They are intensely bitter, and are used in medicine.

Picram'nia An-tĭ-des'mạ.* A shrub, a native of the West Indies, having a bitter bark. It is used by the natives as a remedy for colic.

Picram'nia Cil-ĭ-a'tạ.* A small tree, a native of Brazil, employed as a substitute for cascarilla.

Pic-ras'mạ.* A genus of trees of the order *Simarubaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of China, Java, Brazil, and Jamaica. *Picrasma excelsa*, according to Lindley's "Treasury of Botany," produces the bitter wood called *Jamaica Quassia*.

Pic'ric Aç'id. An acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on indigo, salicin, carbolic acid, etc. It occurs in the form of yellow crystals soluble in water and alcohol. It is an important dye-stuff, and is used to impart a beautiful green to silk and woollen fabrics. It is also employed by students of histology to stiffen and fix anatomical elements.

Pic'rin, or **Pic'rĭne.** [From the Gr. *πικρός*, "bitter."] A bitter substance procured from *Digita'lis purpu'rea*, and said to be identical with digitalin.

Pic'ro-mel, el'lis.* [From the Gr. *πικρός*, "bitter," and *μέλι*, "honey."] A substance having a bitter and sweetish taste; the characteristic principle of bile.

Pic-ro-rhi'zạ Ku-er'vạ,* or **Kur-ro'a.*** [From the Gr. *πικρός*, "bitter," and *ῥίζα*, a "root."] A perennial herb, the sole representative of a genus of *Scrophulariaceæ*, a native of the Himalaya Mountains. Its root is extremely bitter, and is said to be a valuable tonic. It is used as a febrifuge by the Hindoos.

Pic-ro-tox'ic. [Lat. **Picrotox'icus.**] A term applied to salts of which picrotoxin forms the base.

Pic-ro-tox'in, or **Pic-ro-tox'ĭne.** [Lat. **Picrotoxi'na**; from the Gr. *πικρός*, "bitter," and *τοξικόν*, "poison."] The poisonous principle of the *Cocculus Indicus*. According to Bartholow, picrotoxin has been used with success in epilepsy, in chorea, in the night-sweats of consumption, and in sick headache occurring at or about the menstrual period. It is diaphoretic.

Pic-ro-tox-i'num.* "Picrotoxin." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a neutral principle prepared from the seeds of *Anamirta paniculata*. It occurs in white prismatic crystals which are excessively bitter and are soluble in boiling water and in three parts of alcohol. It is a very active poison, and has been used in epilepsy, hysteria, and chorea. "Its physiological action does not indicate that it is of practical value."—(*U.S. Dispensatory.*)

Pied, pe-ā'. The French word for "foot." See PES.

Pie Mère. See PIA MATER.

Pie'-Plant. [Lat. **Rhe'um Rhapon'ticum.**] An herbaceous plant of the order *Polygonaceæ*, commonly cultivated in the United States and Europe. The succulent stalks of its ample leaves are used as a sauce or a substitute for fruit in spring.

Pierre, pe-aiR'. The French term for CALCULUS, which see.

Pierre d'Aimant, pe-aiR' dą'mŏN'. A French term for MAGNET, which see.

Pig'ment. [Lat. **Pigmen'tum**; from the Lat. *pin'go*, to "paint."] Any color used by painters.

Pig'ment. A black amorphous substance, found normally in the skin, etc., and abnormally

in various other parts of the body. See MELANÆMIA.

Pig-men'tal, or **Pig'men-ta-ry.** Relating to pigment.

Pig'mentary Skin Dis-eas'es, or **Chro-ma-to-path'ic Af-fec'tions.** These affections may be arranged under four heads,—namely, 1, *defect of color*, due to absence of pigment; 2, *excess of color*, due to an increase in the normal quantity of pigment; 3, *alteration of color;* 4, *artificial coloring of the skin.*

Pig-men-ta'tion, Mor'bid. A morbid process consisting in the deposition of coloring-matter in situations where it does not normally occur, or in excess in usual localities. The abnormal deposition of pigment may take the form of a uniform staining of the tissues, as in jaundice, or it may occur in patches.

Pig-men'tum Ni'grum.* A black or dark pigment which covers the internal surface of the choroid membrane of the eye.

Pil. = *Pil'ula,** or *pil'ulæ.** A "pill," or "pills."

Pi-la're Ma'lum.* "Hair Disease." See TRICHOSIS.

Pi-la'ris.* [From the Lat. *pi'lus*, "hair."] In Botany, composed of small hairs.

Pil'e-ate, or **Pil'e-ĭ-form.** [Lat. **Pilea'tus;** from *pi'leus*, or *pil'leus*, a "hat."] Having a hat or a cap; or having the form of a cap.

Pil-e-ĭ-for'mis.* [From the same.] Having the form of a hat; pil'eiform:—applied to mushrooms or fungi.

Piles. (Fr. *Hémorrhoïdes*, ā'mo'ro'ēd'.) A disease of the veins at the extremity of the rectum, around the anus, assuming a knotted or clustered condition; hemorrhoids. See HÆMORRHOIS.

Pil'e-us,* or **Pil'le-us.*** [From the Gr. πῖλος, a "hat" or "cap."] The cap or orbicular expansion of a mushroom; also an instrument used by women to protect the nipple while an infant is sucking.

Pi'li,* gen. **Pi-lo'rum,** the plural of PILUS, which see.

Pi'li Con-ġen'ĭ-ti.* "Congenital Hairs." A term for the hair of the head, eyebrows, and eyelids, because it exists at birth.

Pi'li Post-ġen'ĭ-ti.* "Postgenital Hairs." That hair which grows on certain parts after birth, at puberty, for example.

Pī-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Pilif'erus;** from *pi'lus*, "hair," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing hair or a slender bristle; covered with hair; hair-pointed:—applied to parts of plants.

Pil'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Pilifor'mis;** from *pi'lus*, "hair."] Having the appearance of hairs.

Pī-liġ'er-ous. [Lat. **Piliġ'erus;** from *pi'lus*, "hair," and *ge'ro*, to "bear."] The same as PILIFEROUS, which see.

Pī'lĭne. [From the Lat. *pi'lus*, "hair."] A kind of cloth composed of a mixture of sponge and wool, felted together so as to form an even and soft fabric, and afterwards rendered waterproof by a coating of caoutchouc. It is employed as a substitute for poultices and fomentation cloths.

Pill. See PILULA.

Pil-lĭ-o-cau'sĭ-a.* A modern name (of uncertain etymology) for the old composition called *Hi'era Pic'ra*, or holy bitter:—vulgarly rendered "Pillicoshy."

Pil-o-car-pi'næ Hy-dro-ehlo'ras.* "Hydrochlorate of Pilocarpine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the hydrochlorate of an alkaloid prepared from pilocarpus. It occurs in minute white crystals, which are deliquescent and very soluble in alcohol and in water. It is superior to jaborandi in the certainty of its action. It is used in hypodermic injection in the form of aqueous solution.

Pil-o-car'pĭne. [Lat. **Pilocarpi'na;** from *pilocar'pus.*] An alkaloid obtained from the leaves of the jaborandi-plant (the *Pilocar'pus pennatifo'lius.*) Like jaborandi, it is a powerful diaphoretic. (See JABORANDI.) Pilocarpine is a physiological antagonist to atropine. "In the whole range of physiological antagonisms, there is none more complete than that existing between atropine and pilocarpine."—(BARTHOLOW.) It has been used with asserted success in diphtheria, dropsy, and *diabetes insipidus.*

Pil-o-car'pus.* [From the Lat. *pi'lus*, "hair," and the Gr. καρπός, "fruit."] Having fruit covered with hair.

Pilocar'pus.* "Pilocarpus," or Jaborandi. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the leaflets of *Pilocarpus pennatifolius.* It is so powerful and certain in its diaphoretic action that it has taken rank as the most reliable and influential of the remedies of its class. It is the most efficient remedy in dropsy and in uræmia, and is very useful in Bright's disease and pleurisy. The sweat produced by jaborandi is often enormous in quantity (from nine to fifteen ounces by estimation).

Pilocar'pus Pen-nat-ĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* Jaborandi, a plant of the order *Rutaceæ*, a native of Brazil. Its leaves are odorous, and contain an essential oil. They are sudorific and sialagogue, and are used in an infusion. An alkaloid called *pilocarpine* is extracted from the leaves.

Pilon. See PILUM.

Pi-lo'rum,* the genitive plural of the Lat. *pi'lus*, a "hair." See next article.

Pilo'rum Ar-rec-to'rēs.* "Raisers of the Hairs." A name applied to the minute muscles of the skin, whose action produces the appearance termed *cu'tis anseri'na*, or "goose-skin." They are supposed also to raise the hairs when one is seized with horror or fright.

Pī-lose'. [Lat. **Pilo'sus;** from *pi'lus*, "hair."] Hairy; covered with soft slender hairs, or with distinct and straight, but not rigid, hairs.

Pil'u-la,* plural **Pil'u-læ.** [Diminutive of the Lat. *pi'la*, a "ball."] A pill. A small round form of dry medicine, of the size of a pea, or less, which can be swallowed whole. In Botany, any spherical inflorescence.

Pil'ula Sa-po'nis Com-pos'ĭ-ta.* "Compound Pill of Soap." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a pill made as follows: Take of

opium, in fine powder, sixty grains; soap, in fine powder, half a troyounce. Beat them together with water so as to form a pilular mass. This is a convenient preparation for administering opium in a pilular and readily soluble form in fractions of a grain. The name seems to have been intended to conceal the character of the medicine from the patient.

Pil'u-læ,* gen. **Pil-u-la'rum**, the plural of PILULA, which see.

Pil'ulæ Al'o-ēs.* "Pills of Aloes." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for pills made of two hundred grains of purified aloes, in fine powder, and two hundred grains of soap, in fine powder. Beat them together with water so as to form a mass, and divide it into one hundred pills. They are usually employed as laxative in habitual constipation. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, they are made as follows: Take of Socotrine aloes, in fine powder, soap, in fine powder, each, forty-eight grains. Beat them together with water so as to form a pilular mass, and divide into twenty-four pills.

Pil'ulæ Al'oes et As-a-fœt'ĭ-dæ.* "Pills of Aloes and Asafetida." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for pills made as follows: Take of purified aloes, in fine powder, asafetida, soap, in fine powder, each, four hundred grains. Beat them together with water so as to form a mass, and divide it into three hundred pills. These pills are peculiarly adapted by the stimulant and carminative properties of the asafetida to cases of costiveness attended with flatulence. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, they are made as follows: Take of Socotrine aloes, in fine powder, assafetida, soap, in fine powder, each, thirty-two grains. Beat them together with water, so as to form a pilular mass, and divide into twenty-four pills.

Pil'ulæ Al'oes et Fer'ri.* "Pills of Aloes and Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for pills made from one hundred grains of purified aloes, in fine powder, one hundred grains of dried sulphate of iron, one hundred grains of aromatic powder, and a sufficient quantity of confection of rose. Beat the powders together with confection of rose so as to form a mass, and divide into one hundred pills. This pill is especially adapted to amenorrhœa with debility of the stomach and constipation.

Pil'ulæ Al'oes et Mas'tĭ-chēs.* "Pills of Aloes and Mastic." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for pills made from two hundred grains of purified aloes, in fine powder, fifty grains of mastic, in fine powder, and fifty grains of red rose, in fine powder. Beat them together with water so as to form a mass, and divide it into one hundred pills. They are used as laxative. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, they are made as follows: Take of Socotrine aloes, in fine powder, forty-eight grains; mastic, in fine powder, red rose, in fine powder, each, twelve grains. Beat them together with water so as to form a pilular mass, and divide into twenty-four pills.

Pil'ulæ Al'oes et Myr'rhæ.* "Pills of Aloes and Myrrh." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for pills made from two hundred grains of purified aloes, in fine powder, one hundred grains of myrrh, in fine powder, fifty grains of aromatic powder, and a sufficient quantity of syrup. Beat them together so as to form a mass, and divide it into one hundred pills. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, they are made as follows: Take of purified aloes, in fine powder, forty-eight grains; myrrh, in fine powder, twenty-four grains; aromatic powder, twelve grains; syrup, a sufficient quantity. Beat the whole together so as to form a pilular mass, and divide into twenty-four pills. This composition is called *Rufus's Pills*, and is employed as a warm, stimulant cathartic in general debility attended with constipation.

Pil'ulæ An-tĭ-mo'nĭ-i Com-pos'ĭ-tæ.* "Compound Pills of Antimony." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for Plummer's Pills: Take of sulphurated antimony, fifty grains; mild chloride of mercury, fifty grains; guaiac, in fine powder, one hundred grains; mucilage of tragacanth, a sufficient quantity. Mix the powders, beat them together with mucilage of tragacanth so as to form a mass, and divide it into one hundred pills. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, they are made as follows: Take of sulphurated antimony, mild chloride of mercury, each, twelve grains; guaiac, in fine powder, molasses, each, twenty-four grains. Rub the sulphurated antimony first with the mild chloride of mercury, and then with the guaiac and molasses, so as to form a pilular mass, and divide into twenty-four pills. These pills are well adapted to the treatment of chronic rheumatism, and of scaly and other eruptive diseases of the skin.

Pil'ulæ As-a-fœt'ĭ-dæ.* "Pills of Asafetida." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a compound containing three hundred grains of asafetida, and one hundred grains of soap, in fine powder. Beat them together with water so as to form a mass, and divide it into one hundred pills. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is made as follows: Take of assafetida, seventy-two grains; soap, in fine powder, twenty-four grains. Beat them together with water so as to form a pilular mass, and divide into twenty-four pills.

Pil'ulæ Ca-thar'tĭ-çæ Com-pos'ĭ-tæ.* "Compound Cathartic Pills." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a compound made from one hundred and thirty grains of compound extract of colocynth, one hundred grains of abstract of jalap, one hundred grains of mild chloride of mercury, and twenty-five grains of gamboge in fine powder. Mix the powders intimately; then with water form a mass, and divide it into one hundred pills. In these pills most of the active purgatives in common use are associated together in proportions corresponding with their respective doses. A single pill will generally operate as a mild laxative. The composition of the present officinal compound does not differ essentially from that of 1870, which was prepared as follows: Take of compound extract of colocynth, thirty-two grains; extract of jalap, in fine powder, mild chloride of mercury, each, twenty-four grains; gamboge, in fine powder, six grains. Mix the powders together; then with water form a pilular mass, and divide into twenty-four pills.

Pil'ulæ Co-pai'bæ.* "Pills of Copaiba." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a compound made as follows: Take of copaiba, two troyounces; magnesia, recently prepared, sixty grains. Mix them together, and set the mixture aside until it concretes into a pilular mass, then divide into two hundred pills.

Pil'ulæ Fer'ri Com-pos'ĭ-tæ.* "Compound Pills of Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a compound made from one hundred and fifty grains of myrrh, in fine powder, seventy-five grains of carbonate of sodium, seventy-five grains of sulphate of iron, and a sufficient quantity of syrup. Rub the myrrh first with the carbonate of sodium, and afterwards with the sulphate of iron, until they are thoroughly mixed; then beat them with syrup so as to form a mass, and divide it into one hundred pills. This pill is a good emmenagogue and antihectic tonic. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, they are made as follows: Take of myrrh, in fine powder, thirty-six grains; carbonate of sodium, sulphate of iron, each, eighteen grains; syrup, a sufficient quantity. Rub the myrrh first with the carbonate of sodium, and afterwards with the sulphate of iron, until they are thoroughly mixed; then beat them with syrup so as to form a pilular mass, and divide into twenty-four pills.

Pil'ulæ Fer'ri I-od'ĭ-di.* "Pills of Iodide of Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for pills made thus: Take of reduced iron, sixty grains; iodine, eighty grains; glycyrrhiza, in No. 60 powder, fifty grains; sugar, in fine powder, fifty grains; extract of glycyrrhiza, in fine powder, twelve grains; acacia, in fine powder, twelve grains; water, balsam of tolu, and stronger ether, each, a sufficient quantity to make one hundred pills. To the reduced iron contained in a porcelain capsule add about one hundred and twenty grains of water, and gradually add the iodine, constantly triturating, until the mixture ceases to have a reddish tint. Then add the remaining powders, previously mixed, and evaporate the excess of moisture on the water-bath, constantly stirring, until the mass has acquired a pilular consistence. Lastly, divide it into one hundred pills. Dissolve one part of balsam of tolu in one part of stronger ether, shake the pills with a sufficient quantity of this solution, until they are uniformly coated, and put them on a plate to dry, occasionally stirring them until the drying is completed. The therapeutic uses of this preparation are the same as those of iodide of iron. See FERRI IODIDUM.

Pil'ulæ Gal'ba-ni Com-pos'ĭ-tæ.* "Compound Pills of Galbanum." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a compound made from one hundred and fifty grains of galbanum, one hundred and fifty grains of myrrh, fifty grains of asafetida, and a sufficient quantity of syrup. Beat them together so as to form a mass, and divide it into one hundred pills. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870: Take of galbanum, myrrh, each, thirty-six grains; assafetida, twelve grains; syrup, a sufficient quantity. Beat them together so as to form a pilular mass, and divide into twenty-four pills. This compound is given as an antispasmodic and emmenagogue in chlorosis and hysteria.

Pil'ulæ Hy-drar'gў-ri.* "Pills of Mercury, or Mercurial Pills." Commonly called **Blue Pills.** The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a compound made as follows: Take of mercury, three hundred and eighty-four grains; confection of rose, five hundred and seventy-six grains; liquorice-root, in fine powder, one hundred and ninety-two grains. Rub the mercury with the confection until the globules cease to be visible; then add the liquorice-root, beat the whole into a pilular mass, and divide into three hundred and eighty-four pills.

Pil'ulæ O'pĭ-i.* "Pills of Opium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for pills made from one hundred grains of powdered opium and twenty-five grains of soap, in fine powder. Beat them together with water so as to form a mass, and divide it into one hundred pills. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870: Take of opium, in fine powder, twenty-four grains; soap, in fine powder, six grains. Beat them together with water so as to form a pilular mass, and divide into twenty-four pills.

Pil'ulæ Phos'pho-ri.* "Pills of Phosphorus." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for pills made from one grain of phosphorus, eighty grains of althæa, in No. 60 powder, twenty grains of acacia, in fine powder, forty grains of glycerin, twenty grains of water, fifty grains of purified chloroform, and of balsam of tolu and stronger ether, each, a sufficient quantity. Dissolve the phosphorus in the chloroform in a test-tube. Mix the althæa and the acacia in a mortar, with the pestle, add the solution of phosphorus, then the glycerin and the water, and quickly form a mass, to be divided into one hundred pills. Dissolve one part of balsam of tolu in one part of stronger ether, shake the pills with a sufficient quantity of the solution until they are uniformly coated, and put them on a plate to dry, occasionally stirring until the drying is completed.

Pil'ulæ Quin'ĭ-æ Sul-pha'tis.* "Pills of Sulphate of Quinia." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for pills made as follows: Take of sulphate of quinia, twenty-four grains; clarified honey, sufficiently inspissated, fourteen grains. Add the honey to the sulphate of quinia, beat them together so as to form a pilular mass, and divide into twenty-four pills.

Pil'ulæ Rhe'i.* "Pills of Rhubarb." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for pills made as follows: Take of rhubarb, in fine powder, three hundred grains; soap, in fine powder, one hundred grains. Beat them together with water so as to form a mass, and divide it into one hundred pills. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870: Take of rhubarb, in fine powder, seventy-two grains; soap, in fine powder, twenty-four grains. Beat them together with water so as to form a pilular mass, and divide into twenty-four pills.

Pil'ulæ Rhe'i Com-pos'ĭ-tæ.* "Compound Pills of Rhubarb." The Pharmacopœial name (U S. 1880) for a compound made from two hundred grains of rhubarb, in No. 60 powder, one hundred and fifty grains of purified aloes, in fine powder, one hundred grains of myrrh, in fine powder, and ten grains of oil of peppermint. Beat them together with water so as to form a

mass, and divide it into one hundred pills. This is a warm, tonic laxative, useful in costiveness with debility of stomach. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870: Take of rhubarb, in fine powder, forty-eight grains; Socotrine aloes, in fine powder, thirty-six grains; myrrh, in fine powder, twenty-four grains; oil of peppermint, three minims. Beat them together with water so as to form a pilular mass, and divide into twenty-four pills.

Pil'ulæ Sçil'læ Com-pos'ĭ-tæ.* "Compound Pills of Squill." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a compound made thus: Take of squill, in fine powder, twelve grains; ginger, in fine powder, ammoniac, in fine powder, each, twenty-four grains; soap, in fine powder, thirty-six grains; syrup, a sufficient quantity. Mix the powders; then beat them with syrup so as to form a pilular mass, and divide into twenty-four pills. This is a stimulating, expectorant compound, applicable to the treatment of chronic affections of the bronchial mucous membrane.

Pil'u-lar. [Lat. **Pilula'ris**; from *pil'ula*, a "pill."] Pertaining to a pill.

Pilule. See PILULA.

Pil-u-lĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *pil'ula*, a "little ball," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having flowers united into capitules of a round form.

Pi'lum.* (Fr. *Pilon*, pē'lôN'.) A pestle; an instrument for breaking substances in a mortar.

Pi'lus,* plural **Pi'li.** [From the Gr. πῖλος, "felt."] A hair. *Pilus* is usually applied to the hairs considered individually, while *capillus* signifies, properly, a "head of hair." In Botany, the term is applied to hairs of plants.

Pĭ-mel'a-den, en*is.* [From the Gr. πιμελή, "fat," and ἀδήν, a "gland."] A sebaceous gland.

Pim-e-li'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. πιμελή, "fat."] Inflammation of the adipose tissue.

Pim-e-lo'dēs.* [From the same.] Fatty, or full of fat.

Pim-e-lo'sis.* [From the same.] Fatness, or obesity.

Pi-men'ta.* "Pimento." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) of the nearly ripe fruit of the *Euge'nia pimen'ta;* otherwise called the *Myr'tus pimen'ta.* It is a warm, aromatic stimulant, used in medicine chiefly as an adjuvant to tonics and purgatives, the taste of which it serves to cover. Often called *Allspice.*

Pim-pĭ-nel'la.* A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Umbelliferæ.*

Pimpinel'la A-ni'sum.* The systematic name of the plant commonly known as Anise:—otherwise called *Ani'sum vulga're.* It is a native of Egypt, and is an aromatic carminative. See OLEUM ANISI.

Pimpinel'la Sax-if'ra-ga.* Burnet Saxifrage, an umbelliferous plant, a native of Europe. Its root has an aromatic odor and a pungent, bitterish taste. It is used in medicine.

Pimple. See PAPULA.

Pin. The French name of the pine-tree.

Pin and Web. An old popular name for an opacity of the cornea. See ALBUGO, and LEUCOMA.

Pinaceæ,* pi-na'she-ē. [From *Pi'nus*, one of the genera.] A synonyme of a natural order of plants. See CONIFERÆ.

Pi-nas'ter.* *Pi'nus Pinas'ter*, or Cluster-Pine, a species of pine which grows in Southern Europe near the sea-coast. It yields much turpentine. Large tracts of level, sandy soil in the French department of Landes have been reclaimed by planting this tree.

Pinch'beck. An alloy of copper, brass, and zinc, made in imitation of gold. It is sometimes called *tom'bac*, or *similor.*

Pinck-ne'ya Pu'bens.* The plant which produces the GEORGIA BARK, which see. It is a shrub or small tree of the order *Rubiaceæ*, a native of South Carolina and Georgia. It is cultivated for ornament.

Pine. See PINUS.

Pine-Ap'ple. The conical fruit of the *Ananas'sa sati'va*, a plant of the order *Bromeliaceæ*, a native of tropical America. It is cultivated in the West Indies and other hot countries. It is a delicious fruit, which resembles in form the cone of a pine,—hence its popular name.

Pin'e-al. [Lat. **Pinea'lis**; from *Pi'nea*, a "pine-nut."] Belonging to, or like the fruit of, a pine-tree.

Pin'eal Gland. [Lat. **Cona'rium.**] A small substance, about the size of a pea, situated above the *tuber'cula quadrigem'ina* of the brain. Descartes supposed it to be the seat of the soul.

Pin-guec'u-la.* [From the Lat. *pin'guis*, "fat."] A tumor near the edge of the cornea, apparently, but not really, adipose.

Pin-gued'ĭ-nous. [Lat. **Pinguedino'sus**; from *pingue'do*, *pingued'inis*, "fat."] Fatty; greasy; unctuous.

Pin-gue'do,* gen. **Pin-gued'ĭ-nis.** Another term for "fat." See ADEPS.

Pin-gue-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *pin'guis*, "fat," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having thick and fleshy leaves.

Pin-guic'u-la Vul-ga'ris.* Butterwort, an herbaceous plant of the order *Lentibulaceæ*, a native of New York, Ohio, etc. It is greasy or unctuous to the touch.

Pin'ic. [Lat. **Pin'icus**; from *Pi'nus*, the "pine-tree."] Belonging to the pine- or fir-tree:—applied to an acid.

Pin-ĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *Pi'nus*, the "pine-tree," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having linear or acerose leaves, like those of the pine.

Pink. See DIANTHUS.

Pink Dye. A dye made by macerating saffower and carbonate of potash in spirit of wine and water, and then adding distilled water, or lemon-juice.

Pink Root. One of the common names of *Spige'lia Marilan'dica.*

Pin'na.* Literally, a "wing," or "feather." The *ala*, or lower cartilage of either side of the nose. Also the broad portion of the external ear. In Botany, one of the primary divisions of a pinnate leaf,—*i.e.*, a leaflet,—or a primary branch of

the petiole of a bipinnate or tripinnate leaf. Also the fin of a fish.

Pin'nate, or **Pin'nāt-ed.** [Lat. **Pinna'tus**; from *pin'na*, a "feather."] Feather-shaped:—applied to a compound leaf with several pairs of leaflets arranged along the sides of a common petiole.

Pinnately-Parted. See PENNATIPARTITUS.

Pin-nate'lў-Veined. [Lat. **Pennive'nius.**] Having veins all proceeding from a midrib; feather-veined:—applied to leaves.

Pin-nat'ĭ-fid. [Lat. **Pinnatif'idus**; from *pin'na*, a "feather," and *fin'do*, to "cleave."] Pinnately-cleft, as feather-veined leaves which are marked with sinuses or incisions reaching nearly half-way to the midrib.

Pin-nat'ĭ-pēs, p'e*dis.** [From the Lat. *pinna'tus*, "feather-like," and *pes*, a "foot."] Having the toes bordered by membranes; pinnatipede:—applied to certain birds.

Pinnatisect. See PENNATISECTED.

Pinnatus.* See PINNATE.

Pin-nĭ-pe'dĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *pin'na*, a "fin," and *pes*, *pe'dis*, a "foot."] A sub-order or group of aquatic animals of the class *Mammalia*, order *Carnivora*, comprising the seals and walruses, which use their fins or flaps for locomotion on land. The group is divided into families named *Otariidæ*, *Phocidæ*, and *Trichechidæ*.

Pin'nu-late. [Lat. **Pinnula'tus**; from *pin'nula*, a "pinnule."] Subdivided into leaflets. In Ichthyology, having small fins.

Pin'nule. [Lat. **Pin'nula**; diminutive of *pin'na*, a "fin," or "pinion."] A little leaflet; the secondary division of a pinnate leaf, or a secondary branch of the petiole of a bipinnate or tripinnate leaf. Also a little fin.

Pint. [Lat. **Octa'rius**; Fr. *Pinte*, pănt.] A liquid measure containing sixteen fluidounces, the eighth part of a gallon.

Pin'ta.* Blue Stain. A disease which prevails in Mexico, and which appears to be a variety of *Pityriasis nigra*.

Pi'nus.* [Gr. πίνυς.] Pine. A Linnæan genus of trees of the class *Monœcia*, natural order *Coniferæ*. A large and important genus of evergreen trees confined to the Northern hemisphere, and abounding in the temperate and cold regions of America, Asia, and Europe, but rarely occurring within the tropics. In high latitudes and altitudes, pines and firs are the only forest-trees. They are gregarious in habit, and in many places constitute extensive forests in which few other trees are found. This genus, which comprises perhaps sixty or seventy species, is of immense economic importance. Its principal products are timber, rosin, and turpentine.

Pi'nus A'bĭ-ēs.* The spruce fir-tree. See ABIES EXCELSA.

Pi'nus Aus-tra'lis.* Long-leaved or Yellow Pine, a magnificent tree, a native of the Southern United States, having leaves ten or fifteen inches in length. It furnishes excellent naval timber, and large quantities of rosin and turpentine.

Pi'nus Băl-sa'me-a.* A synonyme of *Abies Balsamea*, the tree which affords Canadian balsam.

Pinus Cembra.* See CEMBRA.

Pi'nus La'rix,* otherwise called **La'rix Eū-ro-pæ'a.*** The larch-tree, from which is obtained the Venice turpentine. See LARIX.

Pi'nus Pa-lus'tris.* "Swamp Pine." A synonyme of *Pinus australis*.

Pi'nus Piç'e-a.* "Pitch Pine." The silver fir, from which the Strasburg turpentine is obtained.

Pi'nus Pi-nas'ter.* The Pinaster, or Cluster Pine, a tree which yields Bordeaux turpentine, galipot, tar, and pitch. See PINASTER.

Pi'nus Sa-bin-ĭ-a'na.* A tree, a native of California and Oregon, bearing edible seeds, large quantities of which are eaten by the Indians.

Pi'nus Stro'bus.* White Pine, a noble tree, a native of the Northern United States. It attains a height of one hundred and fifty feet, is highly prized as an ornamental tree, and affords excellent timber, which is soft, light, and nearly free from resin. It abounds in Maine, Michigan, etc.

Pi'nus Sўl-ves'tris.* "Forest Pine." The Scotch pine-tree, which yields the common turpentine, white and yellow resin, tar, or common pitch.

Pi'per.* "Pepper." The typical genus of the order *Piperaceæ*, comprising several species of climbing shrubs, natives of India, the islands of the Indian Ocean, etc. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for black pepper, the unripe fruit of *Piper nigrum*. It is a warm, carminative stimulant, capable of producing general arterial excitement. Its chief medicinal application is to excite the languid stomach and to correct flatulence.

Pi'per Al'bum.* "White Pepper." Also called **Leū-cop'ĭ-per.*** White pepper is obtained from the same tree as is black pepper. It is the ripe berry deprived of its skin. It is less active than black pepper, and is little used. See PIPER NIGRUM.

Pi'per Ar-o-mat'ĭ-cum.* "Aromatic Pepper." A name for the *Piper nigrum*.

Pi'per Bra-sil-ĭ-a'num.* "Brazilian Pepper." A name applied to the produce of the *Capsicum annuum*.

Pi'per Cu-be'ba.* The plant the dried fruit or berries of which are termed cubebs. See CUBEBA.

Pi'per Guin-e-en'se,* Pi'per His-pan'ĭ-cum,* or **Pi'per In'dĭ-cum.*** "Guinea Pepper," "Spanish Pepper," or "Indian Pepper." The produce of the *Capsicum annuum*.

Pi'per Ja-mai-çen'se.* "Jamaica Pepper." The *Myrtus Pimenta*, or allspice.

Pi'per Lon'gum.* "Long Pepper." The Latin name for the immature fruit, or dried spikes, of long pepper.

Pi'per Me-thўs'tĭ-cum.* [From the Gr. μεθύω, to "be intoxicated."] The Ava (or Cava)

plant of the Sandwich Islands. An intoxicating drink is obtained from its roots.

Pi'per Ni'grum.* "Black Pepper." The Latin name for the dried unripe berries of black pepper. It is a native of India, and is cultivated in Java, Sumatra, the West Indies, etc. It is a warm, carminative stimulant, and is commonly used as a condiment.

Pi'per Re-tic-u-la'tum.* A plant, a native of Brazil, reputed to be sudorific. It is called *jaborandi* by the natives, but it is not the officinal jaborandi.

Piperaceæ,* pip-e-ra'she-ē. A natural order of exogenous plants (shrubs or herbs), found in the hotter parts of the world. They are generally pungent aromatics, and in some cases powerful narcotics. It includes *Pi'per ni'grum* (Black Pepper), *Cubeba*, and *Artanthe* (Matico).

Pip-e-rā'ceous. [Lat. **Pipera'ceus**; from *pi'per*, "pepper."] Belonging to the genus *Piper*.

Pip'er-in, or **Pip'er-ĭne.** [Lat. **Piperi'na**; from *pi'per*, "pepper."] A crystalline or resinous substance, the active principle of black pepper. Piperin has been used in cholera as a stimulant, local and general. It was formerly reputed to be antiperiodic and a remedy for malarial fever, but such views are no longer entertained.—(BARTHOLOW.)

Pip-e-ri'na.* "Piperine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a proximate principle of feeble alkaloidal power, prepared from pepper, and occurring also in other plants of the natural order *Piperaceæ*. It occurs in shining, four-sided prisms, permanent in the air, odorless, and nearly colorless. It is almost insoluble in water. It is reputed to be febrifuge.

Pip-e-rĭ'tious. Having a hot, biting taste, like pepper.

Pip-sis'sa-wa, or **Pip-sis'se-wa.** The popular name of *Chimaphila umbellata*.

Pi-ren'nĭ-a Ab-ŷs-sin'ĭ-ca.* A plant of the order *Phytolaccaceæ*, a native of Abyssinia, Madagascar, etc. Its root is purgative and emetic, and its fruits are used as tænifuge.

Pis'çēs.* "Fishes." The name of the fourth great subdivision of vertebrate animals, or the class of Fishes, characterized by a branchial respiration, a bilocular heart, and a covering of scales. Fishes are the subjects of the science of Ichthyology.

Pis-çid'ĭ-a Er-ŷ-thri'na.* Jamaica Dogwood, a West Indian tree of the Linnæan class *Diadelphia*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. A tincture of the bark is powerfully narcotic and diaphoretic, and is used for removing the pain of carious teeth. It has been used as an anodyne in neuralgia and nervous insomnia.

Pis-çiv'or-ous. [Lat. **Pisciv'orus**; from *pis'cis*, a "fish," and *vo'ro*, to "devour."] Fish-devouring:—synonymous with *Ichthyophagous*.

Pis-ĭ-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *pi'sum*, a "pea," and *for'ma*, "form."] Resembling a pea; pis'iform; pea-shaped:—applied to bones; also to parts of plants.

Pis'mire. An insect, the *Formica rufa*.

Pis-o-lit'ic. In Mineralogy, composed of large, round grains or kernels of the size of peas.

Pi-so'nĭ-a.* A genus of tropical trees and shrubs of the order *Nyctaginaceæ*, natives of Brazil. The *Pisonia fragrans* and other species have emetic properties.

Pistachio Nut. See PISTACIA VERA.

Pistacia,* pis-ta'she-a. [Gr. πιστάκια.] The pistachio-tree. A Linnæan genus of the class *Diœcia*, natural order *Terebinthaceæ* or *Anacardiaceæ*. It comprises numerous species, natives of Europe, Africa, and Asia.

Pista'cia Len-tis'cus.* The shrub which yields mastic, or mastick. See MASTIC.

Pista'cia Tĕr-e-bin'thus.* The tree which yields Chian or Cyprus turpentine.

Pista'cia Ve'ra.* "True Pistacia." A tree which yields the pistachio-nut and a fixed oil which is used to form an excellent emulsion in irritation of the urethra. The nut is delicious, highly prized for dessert, and considered superior to the almond, which it somewhat resembles in form and size.

Pistiaceæ,* pis-te-a'she-ē. [From *Pis'tia*, one of the genera.] A synonyme of a natural order of plants. See LEMNACEÆ.

Pis'til. [Lat. **Pistil'lum**; from *pin'so*, *pis'tum*, to "bray," or "bruise."] (Fr. *Pistil*, pis-tēl'.) Literally, a "pestle:"—so named from the resemblance in form. A pointal; the female organ of generation in plants; the ovule-bearing organ of a flower. It consists of the ovary and stigma, which are often connected by a style; but this is not essential. The pistils and stamens are the essential organs of a flower.

Pis-til-la'ris.* [From the Lat. *pistil'lum*, a "pistil."] Pertaining to a pistil.

Pis'til-late. [From the same.] Furnished with pistils, or with pistils only.

Pis-til-lid'ĭ-um.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *pistil'lum*.] A young spore-case; a body which, in mosses, etc., answers to the pistil.

Pis-til-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Pistillif'erus**; from *pistil'lum*, a "pistil," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or having pistils.

Pis-til'lĭ-form. [Lat. **Pistillifor'mis**; from *pistil'lum*, a "pestle."] Having the form of a pestle.

Pis-til'lum.* A pestle. Also the same as PISTIL, which see.

Pi'sum.* (Fr. *Pois*, pwȧ.) The Pea. A Linnæan genus of the class *Diadelphia*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. The common pea, *Pi'sum sati'vum*, is a hardy, annual, herbaceous plant, climbing by tendrils, and covered with a glaucous bloom. It is a plant of great antiquity, is commonly cultivated in many countries, and affords an excellent, nutritious food, which is richer in nitrogen than most vegetables. (See LEGUMINE.) Peas are eaten green, or unripe, and also in a dried state. The several kinds cultivated in gardens and fields are supposed to be varieties of one species.

Pit. The depression made by the pressure of the finger on any part of the body in an œdema-

tous state :—also applied to the cavities or depressions left on the skin after a severe attack of the small-pox.

Pit of the Stom'ach. [Lat. **Scrobic'ulus Cor'dis.**] The hollow part over the region of the stomach, and between the cartilages of the false ribs.

Pitch. See PIX.

Pitch, Jew's. A name for *Asphaltum*, or *Bitumen Judaicum.*

Pitch-Tree. See PINUS.

Pitch'er-Plant. A term applied to several species which have leaves or some part of the leaf in the form of a pitcher, tube, or other hollow vessel (called *ascidium*) capable of holding water. Among the Pitcher-Plants are the *Darlingtonia*, and several species of *Sarracenia* and of *Nepenthes*. The leaf of the latter has a strong midrib, the apex of which is expanded and developed into a pitcher, with a lid (*operculum*) which opens and shuts by a hinge. All these plants are insectivorous.

Pitcher-Shaped. See ASCIDIATE, and URCEOLATE.

Pith. [Lat. **Medul'la.**] The soft, spongy cellular tissue constituting the central portion of an exogenous stem or branch.

Pit'ta-cal. [From the Gr. *πίττα*, "pitch," and *κάλος*, "beautiful."] A beautiful blue coloring-matter discovered in the oil of tar.

Pit'ted. Having small depressions or pits on the surface, as many seeds.

Pit'ted Tis'sue. A name of a modification of cellular vegetable tissue, having its sides marked by pits sunk in the substance of the membrane.

Pit'ting. The formation of pits or hollow cicatrices in the skin, resulting from ulceration, as in small-pox; or from disorganization of tissue and absorption of the papillary layer of the skin, as in syphilis.

Pittosporaceæ,* pit-to-spo-ra'she-ē. A small natural order of polypetalous exogenous plants (trees or shrubs), mostly natives of Australia. It includes the *Pittos'porum.* The *Pittosporum Tobira*, a native of Japan, has fragrant flowers and is cultivated for ornament.

Pit-u-i'ta.* [Perhaps from the Gr. *πήττω* or *πήσσω*, to "congeal."] Phlegm; viscid and glutinous mucus.

Pit-u'ĭ-ta-rў. [Lat. **Pituita'rius**; from *pituita*, "phlegm."] Belonging to phlegm.

Pituitary Body. See PITUITARY GLAND.

Pitu'itary Gland. The small glandular body which rests on the *Sella Turcica.* Its functions are unknown.

Pitu'itary Mem'brane. The SCHNEIDERIAN MEMBRANE, which see.

Pit-u'ĭ-tous. [From the Lat. *pituita.*] Consisting of or full of mucus. This term is associated with expectoration or phlegm when it is thick and adhesive.

Pit-ў-ri'a-sis.* [From the Gr. *πίτυρα*, "scurf" or "dandriff."] A skin-disease in which irregular patches of small thin scales repeatedly form and separate, unattended with inflammation, and never collecting into crusts. A genus of the order *Squamæ* of Willan's classification.

Pix,* gen. **Pi'cis.** [From the Gr. *πίσσα*, "pitch."] The Latin name for a dry bitumen prepared from liquid pitch; black pitch.

Pix Ar'ĭ-da.* "Dry Pitch." A Pharmacopœial name for pitch from various species of *Pinus Abies.*

Pix Bur-gun'dĭ-ca.* "Burgundy Pitch." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the prepared resinous exudation of the *Abies excelsa.* Applied to the skin in the shape of a plaster, it acts as a gentle rubefacient. It is used chiefly in chronic rheumatic pains and in chronic affections of the chest and abdomen.

Pix Can-a-den'sis.* "Canada Pitch," or "Hemlock Pitch." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the prepared resinous exudation of *Abies Canadensis.* It is a gentle rubefacient, closely analogous to Burgundy pitch in its properties, and employed for the same purposes.

Pix Liq'uĭ-da.* "Tar." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an empyreumatic oleoresin obtained by the destructive distillation of the wood of *Pinus palustris* and of other species of *Pinus.* According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is the impure turpentine from the wood of *Pinus palustris*, and of other species of *Pinus*, procured by burning. The medical properties of tar are similar to those of the turpentines, but it is much less irritant. Its vapor, inhaled into the lungs, has been useful in cases of bronchial disease.

Pix Ni'gra.* "Black Pitch." Common pitch; inspissated tar.

Pla-ce'bo.* [The future tense of the Lat. *pla'ceo*, to "please," or "soothe."] "I will please, or soothe :"—applied to a medicine given rather to please than to benefit the patient.

Pla-cen'ta.* [From the Gr. *πλακοῦς*, a "cake."] A circular, flat, vascular, flesh-like substance in the impregnated uterus, forming the principal medium by which the communication is preserved between the mother and child. In Botany, that portion of the ovary to which the ovules or seeds are attached. A simple ovary can have but one placenta, but this is in its nature double; a compound ovary of two or more cells has several placentæ, which are *central* or *axile.* The violet and frost-weed (*Helianthemum*) have each a one-celled compound ovary with several *parietal* placentæ.

Placen'ta Præ'vĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *præ'vius*, "going before" or "foremost."] A term applied to those obstetrical cases in which the placenta is situated internally over the mouth of the womb, often proving a cause of excessive hemorrhage.

Pla-cen'tæ,* the plural of PLACENTA, which see.

Placentæformis.* See PLACENTIFORM.

Pla-cen'tal. [Lat. **Placenta'lis.**] Belonging to the placenta.

Pla-cen-ta'rĭ-um.* The same as the PLACENTA (of plants), which see.

Plaç-en-tā'tion. [Lat. **Placenta'tio, o'nis**; from *placen'ta*, a "cake."] The manner in which

the seeds are attached to the pericarp; the arrangement of placentæ; the manner in which the placenta is constructed or placed. Every placenta is either axile, central, or parietal.

Pla-cen'tĭ-form [Lat. **Placentifor'mis**; from *placen'ta*, a "cake"], or **Pla-cen'ta-Shaped.** Resembling a cake; nearly the same as quoit-shaped; thick, round, and concave on both the upper and the lower surface:—applied to parts of plants.

Plaç-en-ti'tis, i*dis.* [From the Lat. *placen'ta*, a "cake."] Inflammation of the placenta.

Pla-cen'tu-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *placen'ta*.] A little placenta; a placentule.

Plad-a-ro'sis.* [From the Gr. πλαδαρός, "wet," or "soft."] A fungous and flaccid tumor within the eyelid.

Plague, plāg. [From the Lat. *pla'ga*; Gr. πληγή, a "blow" or "stripe;" this disease having been generally supposed to come as a chastisement from Heaven.[1]] (Gr. λοιμός; Lat. **Pes'tis**; Fr. *Peste*, pĕst; Ger. *Pest*, pĕst; Italian *Peste*, pĕs'tā.[2]) A contagious, malignant disease allied to typhus fever, though differing from it in essential points. The first definite and particular description of this terrible malady that has come down to us is that given of the plague of Athens by Thucydides in the second book of his history of the Peloponnesian war. Although differing in some respects from the more common form of the plague as it has been known in recent times, we are scarcely warranted by this fact in considering it an essentially different disease from the modern plague, because in the same epidemic in recent times the character of the malady often varies greatly in different individuals. Even buboes—regarded by many physicians as the distinguishing characteristic of the true plague—are absent in many cases in which the disease, beyond all question, has been derived from those laboring under bubonic plague. It need not surprise us that a malady appearing in different ages and countries, under the greatest diversity of external conditions, should exhibit a great variety of forms, when it is known that this malady in one and the same locality, with precisely similar external conditions to all appearance, is marked with such various features.

The conditions most favorable to the development of plague are unwholesome or insufficient food, badly-ventilated and crowded houses, and great accumulations of putrefying animal and vegetable matters in the immediate vicinity of dwellings. The most unfavorable season, generally speaking, is summer,—not so much, perhaps, on account of the direct effect of the heat in weakening or distressing the patient as on account of its promoting putrefaction and thus causing the generation of poisonous gases. It is, however, stated that in some countries, including Egypt, the disease is more fatal in cool weather. This fact may perhaps be explained by the less perfect ventilation usually maintained when the weather is cold.

As already intimated, there is often a great diversity in the symptoms accompanying plague. Sometimes the disease comes on with shivering, with severe pains in the limbs, followed by high fever, and headache, with unquenchable thirst. The temperature in very severe cases has been known to rise above 107° Fahr. Between the second and fourth day buboes commonly make their appearance in the groin or armpit; later other eruptions—carbuncles, vibices, and petechiæ—manifest themselves. These eruptions seem to be an effort of nature to relieve herself from the oppression of this terrible malady. When neither buboes, carbuncles, nor vibices appear, the patient frequently dies within twenty-four hours. The suppuration of the buboes is regarded as a favorable symptom.

The plague, like other eruptive diseases, seldom attacks the same person twice. Thucydides remarks the same thing of the Athenian plague, which he not only observed in others, but he suffered from it, as he tells us, in his own person.

Nothing in the history of other maladies approaches the sweeping mortality which has accompanied some of the visitations of the plague. The pestilence known as the Black Death is estimated by some writers to have destroyed one-third of the human race. In the great plague of Moscow in 1771 more than ten thousand persons are said to have died in a single day.

Although much may be done by sanitary regulations to restrict the spread of this fearful malady, medical treatment of those attacked with it appears for the most part to be of little or no avail.

Plait'ed. Folded like the plaits of a closed fan:—applied to parts of plants. See PLICATE.

Planaria Latiuscula.* See DISTOMA HEPATICUM.

Plane. [From the Lat. *pla'nus*, "smooth," "flat," or "plane."] An even surface all the points of which lie between its bounding lines; a surface such that, if any two points of it are joined by a straight line, that line will lie wholly in the surface. *Plane*, in Botany, signifies flat, level, outspread.

Plan'et. [Lat. **Plane'ta**; from the Gr. πλανήτης, "wandering."] A star or heavenly body which, with a telescope of sufficient power, exhibits a round and well-defined disk, and revolves around the sun in an elliptic orbit. The planets are so named because they are constantly changing their apparent position in relation to the fixed stars, among which they seem to wander.

Plan'e-ta-rў. [Lat. **Planeta'rius**; from the Lat. *plane'ta*, a "planet."] Belonging to planets.

Pla-net'ic. [Lat. **Planet'icus**; from *plane'ta*, a "planet."] Belonging to a planet; wandering; erratic.

Plane'-Tree. A popular name of several species of the *Platanus*.

Plan-ĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *pla'nus*, "flat," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having flat flowers; planiflo'rate.

[1] Accordingly, Shakspeare makes Timon say,—

"Be as a planetary plague when Jove
Shall o'er some high-viced city hang his poison
In the sick air."

Timon of Athens, act iv. scene 3.

[2] The English appears to be the only modern language which derives the name of this disease from the Greek πληγή.

Plan-ĭ-fo'lĭ-ous. [Lat. **Planifolia'tus**; from *pla'nus*, "flat," or "plane," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having flat or plane leaves.

Pla'no-Con'vex. In Optics and in Botany, flat on one side and convex on the other.

Pla-no'dĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *πλανάομαι*, to "wander," and *ὁδός*, a "way."] A false passage, such as is sometimes made in stricture of the urethra by a bougie, sound, or catheter.

Plant. [Lat. **Plan'ta**; Gr. *φυτόν*; Fr. *Plante*, plŏNt.] A vegetable organism; an organized being which is nourished by mineral or inorganic matter,—which nourishes itself, develops itself, and reproduces organisms like itself. Plants are the only organisms that are capable of converting air and earth into nourishment. "A complete definition, discriminating the lowest forms of plants from the lowest animals, is still a desideratum."—(Gray.) A radiated structure is characteristic of the typical plant. The number of species of flowering plants is probably two hundred thousand or more.

Plan'ta.* The inferior surface or sole of the foot. Also a plant or vegetable.

Plantaginaceæ,* plan-taj-e-na'she-ē. A natural order of monopetalous exogenous herbaceous plants, found in all parts of the world. It includes *Planta'go* (Plantain, or Ribwort).

Plan-ta'go,* gen. **Plan-tag'ĭ-nis.** Plantain. A genus of herbs of the order *Plantaginaceæ*, comprising many species, some of which are indigenous.

Planta'go Lan-ce-o-la'ta.* Rib-Grass, a native of Europe, and naturalized in the United States. It is reputed to be febrifuge. It has lanceolate or lance-oblong leaves.

Planta'go Ma'jor.* Common Plantain, a native of Europe, and naturalized in the United States. It grows about dwellings nearly everywhere.

Plantain. See Musa Paradisiaca.

Plan'tar. [Lat. **Planta'ris**; from *plan'ta*, the "sole of the foot."] Belonging to the sole of the foot.

Plan-ta'ris.* [See Plantar.] The name of a muscle arising from the external condyle of the femur and inserted into the inside of the *os calcis*. It extends the foot.

Plan-tā'tion. [From the Lat. *plan'to, planta'tum*, to "plant."] A piece of land planted with timber-trees. Also a large farm or piece of land appropriated to the production of cotton, maize, sugar-cane, etc.

Plan'tĭ-grade. [Lat. **Plantig'radus**; from *plan'ta*, the "sole of the foot," and *gra'dior*, to "go," or "walk."] A term applied to Man and certain other *Mammalia* that walk on the sole of the foot.

Plan-tiv'or-ous. [Lat. **Plantiv'orus**; from *plan'ta*, a "plant," and *vo'ro*, to "devour."] The same as Phytivorous.

Pla-nu'rĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *πλανάομαι*, to "wander," and *οὖρον*, the "urine."] The discharge of urine through an unusual or unnatural passage; plan'ury.

Pla'nus.* Flat, or level:—applied to the orbital portion (*os planum*) of the ethmoid bone.

Plas'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *πλάσσω*, to "form."] A tenacious, plastic liquid, forming the coagulating portion of the blood; that in which the blood-corpuscles float; the *liquor sanguinis*. Also a compound or mixture of glycerin and starch, heated together, which is used in Pharmacy as the basis of ointments.

Plas-mo'ma.* A fibro-plastic growth.

Plaster. See Emplastrum.

Plas'ter of Par'is. A common name for gypsum, or sulphate of lime:—so called from its having been originally procured from Montmartre, in the immediate vicinity of Paris.

Plas'tic. [Lat. **Plas'ticus**; from the Gr. *πλάσσω*, to "form."] Forming, or having power to form. Also capable of being formed or moulded, as clay.

Plas-tiç'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Plastiç'itas, a*tis***; from *plas'ticus*, "plastic."] The quality of being plastic. The aptitude or tendency of a proximate principle, aliment, or humor, to render active and energetic the nutrition, development, and reproduction of anatomical elements.

Platanaceæ,* plat-a-na'she-ē. A natural order of apetalous exogenous trees and shrubs, natives of North America, Barbary, and the Levant. It consists of one genus, the *Plat'anus*, several species of which are cultivated for their noble appearance. They are known as the Plane-tree, Sycamore, or Buttonwood. The *Plat'anus occidenta'lis* (Buttonwood) is one of our largest indigenous trees.

Plat-an-the'ra.* [From the Gr. *πλατύς*, "wide," and *ἀνθηρός*, "flowery," or "belonging to flowers."] Also called **Ha-be-na'rĭ-a.*** A genus of orchids, comprising many species, natives of the United States, Europe, and Asia. Some of these are called *Fringed Orchis* and have beautiful flowers. The leaves of *Platanthera orbiculata*, a native of Pennsylvania, are used for dressing blisters.

Platanthe'ra (or **Ha-be-na'rĭ-a**) **Fim-brĭ-a'ta.*** Purple Fringed Orchis, a plant of the order *Orchidaceæ*, a native of the Northern United States. It bears spikes or racemes of beautiful purple or lilac-purple flowers.

Pla-teĭ-as'ma,* or **Pla-tĭ-as'mus.*** [From the Gr. *πλατύς*, "broad."] A defect in speech characterized by the vulgar term "blobber-lipped," and observed in persons with very thick and broad lips.

Platina.* See Platinum.

Plat'i-nāte. [Lat. **Plati'nas, a*tis***.] A combination in which platinic oxide acts the part of an acid.

Pla-tin'ic. [Lat. **Platin'icus.**] Belonging to platinum.

Plat'ĭ-num,* or **Plat'ĭ-na.*** [Spanish diminutive of *pla'ta*, "silver;" Fr. *Platine*, plă'tēn', or *Petit Argent*, pẹh-tē' tăr'zhŏN'.] A valuable, rare, malleable, and exceedingly ductile metal. It is one of the precious metals, and occurs in a native or metallic state, usually combined with iridium, palladium, and osmium. Its specific

gravity is 21.5. It undergoes no change from air or moisture, and is not soluble in any of the pure acids. It may, however, be dissolved by nitro-muriatic acid. In color it resembles silver. It is one of the most infusible substances known, and can only be fused by the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, a powerful electrical current, or a burning-lens of great size. The infusibility of platinum, and its resistance to the action of air, moisture, and most chemical agents, render it very valuable for the construction of chemical and philosophical apparatus. It is worth about six times as much as silver.

Plat'inum, Spon'gy. Platinum in a porous or sponge-like mass, possessing the remarkable property of being ignited by contact with hydrogen gas.

Pla-to'nĭ-a In-sig'nis.* A beautiful tree of the order *Clusiaceæ*, a native of Brazil. It bears large red flowers, and a fruit which is said to be delicious.

Plat-y-car'pous. [Lat. **Platycar'pus**; from the Gr. *πλατύς*, "broad," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] Having broad fruit.

Plat-y-çeph'a-lous. [Lat. **Platyceph'alus**; from the Gr. *πλατύς*, "broad," and *κεφαλή*, the "head."] Having a flat or broad head:—applied to a species of mushroom; also to certain animals.

Plat-y-co'don Gran-dĭ-flo'rum.* A perennial herbaceous plant of the order *Campanulaceæ*, a native of Siberia. It is cultivated for the beauty of its large blue flowers.

Plat-y-glos'sus.* [From the Gr. *πλατύς*, "broad," and *γλῶσσα*, the "tongue."] Having a broad tongue. The *Heliopsis platyglossa* has the corols of its corona prolonged into a very broad tongue.

Pla-tyl'o-bus.* [From the Gr. *πλατύς*, "broad," and *λόβος*, a "lobe."] Having broad lobes or segments.

Plat-y-lo'mus.* [From the Gr. *πλατύς*, "broad," and *λῶμα*, a "frame or edge."] Having broadly margined leaves.

Plat'y-pēs, p'edis.* [From the Gr. *πλατύς*, "broad," and the Lat. *pes*, a "foot."] Having the foot or *stipes* dilated at its base:—applied to plants.

Plat-y-pet'a-lus.* [From the Gr. *πλατύς*, "broad," and *πέταλον*, a "petal."] Having broad petals; platypetalous.

Plat-y-phyl'lus.* [From the Gr. *πλατύς*, "broad," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] Having broad leaves; platyphyllous.

Plat-y-sil'ĭ-quus.* [From the Gr. *πλατύς*, "broad," and the Lat. *sil'iqua*, a "pod."] Having flat, broad siliques.

Pla-tys'ma, a*tis.* [Gr. *πλάτυσμα*, a "broad sheet;" from *πλατύνω*, to "dilate."] An expansion, or dilatation.

Platys'ma My-o'dēs.* The broad, thin, subcutaneous muscle on the side of the neck.

Pla-tys'to-mus.* [From the Gr. *πλατύς*, "broad," and *στόμα*, a "mouth."] Having a broad mouth:—applied to certain shells of Mollusks.

Pled'get. (Fr. *Plumaceau*, plü'mâ'sō'.) A small compress or piece of lint rolled up into an oval or orbicular form.

Pleiocene. See PLIOCENE.

Pleĭ-o-phyl'lus.* [From the Gr. *πλείων*, "more," "many," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] Bearing a great number of leaves.

Pleĭs'to-çēne. [From the Gr. *πλεῖστος*, "most," and *καινός*, "recent."] The most recent or uppermost of the Tertiary strata, containing the largest proportion of recent (or living) species of shells.

Plenck's So-lu'tion. Mercury suspended in water by being rubbed for a considerable time with gum arabic.

Plen'i-tude. [Lat. **Plenitu'do**; from *ple'nus*, "full."] A sensation of heaviness which is felt in the epigastrium when the stomach is too full; repletion.

Plen. riv. = *Ple'no ri'vo.** "In a full stream."

Ple'nus.* A Latin word signifying "full." In Botany, it is applied to certain cultivated flowers, commonly called *double* flowers.

Ple-o-mas'tĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *πλέων*, "more," and *μαστός*, a "nipple."] The condition of a person who has several nipples on one breast.

Ple'o-nasm. [Lat. **Pleonas'mus**; from the Gr. *πλεονασμός*, a "magnifying," or "exaggeration."] A faulty formation, with an overgrowth, or over-number, of parts. Also a redundant phrase.

Ple-o-nec'tĭ-cus.* Belonging to pleonexia:—applied to a form of insanity.

Ple-o-nex'i-a.* [Gr. *πλεονεξία*, "greediness."] Greediness, grasping selfishness, overbearing temper or arrogance, regarded as mental disease.

Ple-ro'ma.* A genus of shrubs of the order *Melastomaceæ*, comprising nearly one hundred species, natives of Brazil and other parts of South America. Several of them are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers.

Plero'ma El'e-gans.* An ornamental shrub, a native of the Organ Mountains, Brazil. It bears large and splendid flowers of a rich, dark, velvety, purple color.

Plero'ma Mac-ran'thum.* A magnificent shrub, a native of Brazil, bearing flowers five inches in diameter, the color of which is purple or deep violet. "For size and vividness of color, this is the finest-flowered of all the *Melastomaceæ*."—(J. D. HOOKER.)

Ple-sĭ-o-mor'phous. [Lat. **Plesiomor'phus**; from the Gr. *πλησίος*, "near," and *μορφή*, "form."] Nearly of the same form.

Ples'ser. [From the Gr. *πλήσσω*, to "strike."] The same as PLEXOR.

Ples-sim'e-ter. [From the Gr. *πλήσσω*, to "strike," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] The same as PLEXIMETER, which see.

Ple-tho'ra,* or **pleth'o-ra.** [From the Gr. *πλήθω*, to "be full."] Excessive fulness of the vessels; fulness of blood; repletion; also a fulness or plumpness of body.

Ple-thŏr'ic. [Lat. **Plethor'icus.**] Relating to plethora; full of blood.

Pleū'ra.* [Gr. *πλευρά*, the "side;" also a "rib;" Fr. *Plèvre*, plĕvR or plåvR.] A serous membrane, divided into two portions by the *mediastinum*, lining the right and left cavities of the thorax, and by its continuation reflected over each lung.

Pleu'ra Cos-ta'lis,* **Pleu'ra Pa-ri-e-ta'lis.*** That portion of the pleura which lines the ribs or *parietes* of the thorax.

Pleu'ra Pul-mo-na'lis.* "Pleura of the Lungs." That portion of the pleura which invests the lungs.

Pleū'ral. The same as PLEURIC, which see.

Pleū-răl'gĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *πλευρά*, the "side," or "rib," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the pleura, or side; pleuralgy. See PLEURODYNIA.

Pleū-ra-po-phỹs'ĭ-al. [Lat. **Pleurapophysia'lis.**] Belonging to pleurapophysis.

Pleū-ra-poph'ў-sis.* [From the Gr. *πλευρά*, the "side," or "rib," and *ἀποφύω*, to "be born from."] A term applied by Owen to the homologues of the costal process, or lateral part on each side of a vertebra.

Pleū-ra-pos-te'ma, a*tis.** [From the Lat. *pleu'ra*, and the Gr. *ἀπόστημα*, an "aposteme."] An aposteme, or abscess, in the pleura.

Pleū-rar-throc'a-çe.* [From the Lat. *pleurar'thron*, and the Gr. *κάκη*, "vice," "evil."] Caries of a rib-joint.

Pleū-rar'thron,* or **Pleū-rar'thrum.*** [From the Gr. *πλευρά*, the "side," or "rib," and *ἄρθρον*, a "joint."] The articulation of a rib.

Pleū-ren'chў-ma.* [From the Gr. *πλευρά*, the "side," and *ἔγχυμα*, anything poured in, an "infusion."] A term applied by Lindley to woody tissue, consisting of tough, slender tubes, or WOODY FIBRE, which see.

Pleurésie. See PLEURITIS.

Pleū'ric. [Lat. **Pleu'ricus.**] Belonging to the pleura, etc.

Pleū'rĭ-sў. The same as PLEURITIS, which see.

Pleu'risy Root. A popular name of the *Asclepias tuberosa*.

Pleū-rit'ic. [Lat. **Pleurit'icus.**] Belonging to pleuritis, or pleurisy.

Pleū-rī'tis, i*dis.** [From the Lat. *pleu'ra*.] (Fr. *Pleurésie*, plŭh'rà'zē'.) Inflammation of the pleura; pleu'risy. Of this disease there are two forms, the acute and the chronic. Quinine and morphine, given in sufficient quantity at the outset, may abort the disease. Aconite is said to be a valuable remedy for the febrile stage.

Pleū-ro-car'pus,* or **Pleū-ro-car'pe-us.*** [From the Gr. *πλευρά*, the "side," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] A term applied in the plural masculine (*Pleurocar'pi*) to a division of the *Musci Calypteratæ*, in which the fruit is lateral upon the stem or branches.

Pleū-ro-dўn'ĭ-a* [from the Gr. *πλευρά*, the "side," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain"], or **In-ter-cos'tal My-al'gĭ-a.** External (rheumatic) pain in the side, muscular rheumatism, or cramp affecting the chest-wall.

Pleū-ro-nec'tēs.* [From the Gr. *πλευρά*, and *νήκτης*, a "swimmer."] Literally, "swimming on the side:"—applied to the sole fish.

Pleuronec'tes So'le-a.* The systematic name of the fish called sole.

Pleū'ro-Pneū-mo'nĭ-a,* or **Pleū-ro-pĕr-ĭ-pneū'mo-nў.** A term applied to a combination of inflammation of the pleura and of the lung itself. Pleuro-pneumonia implies that the two morbid conditions are actually associated in various degrees, giving rise to their respective pathological changes and each influencing the symptoms and physical signs.

Pleū-ror-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. *πλευρά*, the "side," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] An exudation from, or collection of fluid within, the pleura.

Pleū-ror-thop-nœ'a.* [From the Lat. *pleu'ra*, and the Gr. *ὀρθός*, "upright," and *πνέω*, to "breathe."] A term for pleuritis in which the patient can only breathe when sitting erect.

Pleū-ro-spas'mus.* [From the Gr. *πλευρά*, the "side," and *σπασμός*, a "spasm."] Cramp in the side; pleu'rospasm.

Pleū-ro-thot'o-nos.* [From the Gr. *πλευρόθεν*, "from the side," and *τείνω*, to "bend."] Bent or stretched from one side:—applied to a variety of *tetanus*.

Plèvre, plĕvR, or **Pleure,** plUR. The French term for PLEURA, which see.

Plex-im'e-ter. [Lat. **Plexim'etrum**; from the Gr. *πλῆξις*, a "stroke," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] A flat piece of ivory, or a circular piece of sole-leather, by means of which *mediate percussion* is performed. See PERCUSSION.

Plex-ĭ-met'ric. [Lat. **Pleximet'ricus.**] Belonging to the pleximeter.

Plexiometrum.* See PLEXIMETER.

Plex'or, or **Ples'ser.** An instrument employed in percussion.

Plex'us.* [From the Lat. *plec'to*, *plex'um*, to "knit" or "weave."] (Fr. *Lacis*, lå'sē'.) A net-work. The interwining and intercrossing of the vessels and nerves of the system, but more especially of the latter.

Plexus Axillaris.* See AXILLARY PLEXUS.

Plexus Cardiacus.* See CARDIAC PLEXUS.

Plexus Choroides.* See CHOROID PLEXUS.

Plex'us Pam-pin-ĭ-for'mis.* The plexus of blood-vessels about the spermatic cord:—also termed *Corpus Pampiniforme*, or "tendril-like body." See PAMPINIFORM.

Plex'us Pul-mon'ĭ-cus.* "Pulmonic Plexus." A nerve-plexus formed by the union of the eighth pair of nerves with the great sympathetic.

Plex'us Re-tic-u-la'ris.* The net-work of vessels situated below the *fornix* of the brain.

Plexus Solaris.* See SOLAR PLEXUS.

Pli'ca.* [From the Lat. *pli'co*, to "plait."] Knitted or plaited hair. A disease in which the hair becomes inextricably knitted and glued together:—also termed *Trichoma*, *Trichia*, *Tri-*

chiasis. In Botany, PLICA is the same as POLYCLADIA, which see.

Pli'ca Po-lon'ĭ-cą.* "Polish Plica." Another name for the disease termed *plica*, because prevalent in Poland.

Pli'ca Sem-ĭ-lu-na'ris.* [From the Lat. *semi*, "half," and *lu'na*, a "moon."] A slight duplicature of the conjunctiva on the outer side of the *caruncula lachrymalis;* the rudiment of the third lid of animals. More fully developed, it becomes the *membra'na nic'titans* of birds.

Plī'cate, or **Plĭc'ą-tĭve.** [Lat. **Plica'tus;** from *pli'co, plica'tum*, to "plait" or "knit."] Folded; plaited; like the plaits of a fan, as the leaf of the maple in the bud.

Pli-cat'ĭ-lis.* [From the same.] Capable of being plaited; also having a tendency to fold or plait itself:—applied to parts of plants.

Pli-cā'tion. [From the same.] A fold, or the act of folding; a flexure. See FLEXURE.

Plic'ą-tĭve. [From the same.] The same as PLICATE.

Pliç-ĭ-den'tĭne. [From the Lat. *pli'ca*, a "fold," and *dens, den'tis*, a "tooth."] A modification of the fundamental tissue of teeth, in which, on a transverse section, the dentine exhibits sinuous wavings diverging from the central pulp-cavity of the tooth.

Plī-çif'er-ous. [Lat. **Plicif'erus;** from *pli'ca*, a "plait," a "fold," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or having folds:—applied to parts of plants.

Plī'o-çēne. [From the Gr. πλείων, "more," and καινός, "recent."] A geological term applied to the most modern of the divisions of the Tertiary epoch, because the greater part of its fossils are referable to recent species.

Plo-ca'rĭ-ą Can'dĭ-dą.* Ceylon Moss, an algaceous plant abounding in mucilage and starchy matter, and yielding a decoction and a jelly employed in pharmacy.

Plomb, plôN. The French term for LEAD, which see.

Plug'ging. A term for the operation of filling the cavity in a carious tooth, in order to exclude the air and thus prevent toothache. Also applied to the operation of inserting pieces of rag, sponge, or the like, into the vagina, in cases of severe uterine hemorrhage, to act as a plug for preventing the farther escape of blood, so that the coagula then formed will mechanically and effectually stop the mouths of the bleeding vessels. (See TAMPON.) Applied also to an analogous operation on the nostrils in *epistaxis*.

Pluie. The French for RAIN.

Plum. [Lat. **Pru'num.**] The fruit of the *Prunus domestica;* when dried and preserved, it is called a Prune or French plum. The plum-tree is a small tree of the order *Rosaceæ*, a native of Asia Minor. About three hundred varieties are cultivated in Europe and the United States. The indigenous Wild Plum (*Pru'nus America'na*) bears an edible fruit, and is occasionally cultivated.

Plumaceau, plü'mȧ'sō'. The French term for PLEDGET, which see.

Plum-bā'ġin, or **Plum-bā'ġĭne.** An acrid principle derived from the root of *Plumbago Europæa*. It occurs in yellow crystals, soluble in hot water and alcohol.

Plumbaginaceæ,* plum-baj-e-na'she-ē. A natural order of monopetalous exogenous plants, found in many temperate, cold, and tropical regions. It includes *Plumba'go* and *Stat'ice*, which is a powerful astringent. Some species are extremely caustic.

Plum-ba'go.* Graphite, or black lead. A combination of carbon with a minute quantity of iron, used in forming lead-pencils, and for a variety of other purposes. See GRAPHITE.

Plumba'go.* Leadwort. A genus of herbs or shrubs of the order *Plumbaginaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of India, Africa, etc., which are cultivated for ornament.

Plumba'go Cą-pen'sis.* An exotic plant, cultivated for ornament in the United States. It bears large lead-colored or lead-blue flowers.

Plumba'go Eū-ro-pæ'ą.* Leadwort, an herbaceous plant, a native of Europe. It is said to be emetic, and, when applied externally, caustic and vesicatory, but it is seldom used.

Plumba'go Zey-lan'ĭ-cą.* White-Flowered Leadwort, an herbaceous plant, having white flowers, a native of India. It has been used in medicine.

Plum'bāte. [Lat. **Plum'bas, a'tis.**] A combination of plumbic oxide with another oxide, with regard to which it acts the part of an acid.

Plum'be-us.* Lead-colored.

Plum'bi A-çe'tas.* "Acetate of Lead," or Sugar of Lead. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a substance in colorless crystals which effloresce on exposure to the air. It is dissolved by distilled water with a slight turbidness, which is removed by the addition of distilled vinegar. Acetate of lead, in medicinal doses, is a powerful astringent and sedative, and is often given in hemorrhages and in diarrhœa with the most beneficial results. In over-doses, however, it is an irritant poison. In minute doses long continued, it sometimes produces lead colic (*colica pictonum*) and a species of paralysis termed *lead palsy*.

Plum'bi Car-bo'nas.* "Carbonate of Lead." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for White Lead, a heavy, white, opaque powder or pulverulent mass, permanent in the air, odorless, tasteless, and insoluble in water or alcohol, but soluble with effervescence in diluted nitric acid. It is used as an external application to excoriated and inflamed surfaces. See POISONS.

Plum'bi I-od'ĭ-dum.* "Iodide of Lead." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a heavy, bright citron-yellow powder, permanent in the air, odorless and tasteless, and of a neutral reaction. It is soluble in about two hundred parts of boiling water, and in about two thousand parts of water at 59° Fahr. This compound is supposed to have the resolvent properties of iodine combined with those which are peculiar to lead.

Plum'bi Ni'tras.* "Nitrate of Lead." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for colorless, transparent, or white, nearly opaque, octahedral crystals, permanent in the air, and of a sweetish, astringent, afterwards metallic taste. It is soluble in cold water and in boiling water, but almost insoluble in alcohol. It is used as a disinfectant, and as an application to putrid and indolent ulcers.

Plum'bi Ox'ĭ-dum.* "Oxide of Lead." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for Litharge, a heavy, yellowish or reddish-yellow powder, or minute scales, permanent in the air, odorless, tasteless, and insoluble in water or alcohol. It is soluble in dilute nitric acid. It is called *semi-vitrified oxide* of lead. It is never used internally, but it is employed in the preparation of the *Emplastrum Plumbi*, which forms the base of many other plasters.

Plum'bic. [Lat. **Plum'bicus**; from *plum'bum*, "lead."] Belonging to lead.

Plum'bic Aç'id. The same as peroxide of lead.

Plum-bo'sus.* [From the Lat. *plum'bum*, "lead."] Leaden, or like lead.

Plum'bum,* gen. **Plum'bi.** (Fr. *Plomb*, plŏn.) The Latin term for LEAD, which see.

Plume. [Lat. **Plu'ma.**] A feather; a production or appendage of the epidermis of birds analogous to hair. It is an organ in which levity and strength are admirably combined. It is composed of a transparent tube, called *quill* or *barrel*, which is the part next to the root or skin; a *shaft*, which is a prolongation of the tube, and contains minute cells filled with air; and numerous *barbs*, which are arranged in a close phalanx along two opposite sides of the shaft, and form the *vane*. The barbs are furnished and interlocked with hooked *barbules*.

Plu-mĭ-e'rą,* or **Plu-mĭ-e'rĭ-ą.*** [Named after *Plumier*, a French botanist.] A genus of trees or shrubs of the order *Apocynaceæ*, natives of Brazil, Peru, etc. *Plumiera alba* has a milky juice which is cathartic. *Plumiera drastica* is also used in medicine. The flowers of *P. rubra* have a delicious odor.

Plu'mĭ-form. [Lat. **Plumifor'mis**; from *plu'ma*, a "feather."] Like a plume, or feather.

Plum'mer's Pills. The *Pil'ulæ Calomel'anos Compos'itæ* ("Compound Calomel Pills") of the Pharmacopœias.

Plu-mose', or **Plu'mous.** [Lat. **Plumo'sus**; from *plu'ma*, a "feather."] Having feathers, or resembling feathers; feathered. In Botany, feathery. A pappus is plumose when each hair has other hairs arranged on its opposite sides.

Plu'mule. [Lat. **Plu'mula**; diminutive of *plu'ma*, a "feather."] The bud or growing point of the embryo, above the cotyledons; the ascending axis of the embryo of a plant. See GEMMULE.

Plu-mu-lĭ-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *plu'mula*, a "plumule."] Having the appearance of a small feather; plu'muliform.

Plunge-Bath. A bath or mode of bathing in which the whole body is immersed in water or other medium.

Plu-rĭ-flo'rous. [Lat. **Pluriflo'rus**; from *plu'res*, "more," or "many," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having many, or several, flowers.

Plu-rĭ-fo'lĭ-o-late. [From the Lat. *plu'res*, "more," or "many," and *foli'olum*, a "leaflet."] Having several leaflets.

Plu-ril'o-bus.* [From the Lat. *plu'res*, "more," or "many," and *lo'bus*, a "lobe."] In Botany, formed of many lobes.

Plu-rĭ-loc'u-lar. [Lat. **Plurilocula'ris**; from *plu'res*, "more," or many," and *loc'ulus*, a "cell."] Having many, or several, cells:—applied to the ovary of certain plants.

Plu-rĭ-par'tīte. [Lat. **Pluriparti'tus**; from *plu'res*, "more," or "many," and *par'tio*, *partī'tum*, to "divide."] A term applied to a calyx when it presents many incisions extended almost to its base.

Plu-rĭ-pet'ą-lus.* [From the Lat. *plu'res*, "more," or "many," and *pet'alum*, a "petal."] The same as POLYPETALOUS, which see.

Plu-rĭ-se'rĭ-ate. [Lat. **Pluriseria'tus**; from *plu'res*, "more," or "many," and *se'ries*, an "order," or "row."] Disposed in many rows:—applied to parts of plants.

Plu-rĭ-văl'vis.* [From the Lat. *plu'res*, "more," or "many," and *val'va*, a "valve."] Plu'rivalve. In Botany, applied to a capsule composed of many valves.

Plu-to'nĭ-an. [Lat. **Plutonia'nus**; from *Plu'to*, *Pluto'nis*, the god of *Ha'des*, or the infernal regions.] A term applied to rocks of igneous formation, and to a theory proposed by Hutton, that unstratified crystalline rocks were formed by igneous fusion.

Plu-ton'ic. [Lat. **Pluton'icus**; from the same.] The same as PLUTONIAN.

Plu'to-nism. [Lat. **Plutonis'mus**; from the same.] A hypothesis which attributes to subterranean fires the constitution of the principal beds, or, at least, of the crust, of the globe. The Plutonian theory of Geology, also called the Huttonian theory. See PLUTONIAN.

Plu'vĭ-al. [Lat. **Pluvia'lis**; from *plu'via*, "rain."] Pertaining to rain.

Plu-vĭ-om'e-ter. [From the Lat. *plu'via*, "rain," and the Gr. *μέτρον*, a "measure."] A rain-gauge; a vessel in which the rain is caught as it falls, and measured.

Pneū-mar-thro'sis.* (*P* silent, and so in all the subsequent words beginning with *pn.*) [From the Gr. *πνεῦμα*, "air," and *ἀρθρον*, a "joint."] A secretion of air within the joints, which disappears spontaneously, and frequently in the course of a few days, and even a few hours.

Pneū-mat'ic. [Lat. **Pneumat'icus**; from the Gr. *πνεῦμα*, "air," or "breath."] Pertaining to air (or gas), or to pneumatics.

Pneumatic Aspirator. See ASPIRATOR.

Pneumat'ic Trough. A trough of a particular construction, for collecting gases under water (or quicksilver), so as to exclude atmospheric air:—also called *Hydropneumatic Trough*; but this latter term is only applicable to a pneumatic trough with water,—not to one containing quicksilver.

Pneū-mat'ĭ-cạ.* [From the Lat. *pneumat'icus*, "pertaining to air or respiration."] The name of a class in Good's nosology, comprising diseases of the respiratory function.

Pneū-mat'ĭ-ci.* [Masculine plural of the Lat. *pneumat'icus*, "pneumatic."] "Pneumatic [Physicians]." A sect or school (founded by Athenæus) who imagined that there existed an immaterial principle or element, which they called *pneuma*, on which they conceived health and disease to depend.

Pneū-mat'ics. [Lat. **Pneumat'ica**; from the Gr. *πνεῦμα*, "air," or "breath."] The science which treats of the mechanical properties of elastic fluids, and particularly of atmospheric air. It is one of the axioms of this science that the density of the air, or the quantity of it contained in the same space, is, *cæteris paribus*, proportional to the pressure it sustains.

Pneumatocele,* nu'mạ-to-sēl. [From the Gr. *πνεῦμα*, "air," or "breath," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] Any kind of hernia filled with flatus.

Pneū'mạ-to-ehe'mĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *πνεῦμα*, "air," or "breath," and the Lat. *che'mia*, "chemistry."] Pneumatic chemistry; that branch of Chemistry which treats of airs or gases.

Pneū'mạ-to-ehem'ĭ-cạl. [Lat. **Pneumatochem'icus.**] Belonging to pneumatic chemistry. The pneumato-chemical apparatus, invented by Priestley, is a tub full of water arranged so that it will permit of gases being easily collected.

Pneū'mạ-to-ehy-mif'er-us.* [From the Gr. *πνεῦμα*, "air," or "breath," and *χυμός*, "juice," or "sap," and the Lat. *fe'ro*, to "bear."] A term applied to the *tracheæ* of vegetables when composed of two tubes, the one straight and full of air, the other rolled into a spiral form and full of liquid.

Pneū'mạ-to-dўsp-nœ'ạ.* [From the Gr. *πνεῦμα*, "air," or "breath," and the Lat. *dyspnœ'a*, "difficult breathing."] Emphysematous *dyspnœa*.

Pneū-mạ-tol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Pneumatolo'gia**; from the Gr. *πνεῦμα*, "air," "breath," or "spirit," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The science which treats of spirit or of spiritual substances.

Pneū-mạ-tom'e-ter. [Lat. **Pneumatom'etrum**; from the Gr. *πνεῦμα*, "breath," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for measuring the quantity of air inhaled at a single inspiration.

Pneū-mạ-toph'o-rus.* [From the Gr. *πνεῦμα*, "air," or "breath," and *φέρω*, to "bear."] A term applied to tubes in plants, full of air, which is conducted to the centre of the spiral tube of the *tracheæ*.

Pneū-mạ-to'sis.* [From the Gr. *πνευματόω*, to "distend with wind."] Windy swelling. A genus of the order *Intumescentiæ*, class *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology. Also termed *Emphysema*.

Pneumatothorax.* See PNEUMOTHORAX.

Pneumic, nū'mik. [From the Gr. *πνεύμων*, the "lungs."] Belonging to the lungs.

Pneu'mic Aç'id. The name of an acid found in the tissue of the lungs. It decomposes the bicarbonates in the blood, and sets free the carbonic acid.

Pneū-mo-gas'tric. [Lat. **Pneumogas'tricus**; from the Gr. *πνεύμων*, a "lung," or the "lungs," and *γαστήρ*, the "belly," or "stomach."] Belonging to the lungs and stomach.

Pneumogas'tric Nerves. [Lat. **Ner'vi Pneumogas'trici.**] The *par vagum*, or eighth pair of nerves, distributed to the lungs and the stomach. Of all the cranial nerves, the pneumogastric has the most extensive distribution, supplying the pharynx, larynx, lungs, heart, œsophagus, and stomach. See NERVES, CRANIAL.

Pneū'mo-graph. [See next article.] An instrument for recording the movements of respiration.

Pneū-mog'rạ-phy. [From the Gr. *πνεύμων*, a "lung," or the "lungs," and *γράφω*, to "write."] An anatomical description of the lungs.

Pneū-mo-hæm-or-rha'ġĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *πνεύμων*, the "lungs," and the Lat. *hæmorrha'gia*, a "hemorrhage."] A term proposed by Andral to denote pulmonary apoplexy, the term *apoplexy* having been originally applied to a determinate group of symptoms, and not to any particular form of lesion.

Pneū-mol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Pneumolo'gia**; from the Gr. *πνεύμων*, the "lungs," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on the lungs; the science of the lungs.

Pneū-mo-næ'mĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *πνεύμων*, the "lungs," and *αἷμα*, "blood."] Congestion of blood in the lungs.

Pneū-mo-năl'ġĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *πνεύμων*, the "lungs," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the lungs; pneumonal'gy.

Pneū-mo'nĭ-ạ.* [Gr. *πνευμονία*, a "disease of the lungs;" Fr. *Inflammation des Poumons*, ĀN'flĂ'mĂ'se-ÒN' dā poo'mÒN'.] Inflammation of the lungs. A genus of the order *Phlegmasiæ*, class *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology. The symptoms of this disease are fever, accompanied with pungent pain in the thorax, which is aggravated by coughing or a strong inspiration, a quick and hard pulse, with more or less difficulty of breathing, and a painful cough. Inflammatory processes in the lungs occur under such diverse circumstances and are accompanied by such diverse clinical phenomena and histological changes that "pneumonia" includes widely different diseases. These are classified into *Acute Pneumonia*, *Secondary Pneumonia*, *Catarrhal* or *Lobular Pneumonia*, and *Chronic* or *Interstitial Pneumonia*. Acute pneumonia, often called *croupous* pneumonia, is the disease to which some are inclined to restrict the application of the term. It is characterized clinically by sudden onset, severe febrile symptoms, cough, expectoration, and dyspnœa, by the physical signs of pulmonary consolidation, and by a rapid abatement of the general symptoms between the fourth and tenth days. Anatomically, it is characterized by an acute inflammation of the lung-tissue, and by an accumulation of the inflammatory products within the alveoli. Conditions of weather and climate are probably the most important of all known agencies in the causation of pneumonia, which is more common in temperate climates than in those regions where great heat or extreme cold constantly prevails. The most common exciting cause appears to be sudden chill or

prolonged exposure to cold and damp. The invasion in adults is, in almost all cases, sudden, and announced by a rigor. This rigor is more marked in pneumonia than in almost any other disease. The rigor is usually single, and is rarely repeated, either at the commencement or in the course of the illness. The symptoms, which commonly supervene in the course of twenty-four hours or less, are pain in the side, dyspnœa, cough, pyrexia, and acceleration of the pulse. Acute pneumonia terminates either by resolution or gangrene (which is rare), or by passage to the chronic state (which is also rare). Complete cure and death are the two ordinary terminations.

Pneumo'nia, Em-bol'ic. Pneumonia caused by the introduction of solid particles (*emboli*) into the pulmonary circulation.

Pneū-mon'ic. [From the Gr. *πνεύμων*, the "lungs."] Belonging to the lungs; pulmonary.

Pneū-mo-ni'tis, i*dis*.* [From the Gr. *πνεύμων*, the "lungs."] Inflammation of the lungs:—also termed *pneumonia* and *peri-pneumonia*. See PNEUMONIA.

Pneū-mon-o-dyn'ī-a.* [From the Gr. *πνεύμων*, the "lungs," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Pain in the lungs. See PNEUMONALGIA.

Pneū-mon-œ-de'ma, a*tis*.* [From the Gr. *πνεύμων*, the "lungs," and the Lat. *œde'ma*.] Œdema, or dropsical condition, of the substance of the lungs.

Pneū-mon-o-gas'trĭ-cus.* The same as *Pneumogastricus*. See PNEUMOGASTRIC.

Pneū-mo-nom'e-ter. [Lat. **Pneumonom'etrum.**] The same as PNEUMATOMETER, which see.

Pneū-mo-nor-rha'ġĭ-a.* Another term for HÆMOPTYSIS.

Pneū-mo-pĕr-ĭ-car-di'tis.* A term applied to an effusion of air into the pericardium. See next article.

Pneū'mo-Pĕr-ĭ-car'dĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *πνεῦμα*, "air," and *περικάρδιον*, the "pericardium."] A name applied to an effusion of air into the cavity of the pericardium.

Pneū-mo-tho'rax,* or **Pneū-ma-to-tho'rax, a'*cis*.*** [From the Gr. *πνεῦμα*, "air," or "breath," and *θώραξ*, the "chest."] An accumulation of air in the chest, or thorax. Pneumothorax is the state in which the pleural cavity, normally vacuous, or rather non-existent as a cavity, contains air or other gas without intermixture of liquid. It is often an incident in the course of other diseases, and of none more often than phthisis. It sometimes, but rarely, appears as a primary event, and disappears again without further complication; more usually it occurs as one result of wounds of the chest, of purulent pleuritis, of phthisis, or some rarer disease. The symptoms of pneumothorax are of course the more distinct the less the symptoms of the primary malady. In those rare cases in which it comes on apparently as a primary disease, we find the chief symptoms to be dyspnœa and a sense of faintness, pain being a less uniform symptom, and present only when the entrance of air is followed by irritation and inflammation from the solid or fluid matters which accompany the gases.

Pnœ'a* [Gr. *πνοία*], and **Pno'e*** [Gr. *πνοή*]. Names for BREATH, or AURA.

Pock. A pustule of variola:—also applied to *varicella*, or the chicken-pox.

Poc-u-la'ris.* [From the Lat. *poc'ulum*, a "cup," or "bowl."] Belonging to a cup; poc'ular. See SINUS POCULARIS.

Poc'u-lĭ-form. [Lat. **Poculifor'mis**; from *poc'ulum*, a "cup," or "bowl," and *for'ma*, a "form."] Having the form of a cup; deep cup-shaped; having a hemispherical base and an upright limb:—applied to flowers.

Poc'u-lum Di-ōg'e-nis.* "Cup of Diogenes." The hollow of the hand. See DIOGENES' CUP.

Pod. A legume, follicle, or any sort of capsule; a long dry seed-vessel. According to Dr. Gray, the term is applied specially to a *legume*.

Pod'a-gra.* [From the Gr. *πούς*, *ποδός*, the "foot," and *ἄγρα*, a "seizure."] Gout in the joints of the foot. A genus of the order *Phlegmasiæ*, class *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology. The following forms of this disease may be noticed:

REG'ULAR GOUT. [Lat. *Pod'agra* (or *Arthri'tis*) *Regula'ris*.] Violent inflammation, remaining for a few days, and gradually receding, with swelling, itching, and desquamation of the part.

ATON'IC GOUT. [Lat. *Pod'agra* (or *Arthri'tis*) *Aton'ica*.] A form of gout accompanied with atony of the stomach, or other internal part, with the usual inflammation of the joints, or with slight and temporary pains; with dyspepsia and other symptoms of atony often alternating with each other.

RET'ROGRADE GOUT. [Lat. *Pod'agra* (or *Arthri'tis*) *Retrog'rada*.] Also termed RETROCEDENT GOUT. This affection is characterized by inflammation of the joints suddenly disappearing, and atony of some internal part immediately following.

ABER'RANT GOUT. [Lat. *Pod'agra Aber'rans*, or *Arthri'tis Errat'ica*.] A variety of gout which passes from one part to another, but usually attended with inflammation of some internal organ.

Po-dag'ric. [Lat. **Podag'ricus**.] Belonging to podagra.

Po-dăl'ġĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *πούς*, *ποδός*, the "foot," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the foot, as from gout, rheumatism, or the like.

Pod-a-nen-çe-pha'lĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *πούς*, *ποδός*, the "foot," and the Lat. *anencepha'lia*, "absence of brain."] The condition of a monster-fœtus without a brain, the cephalic extremity being supported by a pedicle. The term is also used for PODENCEPHALIA.

Pod-ar-thri'tis, i*dis*.* [From the Gr. *πούς*, a "foot," and the Lat. *arthri'tis*, "inflammation of the joints."] Inflammation of the joints of the foot.

Pod-en-çe-pha'lĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *podenceph'alus*.] A term for the condition of a podenceph'alus.

Pod-en-çeph'a-lus.* [From the Gr. *πούς*, a "foot," and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the "brain."] A monster-fœtus the brain of which, without a cranium, hangs by a pedicle.

Podetium,* po-de′she-ŭm. [Diminutive of the Gr. *πούς*, a "foot."] The peculiar foot-stalk of the tubercles in cup-lichens.

Pod-o-car′pus.* [From the Gr. *πούς*, a "foot," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] A term applied to a plant the ovary of which is borne upon a pedicel; a podocarp.

Podocar′pus Cu-pres-si′na.* A tree of the order *Coniferæ*, a native of Java. It affords good timber, and a resin from which *podocarpic acid* is obtained.

Pod-o-çeph′a-lus.* [From the Gr. *πούς*, a "foot," and *κεφαλή*, the "head."] Having flowers united into heads; podocephalous.

Pod-œ-de′ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *πούς*, a "foot," and the Lat. *œde′ma*, a "swelling."] Œdema of the feet.

Pod-o-phyl′lin. [Lat. **Podophylli′na.**] A resinous principle of a yellow (or yellowish) color, found in the root of the *Podophyllum peltatum*. This is a medicine of great power, operating, in doses of from two to five grains, as a drastic purgative. In smaller doses it is said to act as an alterative and cholagogue. It is asserted by some of the Eclectics that, as a remedial agent, podophyllin may in all cases be substituted for mercury, and that in some instances it has even produced salivation.

Pod-o-phyl′lum.* [From the Gr. *πούς*, *ποδός*, a "foot," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf," from a fancied resemblance of the leaf to the foot of some animal.] A genus of perennial herbs of the order *Berberidaceæ*. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the rhizoma of the *Podophyllum peltatum*, or May-apple. It is an active and certain cathartic, resembling jalap in its operation.

Podophyl′lum Mon-ta′num.* A plant of the order *Berberidaceæ*, a native of India. It is said to be cathartic.

Podophyl′lum Pel-ta′tum.* May-Apple, a perennial herb, a native of many of the United States. It has peltate leaves, and bears an edible fruit, which has a peculiar or mawkish taste. Its root is poisonous.

Po-dop′ter-us.* [From the Gr. *πούς*, a "foot," and *πτερόν*, a "wing."] Having peduncles with expansions in the form of wings; podop′terous.

Pod′o-sperm. [Lat. **Podosper′ma, a*tis*;** from the Gr. *πούς*, a "foot," and *σπέρμα*, a "seed."] The stalk of a seed; the funiculus by which the ovule adheres to the placenta of a plant.

Podostemaceæ,* po-dos-te-ma′she-ē. [From *Podoste′mon*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of exogenous, aquatic, herbaceous plants, found in South America and Madagascar. One species of *Podostemon* is a native of the United States.

Pod-o-the′ca.* [From the Gr. *πούς*, *ποδός*, a "foot," and *θήκη*, a "case," or "receptacle."] A term applied to an anatomical preparation of the cuticle of the foot.

Pœ-çil-ĭ-a′nus.* [From the Gr. *ποικίλος*, "many-colored," "varied."] A term applied by Brongniart to rocks having varied or chequered coloration.

Pœ-çĭ-lop′o-dus.* [From the Gr. *ποικίλος*, "many-colored," and *πούς*, a "foot."] Having dissimilar feet:—applied to an order of *Crustacea*.

Pog-o-ste′mon.* [From the Gr. *πώγων*, "beard," and *στήμων*, a "stamen."] A genus of herbs of the order *Labiatæ*, comprising many species, natives of India, etc. The *Pogostemon Patchouli*, a native of the Malay peninsula, affords the celebrated Patchouli perfume of the Hindoos. The stamens of this genus are hairy, as the name implies.

Poignet, pon′yā′. (Fr.) See WRIST.

Poil, pwâl. The French term for HAIR, which see.

Poin-cĭ-a′na Pul-cher′rĭ-ma.* An ornamental shrub of the order *Leguminosæ*, a native of the West Indies, etc. Its leaves are used as purgative and febrifuge. Several other species of *Poinciana* are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers.

Point. [Lat. **Punc′tum.**] The sharp end of anything; the apex; a small space; an indivisible part of space or time; that which has position but not magnitude; an exact place in the heaven, as the zenith, and the equinoctial points.

Poin′tal. Another name for PISTIL.

Pointed. See ACUMINATE, and ACUTE.

Point′ing. The conical softish projection, of a light-yellow color, observable in an abscess when nearly ripe.

Point′less. Destitute of a point or of a pointed tip.

Point′let-ted. In Botany, tipped with a short, abrupt point; apiculate.

Points Douleureux. See PUNCTA DOLOROSA.

Poire, pwâR. The French name for PEAR.

Pois, pwâ. The French name for "pea." See PISUM.

Poi′son. [Lat. **Tox′icum,** or **Vene′num;** Fr. *Poison*, pwâ′zôN′.] An animal, vegetable, or mineral substance which, when applied externally, or taken into the stomach or circulatory system, operates such a change in the animal economy as to produce disease or death. These substances may be divided into two great classes,—namely, *Inorganic poisons*, comprising those which exist native, as certain poisonous ores, gases, etc., and those which are produced by chemical operations; and *Organic poisons*, or those which are the result of vital action in animals or plants.

Viewed, however, with reference to their effect on the animal system, they may be arranged under the four following heads:

1. *Irritant poisons*, or those which produce irritation or inflammation, as the mineral acids, oxalic acid, the caustic alkalies, antimony, arsenic, baryta, the salts of copper, some of the compounds of lead, nitrate of silver, the salts of zinc, iodine, cantharides, phosphorus, etc. A distinction is sometimes drawn between *irritant* and *corrosive* poisons; but the difference appears to be, at least in some cases, one of *degree* rather than of *kind*. Thus, one of the more powerful mineral acids in

a concentrated form would be a corrosive poison, but in a diluted form only an irritant poison.

2. *Narcotic poisons*, or such as produce stupor or delirium, as opium, hyoscyamus, etc.

3. *Sedative poisons*, or those which directly reduce the vital powers, as hydrocyanic acid, cyanide of potassium, sulphuretted hydrogen, and other of the poisonous gases.

4. *Acro-narcotic* and *Acro-sedative poisons*, including those which produce sometimes irritation, sometimes narcotism (or sedation), or both together. They are chiefly derived from the vegetable kingdom. Stramonium or belladonna will furnish an example of the acro-narcotic, and aconite of the acro-sedative, poisons.

TREATMENT.—It is not deemed necessary to enter here into a minute consideration of the symptoms caused by the various kinds of poison. In fact, the symptoms produced by many different substances so nearly resemble each other that, without other data, they would be wholly insufficient for determining the character of the poison. But some assistance towards forming a correct diagnosis will undoubtedly be furnished by a knowledge even of the general properties of the various poisons. With respect, however, to the more important articles of this class, such as the mineral acids, the caustic alkalies, arsenic, and several of the other metals, it has been deemed important to describe the most usual and characteristic symptoms.

Acids.—Most of the mineral acids, as well as oxalic acid, are corrosive poisons: if taken into the stomach, they cause an extremely sour, acrid taste, with a sense of burning in the throat, and an excruciating burning pain in the stomach. The matter vomited causes effervescence with chalk or other forms of carbonate of lime. The proper treatment in such cases is to administer chalk, or magnesia, made into a thin paste with water. In case these substances are not at hand, the plaster of the apartment may be beaten to powder and made into paste. As antidotes for nitric and oxalic acids, lime and magnesia only are admissible; for acetic, citric, muriatic, sulphuric, and tartaric acids, the carbonates of potash and soda may also be used. The effects of hydrocyanic (or prussic) acid are usually so rapid as to render medical treatment of no avail. When death does not follow instantaneously, cold affusions or a cold *douche* on the head will often prove extremely beneficial. Ammonia may also be administered with advantage.

Alkalies.—In cases of poisoning with the caustic alkalies, there is an extremely harsh, acrid taste, with intense burning or smarting in the throat, caused by the destruction of its lining membrane, accompanied with great difficulty or pain in swallowing. The matter vomited will turn vegetable blues to green, or turmeric to brown. The proper antidotes are the fluid fixed oils, as sweet oil, linseed oil, castor oil, etc., or the mild vegetable acids, as vinegar, lemon-juice, etc.

Antimony.—In cases of poisoning with the preparations of antimony, there is usually vomiting, which should be facilitated, and rendered as free as possible, by copious draughts of warm or tepid water, or by tickling the fauces with one's finger or a feather, etc. This is to be followed by astringent drinks, such as the infusion of galls, oak bark, Peruvian bark, dogwood (*Cornus florida*), etc.

Arsenic.—When any of the soluble compounds of arsenic have been taken, there is an intense burning pain in the stomach and bowels, accompanied by violent vomiting, a sense of dryness and tightness in the throat, with an incessant desire for drink. The eyes are red and sparkling, and the countenance expresses extreme suffering and anxiety. Frequently there are nervous tremors, and other symptoms showing that the nervous system is powerfully affected. In rare instances arsenic has been known to produce coma and other symptoms closely resembling narcotic poisoning. For the treatment of cases of poisoning with arsenious acid, the hydrated sesquioxide (or peroxide) of iron, made into a paste with water, is the best, if not the only efficient, antidote. But even this remedy has been found to be of little avail when the arsenic has been swallowed in a solid state. (See ARSENIC.) Hydrate of magnesia has also been found useful, it is said, when the poison has been taken in solution.

For Fowler's Solution (*Liquor arsenicalis*), lime-water is a good antidote. In case the other preparations of arsenic have been taken, an emetic of sulphate of zinc should be administered, followed by a copious use of demulcent drinks, such as flaxseed or slippery-elm tea, milk, farinaceous decoctions, etc.

Baryta.—The symptoms are similar to those produced by the corrosive metals. The sulphates of soda and magnesia are efficacious antidotes for the salts of baryta.

Copper.—In cases of poisoning with the salts of copper (which are corrosive poisons), the best antidotes are the white of eggs and metallic iron (in the form of filings or raspings). Vinegar should be carefully avoided, as likely to dissolve the solid or insoluble compounds that may have been formed by the salts of copper with animal or vegetable substances.

Iron.—For poisoning with the sulphate of iron (or copperas), carbonate of soda, and mucilaginous drinks, are the proper remedies.

Lead.—For the soluble salts of lead, such as the acetate (sugar of lead), the best antidotes are sulphate of magnesia (Epsom salts) and phosphate of soda. For lead in any form insoluble in water (white lead, for example), very dilute sulphuric acid should be administered. Strychnine has been recommended for paralysis resulting from lead.

Mercury.—For the poisonous compounds of mercury (such as corrosive sublimate, the cyanide and nitrate of mercury, red and white precipitates, etc.), the white of eggs beaten up with water, or milk, should be promptly and freely given; or, if these articles should not be at hand, flour made into a paste may be used as a substitute.

Silver.—For nitrate of silver (or lunar caustic), common salt is an excellent antidote.

Tin and *Zinc.*—For the poisonous compounds of tin and zinc, milk and the white of eggs will serve as antidotes. When the sulphate or acetate of zinc has been taken, vomiting should be promoted by plentiful draughts of warm water.

Gases.—Among the other most important inor-

ganic poisons may be numbered the poisonous gases, including carbonic acid gas, carbonic oxide, carburetted and sulphuretted hydrogen, the vapor of ether, and chlorine. In cases of poisoning with these, the best remedy is fresh air: if there should be stupor, cold affusions may be applied to the head, and the vital powers quickened by artificial respiration, and by the use of a galvanic apparatus. For the poisonous effects of carbonic acid gas, the inhalation of oxygen is the best antidote. A cautious inhalation of ammonia may prove useful in cases of poisoning with chlorine.

For *iodine*, the best antidote is starch; when this is not at hand, flour, which contains starch, may be substituted.

The poisonous effects of *creasote* may be counteracted or mitigated by the prompt administration of albumen in some form. In cases of poisoning with *phosphorus*, the chief reliance must be on some prompt emetic, which should be followed by mucilaginous drinks. If the phosphorus should have been taken in a solid form, the fluid oils should be carefully avoided, on account of their solvent property.

Organic Poisons.—Those found in the vegetable kingdom are to be treated according to their character. If vomiting has been produced by their action, this may be facilitated, or rendered more free, by plentiful draughts of warm water. But if the taking of the poison has been followed by insensibility, some active emetic, such as sulphate of zinc, should be administered, or, in extreme cases, recourse must be had to the stomach-pump. In the case of opium, and similar narcotics, copious affusions of cold water on the head have sometimes proved of great advantage. A strong infusion of coffee has been found beneficial in counteracting the subsequent effects of an overdose of opium. The remarkable antagonism existing between belladonna and opium has sometimes, it is stated, been used with the greatest advantage, each having in its turn been made to act as an antidote to the other. In like manner, it is said, opium and stramonium may be used mutually to counteract each other. Tannin is the proper antidote for strychnia, but to be successful it should be greatly in excess,—in the proportion of not less than 25 or 30 of the antidote to 1 of the poison. Chloral, bromide of potassium, and gelsemium are physiological antagonists to strychnine or nux vomica.

Animal Poisons may be properly ranked under two heads:

1. Those taken into the stomach by mistake as food: such are the various kinds of poisonous fish, which should be treated on the same principles as the vegetable poisons,—that is, by emetics, copious draughts of warm water, etc., followed, perhaps, by an active purgative, in order to remove any deleterious matter which may have lodged in the intestines. If *cantharides* should have been taken, vomiting should be excited by copious draughts of sweet oil, linseed tea, milk, etc.

2. The poisonous secretions of the various venomous animals, used by them as a weapon of defence. As such poisons are not taken into the stomach, but introduced into the system through a wound, an altogether different plan of treatment is required. A cupping-glass should be promptly placed over the wound, and the air exhausted, for the purpose of extracting the venom. At the same time, if practicable, a moderately tight ligature should be applied above the bite or sting, in order to prevent the virus from diffusing itself through the system. If a cupping-glass cannot be procured, the poison may be extracted by sucking,—in which case, it is scarcely necessary to remark, care should be taken not to swallow the saliva. In cases of poisoning from venomous serpents, the alkalies, especially ammonia, applied to the wound and taken internally, are said, in some instances, to have proved extremely beneficial. The application of clay or mud to the part, by excluding the air, tends to obstruct the activity of the poison. From several cases recently reported, it would appear that by far the most efficient antidote for the venom of serpents is the compound known as Bibron's Antidote. A common formula for its preparation is the following: Take of bromine, two drachms and a half; iodide of potassium, two grains; corrosive sublimate, one grain; dilute alcohol, thirty fluidrachms. Mix. Dose, one fluidrachm, diluted with a tablespoonful of wine or brandy, to be repeated *pro re natâ*. For hydrophobia, after the poison has once been received into the system, there is no antidote known. As soon as possible after the wound has been inflicted, the bitten part should be completely cut out, and free bleeding promoted by immersing the wound in warm water; the surface should afterwards be burned with actual cautery, or with some efficient caustic.

Poi'son-I'vy. A popular name for the *Rhus Toxicodendron.*

Poi'son-Lau'rel. The *Prunus Laurocerasus.*

Poi'son-Oak. A popular name for the *Rhus Toxicodendron.*

Poi'son-ous. Containing poison; venomous; having the qualities of poison.

Poitrine, pwȧ'trēn'. The French name for the chest, or thorax. See Thorax.

Poivre de Jamaique, pwȧvr dẹh zhȧ'mȧk'. "Jamaica Pepper." The French name for "allspice." See Myrtus Pimenta.

Poke, or **Pokeweed.** See Phytolacca Decandra.

Pol-a-ni'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. πολύς, "many," and ἄνισος, "unequal."] A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Capparidaceæ*, natives of the warm parts of America and Asia. They have many stamens, which are unequal in length. Some of the species are acrid and vermifuge.

Polani'sia Fe-li'na.* An herbaceous plant, a native of India, having leaves which are esteemed as tonic and expectorant.

Polani'sia Grav'e-o-lens.* An herbaceous plant, a native of the Northern United States. It has a fetid smell, and is said to be anthelmintic.

Po'lar. [Lat. **Pola'ris**; from *po'lus*, a "pole."] Pertaining to the pole, or near the pole.

Po'lar Cir'cles. Those which circumscribe the poles,—the northern or Arctic, the southern or Antarctic.

Po-lăr'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Polar'itas, a'tis;** from *po'lus,* a "pole."] The property of the magnet in pointing to the poles. That property which disposes the particles of many kinds of bodies to arrange themselves in certain determinate directions, or to point, as it were, to given poles. *Magnetic polarity* is the tendency of a magnet, when freely and horizontally suspended, to point to the magnetic poles of the earth. Polarity is one of the general properties of matter. "The mutual attractions and repulsions of the particles of matter, and their polarity, are the forces which, acting with great energy and within very confined limits, we must look to as the principles on which the intimate constitution of all bodies, and many of their mutual actions, depend."—(SIR J. HERSCHEL.)

Po-lạr-ĭ-zā'tion of Light. Light which has undergone certain reflections or refractions, or been subjected to the action of material bodies in any one of a great number of ways, acquires a certain modification, in consequence of which it no longer presents the same phenomena of reflection and transmission as light which has not been subjected to such action. This modification is termed *polarization of light.*—(BRANDE.) One form of this polarization is exhibited in the phenomenon known as *double refraction.*

Pol-e-mo'nĭ-ạ,* the plural of POLEMONIUM, forming the Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See POLEMONIACEÆ.

Polemoniaceæ,* pol-e-mo-ne-a'she-ē. A natural order of monopetalous exogenous herbaceous plants, abundant in North America. It includes the *Phlox, Gilia, Cobœa, Collomia,* and *Polemonium,* one species of which is the Greek Valerian. This order is rich in ornamental plants.

Pol-e-mo'nĭ-um.* A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Polemoniaceæ,* comprising about seven species, natives of the United States. Among these is *P. cæruleum* (or Greek Valerian), which is also a native of Europe and Asia, and is cultivated for the beauty of its blue flowers.

Polemo'nium Rep'tans.* An herbaceous plant, a native of the Atlantic section of the United States. It bears beautiful flowers. It is sometimes called Greek Valerian. The specific name is not appropriate, for it is not a *creeping* plant.

Poles. [Lat. **Po'li,** plural of *po'lus.*] The extremities of the axis of a sphere,—specially applied to those of the earth, termed the North and South Poles:—applied also to the opposite points of a magnet or of a galvanic battery.

Pol-ĭ-an'thēs Tu-be-ro'sạ.* The systematic name of the Tuberose, a plant of the order *Amaryllidaceæ,* a native of the East Indies. It is cultivated in the United States for its fragrant flowers.

Po-lĭ-a'ter.* [From the Gr. πολίς, a "city," and ἰατρός, a "physician."] A physician who practises his profession in a city by the appointment of the government.

Po-lĭ-o-my-e-lĭ'tis.* [From the Gr. πολιός, "gray," and μυελός, "marrow."] A term applied to a disease consisting in inflammation and atrophy of the cells of the anterior horns of the gray matter of the spinal cord.

Po-lĭ-o'sis.* [From the Gr. πολιός, "gray."] The state of being prematurely gray:—also applied to a morbid change in which the hair becomes horny, or there is a deposit of calcareous matter in the cells of the hair.

Pol-ĭ-ti'ạ.* [Gr. πολιτεία, the "government, or civil polity, of a state."] The polity by which a city or town is governed; police.

Politi'a Med'ĭ-cạ.* The medical police of a town or city.

Po-lĭ'tus.* [From the Lat. *po'lio, poli'tum,* to "polish."] In Botany, having the appearance of a polished substance, as the testa of many seeds.

Pol'len, *inis.* Originally, fine flour:—applied to the powdery substance contained in the anthers of flowers, constituting the fecundating principle in phanerogamous plants. The forms of pollen-grains seen under a powerful microscope are curious and very various, but are constant for the same species. They float in the air, and are carried by currents to a great distance. Hay-fever is attributed to the action of the pollen of the *Graminaceæ* and other orders.

Pol'len-Mass. A term applied to the pollen when the grains all cohere into a mass, as in Milkweed and Orchis.

Pol'len-Tube. A tubular process, or extremely minute tube, which grows or sprouts from the grain of pollen when the latter comes in contact with the stigma. It is supposed to convey the fertilizing influence down the style to the ovule.

Pol'lex,* gen. **Pol'lĭ-cis.** [From the Lat. *pol'leo,* to "be strong;" because it is stronger than the fingers.] (Fr. *Pouce,* pooss.) The thumb:—also applied to the great toe. In Botany, it denotes an inch.

Pol-lin'ĭ-ạ.* [From the Lat. *pol'len.*] A term applied to the granular or waxy masses of pollen found in the *Orchidaceæ.*

Pol-lĭ-nif'er-ous. [Lat. **Pollinif'erus;** from *pol'len,* and *fe'ro,* to "bear."] Bearing, or containing, pollen.

Pol'lĭ-nin. [Lat. **Pollini'na.**] A peculiar and highly combustible substance obtained from the pollen of tulips.

Pollu'tio (pol-lu'she-o) **Di-ur'nạ.*** "Diurnal Pollution." The same as SPERMATOCLEMMA, which see.

Pol-lu'tion. [Lat. **Pollu'tio, o'nis;** from *pol'luo, pollu'tum,* to "defile."] (Fr. *Souillure,* swĕ'yür'.) The emission of semen without coition. It may be voluntary (then termed *masturbation,* or *onanism*), or involuntary. Involuntary pollution is sometimes the result of weakness caused by masturbation. When it occurs in sleep, it is called *gonorrhœa dormientium,* or SPERMATORRHŒA DORMIENTIUM, which see.

Pol-ў-ạ-can'thus.* [From the Gr. πολύς, "many," and ἄκανθα, a "thorn."] Having many spines or thorns; polyacanthous:—applied to certain plants.

Pol-ў-ạ-del'phĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. πολύς, "many," and ἀδελφός, a "brother."] Literally, "having many brotherhoods, or sets." The

eighteenth class in the Linnæan system of plants, comprising those whose stamens are united by their filaments into three or more sets.

Pol-ў-ą-del'phous. [Lat. **Polyadel'phius**, or **Polyadel'phus**; from the same.] Having the filaments in several sets; having many or more than two parcels of stamens; polyadel'phious. See POLYADELPHIA.

Pol-ў-ad'e-nus.* [From the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *ἀδήν*, a "gland."] Bearing many glands; polyadenous:—applied to certain plants.

Pol-ў-an'drĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *ἀνήρ*, a "man," or "male."] The thirteenth class in the Linnæan system of plants, comprising those which have twenty or more stamens inserted on the receptacle.

Pol-ў-an'drous. [Lat. **Polyan'drius**, or **Polyan'drus**; from the same.] Having many hypogynous stamens; polyan'drious. According to Darlington, it signifies having more than ten hypogynous stamens.

Pol-ў-an'thous. [Lat. **Polyan'thus**; from the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *ἄνθος*, a "flower."] Bearing many flowers.

Pol-ў-an'thus.* [From the same.] A variety of *Prim'ula vulga'ris*, cultivated in gardens for ornament.

Pol-ў-ar-thri'tis.* [From the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *ἄρθρον*, a "joint."] A term applied to a disease which affects the intervertebral substance without causing caries of the bodies of the vertebræ.

Pol-ў-car'pic. [Lat. **Polycar'picus**; from the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] Bearing fruit many times,—that is, year after year.

Pol-ў-car'pous. [Lat. **Polycar'pus**; from the same.] Having, or bearing, much fruit. Having the power of bearing fruit many times; or bearing many distinct fruits or carpels in each flower.

Pol-ў-çeph'ą-lous. [Lat. **Polyceph'alus**; from the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *κεφαλή*, the "head."] Having many heads:—applied to plants.

Pol-ў-çe-ra'tus.* [From the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *κέρας*, a "horn."] A term applied to a plant of which the fruits resemble a bundle of small horns. In Zoology, having many horns.

Pol'ў-ehrĕst. [Lat. **Polychres'tos**, or **Pol'ychres'tus**; from the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *χρηστός*, "useful."] Having many uses or virtues. Also a substance possessing many virtues.

Pol-ў-ehro-mat'ic. [Lat. **Polychromat'icus**; from the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *χρῶμα*, "color."] Of various colors; many-colored.

Pol-ў-cla'dĭ-ą.* [See next article.] An excessive multiplication of small twigs instead of branches:—the same as *Plica*.

Po-lўc'lą-dous. [Lat. **Polyc'ladus**; from the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," or "much," and *κλάδος*, a "branch."] Much branched:—applied to plants.

Pol-ў-clin'ĭ-cą.* [From the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *κλίνη*, a "bed."] Furnished with many beds:—applied to hospitals.

Pol-ў-clo'nos,* or **Pol-ў-clo'nus.*** [From the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *κλών*, a "branch."] Having many branches.

Pol-ў-coc'cous. [Lat. **Polycoc'cus**; from the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *κόκκος*, a "kernel," or "berry."] Having many or several *cocci* (closed cells or carpels).

Pol-ў-cot-ў-le'don.* [From the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *κοτυληδών*, a "cotyledon."] A plant that has several, or more than two, cotyledons.

Pol-ў-cot-ў-led'o-nous. [From the same.] Having several, or more than two, cotyledons.

Pol-ў-çўs'tic. [From the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *κύστις*, a "cyst."] Consisting of many cysts:—applied to tumors.

Pol-ў-dac'tў-lism. [From the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *δάκτυλος*, a "finger."] A term denoting the condition of having a supernumerary finger or toe.

Pol-ў-dip'sĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *πολύς*, "much," and *δίψη*, "thirst."] Excessive thirst. A genus of the order *Dysorexiæ*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Polyedron. See POLYHEDRON.

Po-lўg'ą-lą.* [From the Gr. *πολύς*, "much," and *γάλα*, "milk:"—named from its supposed property of increasing the secretion of milk. Gray says it is not milky.] Milkwort. A Linnæan genus of the class *Diadelphia*, natural order *Polygalaceæ*. It comprises many species of herbs or shrubs, natives of Asia, Europe, Africa, the United States, etc. Some of them are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers, and many of them have medicinal virtues.

Polyg'ala A-ma'rą.* The systematic name of Bitter Milkwort, a native of Europe. It is bitter and tonic, and is said to have emetic properties.

Polyg'ala Ɛha-mæ-bux'us.* An exotic plant, reputed to be stimulant, tonic, and expectorant.

Polyg'ala Lu'te-ą.* An herbaceous plant, a native of New Jersey, Virginia, etc. It bears handsome orange-yellow flowers, which bloom all summer.

Polyg'ala Mўr-tĭ-fo'lĭ-ą,* variety **Gran-dĭ-flo'rą.** A shrub, a native of South Africa. It bears racemes of large and beautiful flowers of a rich purple color.

Polyg'ala Pau-cĭ-fo'lĭ-ą.* Fringed Polygala, a perennial plant, a native of the Northern United States. It bears large and very handsome flowers, of a rose-purple color, or rarely pure white, and has properties similar to those of *Polygala Senega*.

Polyg'ala Po-lўg'ą-mą,* Polyg'ala Ru-bel'lą.* Systematic names of Bitter Polygala, an herbaceous plant, a native of the United States. It bears showy purple flowers. In small doses it is tonic; in larger, laxative and diaphoretic.

Polyg'ala Ru-bel'lą.* Bitter Polygala. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the root and herb of *Polygala rubella*. It is a bitter tonic.

Polyg'ala Sen'e-ga.* Rattlesnake Root, or Seneka snake-root, a native of the United States. See SENEGA.

Polyg'ala Tinc-to'rĭ-a.* An exotic plant affording a purple dye. Its seeds are vermifuge.

Polyg'ala Vul-ga'ris.* A plant, a native of Europe, used in medicine. It is said to be tonic and emetic.

Polygalaceæ,* po-lig-a-la'she-ē, or **Pol-ŏ-ga'le-æ.*** A natural order of polypetalous exogenous plants (herbs or shrubs), which are found in all quarters of the globe, and have tonic, astringent, or nephritic properties. It includes *Polygala Senega* (Snake-root), *Krameria, Soulamea, Monnina*, and *Mundia*.

Pol-ŏ-ga-lac'tĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *πολύς*, "much," and *γάλα*, "milk."] Excessive secretion, or an overflow, of milk.

Pol-ŏ-ga'le-æ.* The Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See POLYGALACEÆ.

Pol-ŏ-gal'ic. [Lat. **Polygal'icus**; from *Polyg'ala*.] A term applied to an acid discovered in the *Polygala Senega* and other species.

Po-lyg'a-lin. [Lat. **Polygali'na.**] A bitter alkaline principle discovered in several species of *Polygala*.

Pol-ŏ-ga'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *γάμος*, a "marriage."] A Linnæan class of plants, including those which have staminate, pistillate, and perfect flowers either on the same or on different plants.

Po-lyg'a-mous. [Lat. **Polyga'mius**, or **Polyg'amus**; from the same.] Having on the same plant some flowers male, others female, and others hermaphrodite; also having some flowers perfect and others unisexual, or neuter, on the same or on different individuals; polyga'mious. See POLYGAMIA.

Pol-ŏ-gas'trĭ-ca.* [From the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *γαστήρ*, a "stomach."] The first class of the *Diploneura*, or *Helminthoida*, consisting of minute, transparent, soft, aquatic animals, with numerous stomachs, or cæca, communicating with an internal alimentary cavity. They are without perceptible nerves or muscles, and move by external vibratile cilia.

Pol-ŏ-ġen'ic. [Lat. **Polygen'icus**; from the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *γένω*, to "be born," to "be produced."] A term applied to a rock which owes its origin to fragments of several different rocks united by calcareous cement.

Pol'ŷ-gon. [Lat. **Polygo'num**; from the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *γωνία*, an "angle."] A plane figure having more than four angles, and consequently more than four sides:—sometimes applied to any plane figure bounded on all sides by straight lines. Such polygons are divided into classes called *triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons*, etc. If the sides are equal, the figure is called a regular polygon.

Polygonaceæ,* po-lig-o-na'she-ē. A natural order of apetalous exogenous plants, mostly herbaceous, natives of nearly all parts of the world. The roots are universally nauseous and purgative. It includes the *Polyg'onum, Ru'mex* (Dock), *Fagopy'rum* (Buckwheat), and *Rhe'um* (Rhubarb).

Po-lyg'o-nal. [Lat. **Polygo'nus.**] Belonging to a polygon; many-angled.

Pol-ŷ-go-na'tum.* Solomon's Seal. A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Liliaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of the United States and Europe.

Polygona'tum Bi-flo'rum.* Solomon's Seal, an indigenous plant, called by some botanists *Convalla'ria biflo'ra*, and *Polygonatum multiflorum*. Its root is said to be cathartic and diuretic.

Polygona'tum Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'le.* An herbaceous plant, a native of Europe, bearing fragrant flowers.

Pol-ŷ-go-na'tus.* [From the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *γόνυ*, a "knee;" also a "joint," as of grasses.] Polyg'onate:—applied to certain plants and insects.

Po-lyg'o-num.* [From the same.] A Linnæan genus of the class *Octandria*, natural order *Polygonaceæ*. It comprises numerous species of herbs, which are widely distributed. The popular names of our indigenous species are Knotweed, Knot-grass, Smart-weed, etc.

Polyg'onum Am-phib'ĭ-um.* Water Persicaria, a perennial plant, a native of the United States, growing in water.

Polyg'onum A-vic-u-la're.* Knot-Grass, or Door-Weed, a native of the United States and Europe. It is a very common weed in yards, etc. It is said to be a feeble astringent.

Polyg'onum Bis-tor'ta.* The plant commonly known as Bistort, a native of Europe. The root is astringent.

Polyg'onum Hy-drop'ĭ-per.* Smart-Weed, or Water Pepper, a common weed in wet ground. Its leaves are acrid, and are said to be antiseptic and diuretic.

Pol-ŷ-ġŷn'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *γυνή*, a "woman," or "female."] An order in the Linnæan system of plants, including those which have many pistils, or more than twelve pistils.

Pol-ŷ-ġŷn'ĭ-ous, or **Po-lyġ'ŷ-nous.** [Lat. **Polygyn'ius**, or **Polyġ'ynus**; from the same.] Having many pistils.

Pol-ŷ-he'dral, or **Pol-ŷ-he'dric.** [Lat. **Polyhe'drus.**] Belonging to a polyhedron.

Pol-ŷ-he'dron. [Lat. **Polyhe'drum**; from the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *ἕδρα*, a "base."] A solid figure contained by many planes; a solid bounded by polygons.

Pol-ŷ-lep'ĭ-dous. [From the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *λεπίς*, a "scale."] Having many scales:—applied to plants.

Pol-ŷm'er-ous. [From the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *μέρος*, a "part."] Formed of many parts of each set,—*i.e.*, many petals, sepals, etc.

Pol-ym'nĭ-a Ab-ŷs-sin'ĭ-ca,* or **Gui-zo'-tĭ-a O-le-if'er-a.*** A plant of the order *Compositæ*, cultivated in India and Abyssinia for a bland oil expressed from its seeds, which are reputed to be anthelmintic.

Pol-ŷ-mor'phous. [Lat. **Polymor'phus**; from the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *μορφή*, "shape."]

Having many or several forms; various in form: —applied to minerals and plants.

Pol-ў-neū'rus.* [From the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *νεῦρον*, a "nerve."] A term applied to a leaf the lateral nervures of which are very numerous.

Pol-ў-o'pĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *ὄπτομαι*, to "see."] An affection of the organs of sight, in which the objects are multiplied; multiple vision; pol'yopy.

Pol-ў-or'ĕhis.* [From the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *ὄρχις*, a "testicle."] A term applied to one who has more than one testicle.

Pol'ў-pạ-rў. [Lat. **Polypa'rium**; from *pol'ypus*, a "polype."] A term applied to the place or habitation of a number of polypi. See AQUARIUM.

Polype. See POLYPUS.

Pol-ў-pet'ạ-lous. [Lat. **Polypeta'leus**, or **Polypet'alus**; from the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *πέταλον*, a "petal."] Having many petals, or distinct petals; polypeta'leous.

Pol-ў-pha'gĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *πολύς*, "much," and *φάγω*, to "eat."] Excessive hunger; voracity.

Pol-ў-phar-ma'cĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *φάρμακον*, a "medicine."] Polypharmacy; the administration of too many medicines. Also a prescription consisting of many medicines.

Pol'ў-phore. [From the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *φέρω*, to "bear."] A receptacle which bears many distinct carpels or pistils, as the buttercup.

Pol-ў-phўl'lous. [Lat. **Polyphyl'lus**; from the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] Having many leaves; formed of several distinct pieces, as the calyx of flax:—also applied to a pinnate leaf composed of many leaflets.

Pol'ў-pi,* gen. **Pol-ў-po'rum.** The plural of POLYPUS, which see.

Pol-ў-pif'er-ous. [Lat. **Polypif'erus**; from *pol'ypus*, a "polype," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing polypi.

Pol'ў-pĭ-form. [Lat. **Polypifor'mis**; from *pol'ypus*, a "polype."] Having the form or appearance of a polypus.

Polypodiaceæ,* pol-e-po-de-a'she-ē. A natural order of cryptogamous plants, including *Polypodium* and many other kinds of ferns.

Pol-ў-po'dĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *πούς*, a "foot."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Cryptogamia*, order *Filices* or *Polypodiaceæ*.

Polypo'dium Fi'lix-Mas.* Another name for the *Aspidium Filix-mas*, or male fern.

Pol'ў-poid. [Lat. **Polypoi'des**; from *pol'ypus*, and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a polypus, or having the form of a polypus.

Pol'ў-pous, or **Pol'ў-pal.** [Lat. **Polypo'sus**; from *pol'ypus*.] Having polypi, or tumors like a polypus.

Pol'ў-pus.* [From the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *πούς*, a "foot."] A tumor in the nose, uterus, or vagina,—from its having numerous ramifications, like legs or feet. Also an animal of the *Radiata*, characterized by a fleshy body of a conical or cylindrical form, commonly fixed at one extremity, having at the other the mouth, surrounded by several arms or tentacles; a polype. *Pol'ypi* or *Polyps* is a name applied by some to one of the classes of *Radiata*, including the coral animals and other animals having a form like a flower. They are also called *Anthozoa*, "flower-animals" [from the Gr. *ἄνθος*, a "flower," and *ζῷον*, an "animal"].

Pol-ў-rhī'zous, or **Pol-ў-rhī'zal.** [Lat. **Polyrhi'zus**; from the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *ῥίζα*, a "root."] Having many roots.

Pol-ў-sar'çĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *πολύς*, "much," and *σάρξ*, "flesh."] An increased bulk of body beyond what is healthy; obesity. A genus of the order *Intumescentiæ*, class *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology. In Botany, an excess of sap, giving rise to unnatural or abnormal growth.

Pol-ў-sar'cous. [Lat. **Polysar'cus**; from the same.] Having much flesh; obese.

Pol-ў-sep'ạ-lous. [Lat. **Polysep'alus**; from the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and the Lat. *sep'alum*, a "sepal."] Having two or more distinct sepals:—applied to a calyx.

Pol-ў-sper'mous. [From the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *σπέρμα*, a "seed."] Having many seeds.

Pol-ўs'po-rous. [Lat. **Polys'porus**; from the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *σπόρα*, a "seed," or "spore."] Containing many spores. See SPORE.

Pol-ў-sta'ĕhў-us.* [From the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *στάχυς*, an "ear."] Having many spikes or ears:—applied to certain plants.

Pol-ў-stem'o-nous. [Lat. **Polystem'onis**; from the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *στήμων*, a "stamen."] Having many stamens; or having a much greater number of stamens than of petals.

Pol-ў-stig'mous. [Lat. **Polystig'mus**; from the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *στίγμα*, a "stigma."] Having many stigmas in each flower.

Pol-ў-stў'lous. [Lat. **Polysty'lus**; from the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *στῦλος*, a "pillar," or "style."] Having many styles.

Pol-ў-teeh'nic. [Lat. **Polytech'nicus**; from the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *τέχνη*, "art."] Pertaining to many, or several, arts and sciences. A polytechnic school is an institution in which many arts or sciences are taught. The first school bearing this name was founded in Paris in 1794.

Pol-ў-thal'ạ-mous. [Lat. **Polythal'amus**; from the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," and *θάλαμος*, a "chamber."] A term applied to a univalve shell divided into many apartments.

Po-lўt'rĭ-ehus.* [From the Gr. *πολύς*, "many," or "much," and *θρίξ*, "hair."] Having abundant hair:—applied to certain plants; also to insects.

Pol-ў-u'rĭ-ạ,* or **Pol-ў-u-re'sis.*** [From the Gr. *πολύς*, "much," and *οὖρον*, "urine."] Other names for *Diabetes*, but more especially applied to *Diabetes Insipidus*, a malady or group of diseases characterized by thirst, and by a persistently excessive flow of watery urine which contains no albumen or sugar.

Po'ma,* gen. **Po-mo'rum,** the plural of Pomum, which see.

Pomaceæ,* po-ma'she-ē. [From *po'mum,* a Latin term for an "apple," or other fruit.] A natural order of polypetalous exogenous trees and shrubs, natives of many temperate regions, but not found in the Southern hemisphere. It includes the Apple, the Pear (*Pyrus*), the Quince (*Cydonia*), and the *Cratægus.* Some botanists consider *Pomaceæ* as a division of the order *Rosaceæ.*

Po-mā'ceous. [Lat. **Poma'ceus;** from *po'mum,* an "apple," or other fruit.] Resembling the apple, or of the nature of an apple.

Po-ma'tum.* [Fr. *Pommade,* po'mȧd'; from the Lat. *po'mum,* an "apple."] A perfumed ointment for the hair. Also a pharmaceutical preparation which differs little from an ointment, and is used externally.

Pome. [Lat. **Po'ma,** gen. **Po'mæ;** from *po'mum,* an "apple," or other fruit.] A fleshy fruit, composed of two or more carpels, usually more or less involved in a pulpy expansion of the receptacle or disk, and the whole invested by the thickened and succulent tube of the calyx, —as the apple.—(Gray.)

Pomegranate, pŭm'gran-ạt. [From the Lat. *po'mum,* an "apple," or other fruit, and *grana'tus,* "having grains."] The fruit of the *Pu'nica grana'tum,* a shrub of the order *Myrtaceæ* or *Lythraceæ.* See Granatum.

Po-me-rid'ĭ-an. In Botany, occurring in the afternoon.

Po-mif'er-ous. [Lat. **Pomif'erus;** from *po'mum,* an "apple," or other fruit, and *fe'ro,* to "bear."] Bearing pomes.

Pom'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Pomifor'mis;** from *po'mum,* an "apple," or other fruit.] Having the form of an apple.

Pommade. See Pomatum.

Pomme de Terre, pom dẹh tair. The French name for Potato, which see.

Po-mol'o-ġy. [Lat. **Pomolo'gia;** from *po'mum,* an "apple," or other fruit, and the Gr. λόγος, a "discourse."] A treatise on fruits; the science of fruits, or the art of cultivating fruits; the department of Botany relating to fruits.

Pom-phol-ў-go'dēs.* [From the Lat. *pom'pholyx.*] Resembling or having pompholyx.

Pom'pho-lўx, y*gis.* [From the Gr. πομφός, a "bladder."] A small vesicle or bladder especially containing water; also a skin-disease in which there is an eruption of *bullæ* without inflammation round them, and unattended by fever.

Po'mum,* plural **Po'ma.** An apple, or larger fruit. Originally, a general name of fruit which grows on trees, as the apple, pear, etc. See Pome.

Po'mum A-da'mi.* "Adam's Apple." The anterior part of the thyroid cartilage, forming an angular projection on the fore part of the neck.

Pon-der-ạ-bil'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Ponderabil'itas, a'tis;** from *pon'dero,* to "weigh."] Capability of being weighed; the property of having weight.

Pon'der-ạ-ble. [From the same.] Capable of being weighed:—a term applied to bodies having weight.

Pons Hep'a-tis.* "Bridge of the Liver." A portion of the substance of the liver which passes from one lobe to the other, frequently converting the lower half of the longitudinal fissure into a true canal.

Pons Tạ-ri'ni.* "Bridge of Tarinus." A cineritious substance between the *corpora albicantia* of the brain, connecting the crura, and forming part of the floor of the third ventricle. The fossa at the bottom of which it is placed is called *lo'cus perfora'tus posti'cus.*

Pons Vạ-ro'lĭ-i.* "Bridge of Varolius." The square portion of medullary substance connecting the cerebrum, cerebellum, and *medulla oblongata,* first described by Varolius:—otherwise termed the *Corpus Annulare, Processus Annularis, Tuber Annulare,* and *Tuberculum Annulare.*

Pontederaceæ,* pon-te-de-ra'she-ē, or **Pontederia'ceæ.*** A natural order of endogenous aquatic plants, found in America, India, and tropical Africa. It includes the *Pontede'ria,* named in honor of Pontedera, an Italian botanist.

Pop'lar. The common name of several species of the genus *Populus*:—also improperly applied to the tulip-tree. The wood of the trees of the genus *Populus* is used as a material for paper.

Pop'les, l*itis.* [Perhaps from the Lat. *post,* "behind," or "backward," and *pli'co,* to "fold."] (Fr. *Jarret,* zhȧ'rẹ̄'.) The ham, or back part of the knee-joint.

Pop-lĭ-tæ'us.* "Popliteal [Muscle]." [From the Lat. *pop'les, pop'litis,* the "ham."] A muscle arising from the external condyle of the femur and inserted into the superior triangular surface at the back of the tibia. It bends the thigh and leg.

Pop-lĭ-te'al. [Lat. **Poplitæ'us;** from the same.] Belonging to the ham.

Poplite'al Space. A somewhat oval space, of considerable depth, behind the knee-joint.

Poppy. See Papaver.

Pop'pў, Red Corn. The *Papaver Rhœas.*

Pop'py, White. A name for the *Papaver somniferum.*

Pop-u-lā'tion. [From the Lat. *pop'ulus,* "people."] A collective term which denotes the total number of persons who live in a country or place. The statistics of population comprise the number, the age, the sex, the trades or occupations, etc.

Pop'u-lin. [Lat. **Populi'na.**] A name given to a glucoside or principle found in the bark of the *Pop'ulus trem'ula,* or aspen-tree. It is a white, crystallizable substance, soluble in alcohol.

Pop'u-lus.* Poplar. A genus of trees of the order *Salicaceæ,* comprising many species, natives of Europe, the United States, etc.

Pop'ulus Bal-sạ-mif'er-ạ,* or **Pop'ulus Can'dĭ-cans.*** Balm of Gilead Poplar, an ornamental tree, a native of the United States. It produces a fragrant resin on its buds.

Pop'ulus Mon-ĭ-lif'er-ạ.* The systematic name of the Cotton-wood, so called because its

seeds are invested with cotton-like hairs. It is a native of the United States. It is a tree of rapid growth, having soft light wood which is useful for fuel but not very good for timber.

Pop'ulus Trem'u-la.* The systematic name of the European Aspen. It is noted for the continual agitation of its foliage, which is owing to the shape of its long and slender leaf-stalks. Its bark has tonic properties, and has been used in intermittent fever.

Pop'ulus Trem-u-lo-i'dēs.* The systematic name of the American Aspen, a native of the United States. Its bark is antiperiodic and tonic.

Por'ce-lain. [See next article.] A term applied to fine translucent pottery or earthenware, sometimes called *china*. It is composed of kaolin, a silicate of alumina.

Por-cel-lā'ne-ous. [Lat. **Porcella'neus**, or **Porcella'nus**; from *porcella'na*, the name of a kind of shell.] Belonging to porcelain.

Por'cu-pine. A common name of several species of animals of the order *Rodentia*, distinguished by the development of spines among the hairs. The porcupine-quills used as pen-handles are mostly furnished by the *Hystrix cristata*, a native of Africa.

Pore. [Lat. **Po'rus**; from the Gr. *πόρος*, a "passage."] A small opening at the extremity of a vessel at the surface of an organized body; also a small interstice between the particles of matter which compose bodies. It appears that pores exist in all bodies, even the most dense.

Po'ri.* [The plural of the Lat. *po'rus*, a "pore."] A term applied in Botany to apertures in the covering of anything, as in the anthers for the emission of pollen.

Po-rif'er-a.* [From the Lat. *po'rus*, a "pore," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Having pores or small openings:—applied to a group of Polypi. Also employed by Dr. Grant to designate a class of organized bodies, including the marine and fresh-water sponges.

Po'rĭ-form. [Lat. **Porifor'mis**; from *po'rus*, a "pore."] Having the form of simple pores.

Por-nog'ra-phy. [Lat. **Pornogra'phia**; from the Gr. *πόρνη*, a "prostitute," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A history or description of prostitution.

Po-ro'ma, a*tis.* [Gr. *πωρώμα*; from *πῶρος*, a kind of stone.] A callus, or hardened part. See POROSIS.

Por-o-phyl'lus.* [From the Gr. *πόρος*, a "pore," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] Having leaves sprinkled with transparent points like pores, as the *Bœbera porophyl'la*; porophyl'lous.

Po-ro'sis.* [From the Gr. *πωρόω*, to "turn to stone," to "harden." See POROMA.] The progress or formation of *poroma*, or the process by which the extremities of fractured bones are reunited by a callus.

Po-ros'ĭ-ty. [Lat. **Poros'itas, a'tis**; from *po'rus*, a "pore."] The property or quality of having pores or interstices between the particles. It is one of the general properties of all matter.

Po'rous, or **Po-rose'.** [Lat. **Poro'sus**; from *po'rus*, a "pore."] Having pores, or full of pores.

Por'phy-ra.* [From the Gr. *πορφύρα*, "purple."] A name for PURPURA, which see.

Por-phyr'e-us.* [From the same.] Brown mixed with red; a warm red.

Por-phy-ris'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *πορφύρα*, "purple."] A name for SCARLATINA, which see.

Por-phy-rit'ic. A geological term applied to any metamorphic or igneous rock in which crystals of felspar are disseminated or embedded.

Por'phy-ry. [From the Gr. *πορφύρα*, "purple."] An extremely hard stone of a reddish or purple color, more or less variegated, being of all varieties of shade from violet to a claret color. It is susceptible of a high polish. This term is applied to rocks having a compact felspathic base in which crystals of felspar are embedded; also to several igneous or volcanic rocks containing felspar crystals.

Por-rig'i-nous. [Lat. **Porrigino'sus.**] Having porrigo.

Por-ri'go, g'inis.* [Fr. *Teigne*, tāñ.] Ringworm of the scalp; scald-head:—also termed *Favus*, and TINEA, which see.

Porrum.* See ALLIUM PORRUM.

Por'ta.* [From the Lat. *por'to*, to "carry."] Literally, a "door," or "gate." A term applied to that part of the liver where its vessels enter.

Por'tal Cir-cu-lā'tion. A subordinate part of the venous circulation, in which the blood makes an additional circuit before it joins the rest of the venous blood. There are in the vertebrate classes of animals two portal circulations, one of the liver, and the other of the kidneys. The former exists in all the *Vertebrata*; the latter, only in Reptiles, *Amphibia*, and Fishes.

Por'tal Vein. [Lat. **Ve'na Por'tæ.**] A vein originating from all the organs within the abdomen, except the kidneys and bladder, and the uterus in the female. It has two principal trunks, the splenic and superior mesenteric veins.

Pōrt-caus'tic. [From the Lat. *por'to*, to "carry," and *caus'ticum*, "caustic."] A small cylindrical instrument for carrying some caustic substance in the pocket.

Por'ter. An infusion of malt and hops, owing its dark color to high-dried, or charred, malt.

Por'tio (por'she-o) **Du'ra.*** "Hard Portion." The hard branch of the seventh pair of nerves; the facial nerve.

Por'tio Mol'lis.* "Soft Portion." The soft branch of the seventh pair of nerves; the auditory or acoustic nerve.

Port-lan'dĭ-a.* [Named after the Duchess of Portland.] A genus of ornamental shrubs of the order *Cinchonaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of the West Indies. Some of them have medicinal properties like those of cinchona.

Port'land Stone. A granular limestone, belonging to the upper part of the oölite formation, and abounding in the island of Portland, on the southern coast of England.

Por-tu-la'ca.* The typical genus of the order *Portulacaceæ*, comprising many species of herbs, natives of the tropical and subtropical parts

of America, Africa, and India. The *Portulaca oleracea* (common Purslane) is naturalized in many countries, and is a common weed, growing in gardens almost exclusively. It is reputed to be diuretic and antiscorbutic.

Portulacaceæ,* por-tu-la-ka'she-ē, or **Portulaceæ,*** por-tu-la'she-ē. A natural order of polypetalous exogenous succulent plants, found in dry places in South America and South Africa. It includes *Portula'ca*, one species of which is common Purslane, and *Clayto'nia*.

Port Wine. [Lat. **Vi'num Porten'se.**] A deep-purple wine produced in Portugal. It is one of the strongest wines in common use. In a new state it is rough, astringent, and moderately sweet. When kept several years, it loses sweetness and acquires more flavor. Port wine is often an excellent remedy for simple diarrhœa.

Po'rus.* [Gr. πῶρος, "tuff-stone," "tufa."] The thick, hard skin, or brawn; callus.

Po'rus.* [Gr. πόρος, a "ford," a "ferry," or "passage."] A duct; a pore. See PORE.

Po'rus Op'tĭ-cus.* "Optic Pore." A dark point in the centre of the optic nerve, through which the central artery passes. See PUNCTUM CÆCUM.

Position. See POSTURE.

Pos'ĭ-tĭve El'e-ments. A term applied to the plates of zinc in the galvanic pile,—the zinc or most oxidizable metal being in such combinations always found to be positively, and the copper (or silver), the least oxidizable, negatively, electrical.

Pos-ĭ-tiv'ĭ-tȳ. [Lat. **Positiv'itas, a'tis.**] The state of a body which manifests the phenomena of positive electricity.

Po-sol'o-gў. [From the Gr. πόσος, "how much," and λόγος, a "discourse."] That branch of medicine which treats of quantity, or doses. See DOSE.

Pos-o-que'rĭ-a.* A genus of shrubs or small trees of the order *Rubiaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of Guiana and the West Indies. They bear beautiful white tubular flowers which are about four inches long.

Pos'set. [Lat. **Posse'tum.**] A preparation peculiar to the English,—being milk heated to boiling, and then curdled with wine, treacle, or an acid.

Post-dĭ-lu'vĭ-an. [Lat. **Postdiluvia'nus**; from *post*, "after," and *dilu'vium*, the "deluge."] A term applied to the earths deposited by rivers or temporary floods, etc., posterior to the great catastrophe called the Deluge.

Pos-te'rĭ-or Au'ris.* "Posterior [Muscle] of the Ear." A muscle situated behind the ear, and consisting of one or more bundles of fleshy fibres: sometimes called *musculi retrahentes auriculam* (muscles which draw back the auricle).

Pos-thi'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. πόσθη, the "prepuce."] Inflammation of the membrane of the *glans penis*. The same as BALANITIS, which see.

Post'hu-mous. [From the Lat. *post*, "after," and *hu'mus*, the "ground," or "burial."] Literally, "after burial,"—that is, after death. A term applied to a child born after the death of its father, or taken from the dead body of its mother by the Cæsarean operation.

Post-Mor'tem.* "After Death." A term applied to the examination of a dead body.

Post Par'tum.* [From the Lat. *post*, "after," and *par'tus*, the "time of travail."] "After or subsequent to childbirth." A term applied to hemorrhage or any other occurrence ensuing after parturition.

Post-phăr-ўn-ge'al. "After or behind the pharynx." A term applied to a tumor or abscess occurring behind the pharynx.

Post. sing. sed. liq. = *Post sin'gulas se'des liq'uidas.* "After every loose stool."

Pos'ture. [From the Lat. *po'no, pos'itum*, to "place."] Situation; position of the body; attitude. It sometimes happens that a patient assumes instinctively a posture by which his condition may be recognized. When general rest of the body is required, or when there is exhaustion or prostration of the system, as a rule the recumbent posture is clearly indicated.

Pot. = *Po'tio.** A "potion."

Pō'ta-ble. [Lat. **Potab'ilis**; from *po'to*, to "drink."] Fit to drink; drinkable.

Po-ta'lĭ-a.* A genus of shrubs or undershrubs of the order *Loganiaceæ*, natives of South America. There is probably only one species of it. Its juice is bitter, and an infusion of the astringent leaves is used in Brazil as a lotion for the eyes.

Pot'ash. [Lat. **Potas'sa.**] The vegetable alkali also termed *Kali;* properly, a hydrated protoxide of potassium. The potash of commerce is obtained by the lixiviation of wood-ashes. It is a powerful caustic to living tissues, and is a violent corrosive poison when taken internally. It is the base of several important salts noticed below.

Po-tas'sa.* A Latinized form of the word "potash." Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a white, hard, and dry solid, generally in form of pencils, very deliquescent, odorless or having a faint odor of lye, of a very acrid and caustic taste and a strongly alkaline reaction.

Potas'sa cum Cal'ce.* "Potassa with Lime." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made from fifty parts of potassa and fifty parts of lime. Rub them together so as to form a powder, and keep it in a well-stopped bottle. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is made from a troyounce of potassa and a troyounce of lime, rubbed together so as to form a powder. It is a more manageable caustic than the officinal *potassa*.

Potas'sa Fu'sa.* "Fused Potash." The hydrate of potash:—also called *Lapis infernalis*. It is prepared by evaporating a solution of potash to dryness in an iron vessel. It is a powerful caustic, and is employed for forming issues, etc.

Potas'sa Sul-phu-ra'ta.* "Sulphurated Potassa." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made from one part of sublimed sulphur and two parts of carbonate of potassium. It is a local irritant, and acts as an antacid, and produces the alterative effects of sulphur.

Po-tas'sæ Bi-chro'mas.* "Bichromate of Potash." See POTASSII BICHROMAS.

Potassæ Bitartras,* or **Cream of Tartar.** See POTASSII BITARTRAS.

Potassæ Carbonas Impura.* See POTASSII CARBONAS IMPURA.

Potassæ Chloras.* See POTASSII CHLORAS.

Potassæ Nitras.* See POTASSII NITRAS.

Potassæ Permanganas.* See POTASSII PERMANGANAS.

Potassæ Sulphas.* See POTASSII SULPHAS.

Po-tas'sĭ-cus.* [From the Lat. *potas'sium.*] Belonging to potassium; potassic.

Po-tas'sĭ-i A-ce'tas.* "Acetate of Potassium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for white, foliaceous, satiny, crystalline masses, or a white, granular powder, very deliquescent, odorless, having a warming, mildly pungent and saline taste. It is soluble in water and in alcohol. It is diuretic and cathartic.

Potas'sii Bi-car-bo'nas.* "Bicarbonate of Potassium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for colorless, transparent, monoclinic prisms, permanent in dry air, odorless, having a saline and slightly alkaline taste, and wholly soluble in water. The medical properties of this salt are similar to those of the carbonate, and it is employed almost exclusively as an antacid.

Potas'sii Bi-chro'mas.* "Bichromate of Potassium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for large, orange-red, transparent, four-sided, tabular prisms, permanent in the air, odorless, having a bitter, disagreeable, metallic taste, and an acid reaction. It is soluble in ten parts of cold water and in one and five-tenths parts of boiling water. It is an irritant caustic, which, in overdoses, is poisonous. It is not used internally.

Potas'sii Bi-tar'tras.* "Bitartrate of Potassium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for Cream of Tartar, which occurs in colorless or slightly opaque, rhombic crystals, or a white, somewhat gritty powder, permanent in the air, odorless, having a pleasant, acidulous taste and an acid reaction. It is soluble in fifteen parts of boiling water. It is cathartic, diuretic, and refrigerant. In large doses, it is a hydragogue cathartic, and is useful in dropsical affections.

Potas'sii Brom'ĭ-dum.* "Bromide of Potassium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for colorless, translucent, cubical crystals, permanent in dry air, odorless, having a pungent, saline taste, and a neutral reaction. It is soluble in one and six-tenths parts of water, and sparingly soluble in alcohol. It is sedative, anæsthetic, and hypnotic, and is useful in epilepsy, tetanus, nymphomania, delirium tremens, and convulsions.

Potas'sii Car-bo'nas.* "Carbonate of Potassium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a white, crystalline or granular powder, very deliquescent, odorless, having a strongly alkaline taste, and an alkaline reaction. It is sometimes used as an antacid in dyspepsy, and as a diuretic in dropsy.

Potas'sii Carbo'nas Im-pu'ra.* "Impure Carbonate of Potassium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for pearl-ash. It is not used as a medicine.

Potas'sii Carbo'nas Pu'ra.* "Pure Carbonate of Potassium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a white, deliquescent salt, wholly soluble in water.

Potas'sii Chlo'ras.* "Chlorate of Potassium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for colorless, monoclinic prisms or plates, of a pearly lustre, permanent in the air, odorless, having a cooling, saline taste, and a neutral reaction. It is soluble in two parts of boiling water, and in sixteen and five-tenths parts of cold water. It is employed in diphtheria and scarlatina as a useful palliative, but has no specific action in these affections. It has caused death in several cases by its irritant properties.

Potas'sii Ci'tras.* "Citrate of Potassium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a white, granular powder, deliquescent on exposure to the air, odorless, having a slightly cooling, faintly alkaline taste. It is soluble in six-tenths part of cold water, and very soluble in boiling water. It is a grateful refrigerant diuretic, and is used in fevers in the extemporaneous forms of neutral mixture and effervescing draught.

Potas'sii Cy-an'ĭ-dum.* "Cyanide of Potassium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for white, opaque, amorphous pieces, or a white, granular powder, deliquescent in damp air, odorless when perfectly dry, but generally of a peculiar, characteristic odor, having a sharp, somewhat alkaline and bitter-almond taste, and a strongly alkaline reaction. It acts precisely like hydrocyanic acid, as a poison and as a medicine. Five grains of it have repeatedly caused death.

Potas'sii et So'dĭ-i Tar'tras.* "Tartrate of Potassium and Sodium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for Rochelle Salt, which occurs in colorless, transparent, rhombic crystals, slightly efflorescent in dry air, or a white powder, soluble in two and five-tenths parts of cold water, and very soluble in boiling water. It is a mild, cooling purgative, well suited to delicate and irritable stomachs.

Potas'sii Fer-ro-çy-an'ĭ-dum.* "Ferrocyanide of Potassium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for large, coherent, lemon-yellow, translucent, and rather soft, four-sided prisms or tablets, slightly efflorescent in dry air, odorless, having a sweetish and saline taste, and a neutral reaction. It is soluble in four parts of cold water and in two parts of boiling water. It is said to be sedative, diaphoretic, and astringent. In Pharmacy it is employed to prepare Prussian blue and hydrocyanic acid.

Potas'sii Hy-po-phos'phis.* "Hypophosphite of Potassium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for white, opaque, confused-crystalline masses, or a white, granular powder, very deliquescent, odorless, having a sharp, saline, slightly bitter taste, and a neutral reaction. It is very soluble in water and in alcohol. It has been extensively employed in the treatment of phthisis.

Potas'sii I-od'ĭ-dum.* "Iodide of Potassium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for colorless, translucent, cubical crystals,

slightly deliquescent, having a peculiar, faint odor, a pungent, saline, afterwards somewhat bitter taste, and a neutral reaction. It is soluble in eight-tenths part of cold water and in six parts of boiling alcohol. This is the most important of the preparations of iodine, and is preferred by most practitioners for producing the constitutional effects of iodine. Iodide of potassium acts as a specific in periosteal nodes, specific rheumatism, diseases of the nervous system or large viscera, and in other forms of advanced secondary or tertiary syphilis. It is said to be an efficacious remedy for diseases caused by mercury or lead. In the form of ointment this iodide is used as an application to goitre and scrofulous tumors.

Potas'sii Ni'tras.* "Nitrate of Potassium," or Saltpetre. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for colorless, transparent, six-sided, rhombic prisms, or a crystalline powder, permanent in the air, odorless, having a cooling, saline, and pungent taste, and a neutral reaction. It is soluble in four parts of cold water. It is a powerful antiseptic, and is considered refrigerant, diuretic, and diaphoretic.

Potas'sii Per-man'ga-nas.* "Permanganate of Potassium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for deep purple-violet, or nearly black, needle-shaped, rhombic prisms, of a metallic lustre, permanent in the air, odorless, having a sweet, afterwards disagreeable, astringent taste, and a neutral reaction. It is soluble, except a scanty brown residue, in three parts of boiling water and in twenty parts of cold water. It is a powerful disinfectant, and has been much employed externally in hospital gangrene, fetid ulcers, cancerous ulcers, gonorrhœa, abscesses, and wounds of all kinds. In all these cases it is applied in solutions of various strengths. Internally, it has been given in diphtheria, scarlatina, dyscrasia, erysipelas, and various zymoses. It has been used with asserted success as a remedy for the bites of venomous snakes, applied locally and given internally.

Potas'sii Sul'phas.* "Sulphate of Potassium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for colorless, hard, six-sided, rhombic prisms, permanent in the air, odorless, having a sharp, saline, slightly bitter taste, and a neutral reaction. It is soluble in nine parts of cold water, and insoluble in alcohol. It is a mild purgative, operating usually without pain or irritation. In very large doses it has proved an irritant poison.

Potas'sii Sul'phis.* "Sulphite of Potassium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for white, opaque, obliquely rhombic, octahedral crystals, or a crystalline powder, somewhat deliquescent, odorless, having a bitter, saline, and sulphurous taste. It is soluble in four parts of water at 59° F. Its chief remedial power is based on its hostility to microscopic animalcules and fungi.

Potas'sii Tar'tras.* "Tartrate of Potassium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for small, transparent or white, monoclinic crystals, or a white powder, somewhat deliquescent, odorless, having a saline, slightly bitter taste, and a neutral reaction. It is readily soluble in water, and almost insoluble in alcohol. It is a mild, cooling purgative, operating without much pain.

Potassium,* po-tas'se-ŭm. A very remarkable metal, discovered by Davy in 1807. It is the base of potash. One of the striking peculiarities of potassium is its low specific gravity (.865), it being the lightest known solid, except lithium; another is its intense affinity for oxygen, in consequence of which it takes fire when thrown upon water. Potassium is a very soft metal, and can be cut like wax. It burns, when heated, with a flame of a peculiar violet color. It is one of the essential elements of the human body, and is peculiarly abundant in the vegetable kingdom.

Potassium Bromide. See BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.

Potassium Iodide. See IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

Po-tā'to. [Fr. *Pomme de Terre*, pom deh tair.] The common name for the root (tuber) of the *Sola'num tubero'sum*, a native of Chili and Peru. It is the most widely cultivated and valuable of edible tubers. It is a hardy plant, and grows well even in poor soil. It comes to greater perfection in cold or temperate climates than in the warm. Potatoes consist almost entirely of starch and water, and are deficient in nitrogen. They contain 75 per cent. of water and 18.8 of starch.

Potential, po-ten'shal. [From the Lat. *poten'tia*, "power."] Powerful; potent; possible. In Medicine, the term is sometimes applied to remedies which, though powerful, do not act till some time after they have been administered.

Poten'tial Cau'te-rў. [Lat. **Caute'rium Potentia'le.**] See CAUTERY, POTENTIAL.

Po-ten-til'la.* [From the Lat. *po'tens*, "powerful."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Icosandria*, natural order *Rosaceæ*. It comprises many species, natives of Europe and the United States. They are generally astringent.

Potentil'la An-ser-i'na.* Silver-Weed, a native of the Northern United States. Its leaves are astringent and tonic.

Potentil'la Can-a-den'sis.* Common Cinquefoil, a perennial herb, a native of the United States. It has a compound leaf of five leaflets, and yellow flowers. It is said to be diuretic and sudorific.

Potentil'la Rep'tans.* The systematic name of Cinquefoil, a native of Europe. It has yellow flowers and an astringent root.

Potentil'la Tor-men-til'la.* The systematic name of the tormentil plant, a native of Europe.

Poterium.* See SANGUISORBA.

Po-tho-mor'phe (or **Po-tho-mor'pha**) **Pelta'ta.*** A plant of the order *Piperaceæ*, a native of Brazil. It is reputed to be diuretic.

Po'tion. [Lat. **Po'tio, o'nis**; from *po'to, po-ta'tum* or *po'tum*, to "drink."] A medicinal mixture to be taken as a drink or administered in a spoon. See DRAUGHT.

Po-to-ma'nī-a.* [From the Lat. *po'to, po'tum*, to "drink," and the Gr. *μανία*, "madness."] Drink-madness. The same as MANIA A POTU, which see.

Pot-Pourri, pō poo′ree. Literally, a "medley," a "hotch-potch." A mixture of fragrant flowers, roots, gums, etc., either mixed together dry or preserved with salt.

Pou, poo. The French name for "louse." See PEDICULUS.

Pouce, pooss. The French name for the "thumb." See POLLEX.

Pouch. In Botany, a silicle or short pod. See SACCULUS.

Pouch′-Shaped. Hollow and resembling a little bag:—applied to parts of plants.

Poudre, poodr. The French name for "powder." See PULVIS.

Poudre de Chypre, poodr dẹh shĕpr. See ABELMOSCHUS.

Pouls, poo. The French term for "pulse." See PULSUS.

Poultice. See CATAPLASM.

Poumon, poo′mŏN′. The French term for LUNGS, which see.

Poupart's (poo′parts) **Lig′a-ment.** That portion of the inferior thickened edge of the tendon of the *obliquus externus abdominis* muscle stretching from the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium to the spine of the *os pubis;* the crural arch.

Pourpre, pooRpr. The French term for PURPURA, which see.

Powder. See PULVIS.

Powder of Faynard. See FAYNARD'S POWDER.

Pow′der-ỹ. Covered with a fine bloom or powder, as the leaves of *Primula farinosa.*

Pox. The vulgar name for syphilis:—formerly called *great pox,* to distinguish it from variola, or *small-pox.*

Prac′tĭce. [Gr. *πρακτική*; from *πράσσω,* to "do," to "conduct business."] A general term for the extent of business, as well as the performance of the duties, of a medical practitioner, physician, surgeon, or apothecary.

Prac-tĭ′tion-er. [From the same.] (Fr. *Praticien,* prȧ′tè′sè-ȧ̃N′.) A physician who devotes himself to the practice of medicine. The study of sciences is necessary to the practitioner, not only because they give him a knowledge of remedial agents and appliances, but also as a mental discipline which will qualify him to perceive with sagacity the relation of cause and effect in each case presented to him.

Præ. A Latin preposition signifying "before," or "beforehand."

Præ-cor′dĭ-ạ, *o′rum.** [From the Lat. *præ,* "before," and *cor, cor′dis,* the "heart."] The fore part of the thoracic region.

Præ-cor′dĭ-ạl. [From the same.] Pertaining to the præcordia, or epigastrium.

Præcor′dial Pain. Heart-burn. Pain referred to the region of the heart, but not originating in it. Spasmodic præcordial pain may vary from a slight uneasiness to an intense anguish. It may be sharp and lancinating, dull and heavy, twisting or grinding.

Præ′cox. In Botany, the same as PRECOCIOUS, which see.

Præfloratio.* See ÆSTIVATION.

Præfoliation. See PREFOLIATION.

Præmorse. See PREMORSE.

Præputium.* See PREPUCE.

Prævia.* See PLACENTA PRÆVIA.

Prai′rie. A meadow; also a treeless plain, covered in its natural state with grass. Prairies are characteristic features of the physical geography of the interior of all large continents. Those which exist in Central Asia and Siberia are called *steppes.* The grassy plains of South America are termed *llanos* and *pampas.* "In North America it is estimated that fully one-half of the surface is prairie, the most extensive district of this character being that lying between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, a belt five hundred miles in width."—(J. S. NEWBERRY.)

Prạ-si′nus.* Grass-green.

P. rat. æt. = *Pro ratio′ne æta′tis.** "According to the age of the patient."

Prạ-ten′sis.* [From the Lat. *pra′tum,* a "meadow."] Growing in meadows, as *Trifolium pratense* (Clover).

Pre-ax′ĭ-ạl. A term applied to all those parts of the lower animals which are in front of an imaginary axial line drawn at right angles with the backbone. The corresponding parts in man are also called preaxial, though they might properly be termed *supra-axial.* The parts which are behind in animals, and below in man, are called *post-axial.*

Pre-cip′ĭ-tant. [Lat. **Præcip′itans;** from *præcip′ito, præcipita′tum,* to "cast down."] Literally, "casting down," or "precipitating:"—applied to the substance by the addition of which a precipitate is formed.

Pre-cip′ĭ-tate. [Lat. **Præcipita′tum;** from the same.] The substance which sinks to the bottom in the process of precipitation.

Precip′itate, Red. The red oxide of mercury. See HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM.

Precip′itate, White. A compound formed by the union of ammonia with a solution of chloride of mercury.

Pre-cip-ĭ-tā′tion. [Lat. **Præcipita′tio, o′nis;** from *præcip′ito, præcipita′tum,* to "cast down."] The process of precipitating a substance held in solution by the addition of another substance: thus, when an acid and an oxide are united in solution, if an alkali be added having a greater affinity for the acid, it will combine with it, and the oxide will be precipitated. The oxide is named the *precipitate,* the alkali the *precipitant.*

Precocious, pre-kō′shus. [Lat. **Præ′cox;** from *præ,* "before," and *co′quo,* to "cook."] Early ripe; premature; developed before the usual time:—applied to flowers that expand before the leaves.

Precocity, Genital. See PRŒOTIA.

Pre-cur′sor. [Lat. **Præcur′sor;** from *præ,* "before," and *cur′ro, cur′sum,* to "run."] Lit-

erally, a "forerunner:"—applied to symptoms which precede, or indicate the approach of, a disease.

Pre-di-as-tol'ic. [From the Lat. *præ*, "before," and *dias'tole.*] Preceding the diastole of the heart.

Pre-dis-pōs'ing. [Lat. **Prædispo'nens**; from *præ*, "before," or "beforehand," and *dispo'no, dispos'itum*, to "dispose."] A term applied to the peculiar condition or habit of body, temperament, or structure of a part, which renders a person susceptible of disease; and this peculiar condition, structure, etc., is said to be the predisposing cause of the disease.

Pre-dis-po-sĭ'tion. [Lat. **Prædisposi'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] Any state of the system which disposes to the action of disease. Predisposition to disease is that state of the body which renders it peculiarly liable to be affected injuriously by a morbific agent,—determining in the case of a "non-specific" agent the particular disease which it shall induce in each of several individuals similarly exposed to it, while in the case of a "specific" agent or "morbid poison" it determines the relative liability of several persons similarly exposed to it to become the subjects of the particular disease it is capable of originating, and also influences the severity of its attack. Predisposition may be either *congenital* or *acquired*; and in the former case, unless induced by malformation, it is usually *hereditary*. Hereditary predisposition to disease seems to follow the same modified laws of heredity as the transmission of *family* peculiarities. These do not imply the same duration or universality in the action of the causes which have evolved them as do the characters of species and race; and consequently, while tending to perpetuation if the parentage on both sides be limited to such as participate in them, they tend to die out by free interbreeding.

Pre-dor'sal. [Lat. **Prædorsa'lis**; from *præ*, "before," and *dor'sum*, the "back."] Situated in front of the back:—applied to that which is immediately in front of the vertebral column.

Pre-flo-rā'tion. [Lat. **Præflora'tio, o'nis**; from *præ*, "before," and *flos, flo'ris*, a "flower."] A term applied to the mode in which the different parts of a flower are folded before blossoming. See ÆSTIVATION.

Pre-fo-lĭ-ā'tion. [Lat. **Præfolia'tio, o'nis**; from *præ*, "before," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] The manner in which the leaves are disposed in the bud before evolution. The same as VERNATION.

Pre-for-mā'tion. A name for a theory of generation once prevalent, that before conception all parts of the future being existed in an undeveloped state, and that fecundation simply caused their development,—in other words, caused what before was invisible to become visible.

Pre-fron'tal. [Lat. **Præfronta'lis**; from *præ*, "before," and *fronta'le* os, the "frontal bone."] A term applied by Owen to the middle part of the ethmoid bone.

Preg'nan-cy. [Lat. **Prægnan'tia**; from *præg'nans*, literally, "previous to bringing forth."] (Fr. *Grossesse*, grŏ'sĕss'.) The state of being with young or with child. See GRAVIDITY.

Pregnancy, Morbid. See PARACYESIS.

Preg'nant. [Lat. **Præg'nans.** See PREGNANCY.] With young or with child.

Pre-hen'sĭle. [Lat. **Prehensi'lis**; from *prehen'do, prehen'sum*, to "take," to "lay hold on."] Capable of laying hold on a thing; adapted to the act of grasping:—applied to the hands of man and the tails of certain monkeys.

Pre-hen'sion. [Lat. **Prehen'sio, o'nis**; from the same.] The act of grasping or taking hold; a seizure.

Pre-ma-ture' Lā'bor. Labor which takes place during the last three months of the natural term, but before its completion.

Pre-max'il-la-rў. [Lat. **Præmaxilla'ris**; from *præ*, "before," and *maxilla're* os, the "maxillary bone."] A term applied by Owen to the front part of the superior maxilla.

Premières Voies, prĕh-mĕ-aiR' vwå. The French term for PRIMÆ VIÆ, which see.

Pre-mo'lar. [From the Lat. *præ*, "before," and *mola'ris*, "molar."] A term applied to the first two pairs of molar teeth in each jaw:—also called *bicuspids*.

Pre-mon'ĭ-to-rў. [From the Lat. *præmo'neo, præmon'itum*, to "forewarn."] Advising beforehand; giving previous warning; precursory:—applied to symptoms which give an indication or warning of the advent or onset of certain diseases,—for instance, rigors, during the invasion of fever.

Pre-morse'. [Lat. **Præmor'sus**; from *præmor'deo, præmor'sum*, to "bite off."] Ending abruptly, as if bitten off:—applied to parts of plants.

Pre-nan'thēs Ser-pen-ta'rĭ-a,* or Nab'a-lus Serpenta'ria.* Rattlesnake Root, a plant of the order *Compositæ*, a native of Virginia and North Carolina. It is said to be a remedy for the bite of poisonous serpents.

Pre-o-per'cu-lar. [Lat. **Præopercula'ris**; from *præ*, "before," and *opercula'ris*, "opercular."] A term applied by Owen to the first or proximal segment of the radiated appendage of the tympano-mandibular arch in fishes.

Prep-a-rā'tion. [From the Lat. *præ*, "before," and *pa'ro, para'tum*, to "prepare."] The act of making ready; the state of being ready or prepared. Also the product of a pharmaceutical operation.

Pre'puce. [Lat. **Præpu'tium**; from *præ*, "before," and the Gr. *πόσθη*, the "virile member."] The membranous or cutaneous fold which covers the *glans penis*; also a similar covering for the *glans clitoridis*; the foreskin.

Pre-pu'tĭ-al. [From the same.] Relating or belonging to the prepuce.

Pres-bў-o'pĭ-a* [from the Gr. *πρέσβυς*, an "old man," and *ὄψ*, the "eye"], or **Pres-bўt'ĭ-a** (or pres-bish'e-a). The opposite of near-sightedness. A defect of vision, common to persons advanced in years, by which objects are seen imperfectly when near, but clearly when a little removed.

Pre-scrip'tion. [Lat. **Præscrip'tio, o'*nis*;** from *præscri'bo, præscrip'tum*, to "write before," to "order," to "prescribe."] (Fr. *Ordonnance*, or'do'nŏnss'.) A formula, or writing of medicines to be exhibited; a *recipe*.

Preš-en-tā'tion. [Lat. **Presenta'tio, o'*nis*;** from *præsen'to, præsenta'tum*, to "present."] The particular position of the child in the passages at birth, as arm-presentation, foot-presentation, etc.

Pre-sphe'noid. [Lat. **Præsphenoi'des**; from *præ*, "before," and *sphenoi'des* os, the "sphenoid bone."] A term applied by Owen to the anterior part of the base of the sphenoid bone.

Pre-spi'nal. [Lat. **Præspina'lis**; from *præ*, "before," and *spi'na*, a "spine."] Situated before the spine.

Press. [From the Lat. *pre'mo, pres'sum*, to "press."] (Fr. *Presse*, prĕss.) An instrument or machine by which substances are subjected to pressure in order to separate the liquid from the solid portion,—as a wine-press. Also a machine used in printing or typography.

Press of He-roph'ĭ-lus. [Lat. **Tor'cular Heroph'ili.**] A name applied to a cavity of irregular form in the brain, situated at the union of three folds of the dura mater and communicating with several important sinuses.

Presse-Artère (prĕss'ăr'taiR'), or **Serre-Artère** (sĕR'ăr'taiR'). French terms or names for a contrivance for the immediate compression of arteries to prevent hemorrhage.

Pres'sure. [From the Lat. *pre'mo, pres'sum*, to "press."] The act of pressing; force acting against anything; gravitation. An important scientific term occurring in the phrases "pressure of liquids," "of the atmosphere," etc. Pressure is a factor in the causation of various morbid conditions, and it may originate certain lesions. Corns on the feet are familiar examples of the effect of pressure.

Pre-sys-tol'ic. [Lat. **Præsystol'icus**; from *præ*, "before," and *sys'tole*.] Preceding the contraction of the heart, as presystolic friction-sound.

Preternatural Combustion. See SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

Pre-tym-pan'ic. [Lat. **Prætympan'icus**; from *præ*, "before," and *tympan'icus*, "tympanic."] A term applied by Owen to the anterior subdivision of the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes.

Prevention of Disease. See PROPHYLACTIC.

Preventive. See PROPHYLACTIC.

Prī'a-pišm. [Lat. **Priapis'mus**; from the Gr. Πρίαπος (Lat. *Pria'pus*), the name of a deity that presided over generation and gardens, whose image represented the *membrum virile* as in a state of constant erection.] Continual (morbid) erection of the penis.

Pric'kle. In Botany, applied to hard, sharp conical elevations of the bark, coming off with it. See ACULEUS.

Prick'ly. Bearing prickles or sharp projections, as the rose. See ACULEATE.

Prick'ly Ash, or Tooth'ache-Tree. *Zanthox'ylum America'num*, a shrub or small tree of the order *Rutaceæ*, a native of the United States. Its bark and leaves are very pungent and aromatic.

Prick'ly Heat. An eruption of minute pimples which cover the skin more or less extensively and are attended with burning heat and a tormenting prickly itching. It occurs mostly in hot climates, and attacks those who are unaccustomed to extreme heat.

Prickly Pear. See OPUNTIA VULGARIS.

Pride of India. See MELIA AZEDARACH.

Prī'mæ Vī'æ.* (Fr. *Premières Voies*, prẹhme-aiR' vwå.) "First or Primary Passages." The stomach and intestines:—so named in reference to their importance.

Pri-ma'lĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *pri'mus*, "first," because it includes those growths which are the first, or lowest, in the scale of creation.] A term applied to a proposed division or kingdom of organized bodies, including those of which "the structure is exclusively cellular without vascularity," and which possess simply the power or function of reproduction, without any organs appropriated to respiration or circulation.

This kingdom is intended to include the following sub-kingdoms: 1, *Algæ* (Sea-weeds); 2, *Lichenes* (Lichens); 3, *Fungi*; 4, *Spongiæ* (Sponges); 5, *Conjugata* (Infusoria).

In accordance with this view, all organized bodies may be distributed into three kingdoms,—namely:

1. *Primalia*, possessing simply the power of reproduction by cell-development.

2. *Vegetabilia* ("Vegetables"), in which to the function of reproduction are added those of respiration and circulation.

3. *Animalia* ("Animals"), possessing, in addition to the functions of reproduction, respiration, and circulation, the power of voluntary motion and perception or sensation. (An interesting memoir on this subject, by Messrs. Wilson and Cassin, may be found in the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, May, 1863).

Prī'ma-ries. The ten elastic quills attached to the hand or third portion of the wing of birds.

Prī'ma-rў. [Lat. **Prima'rius**; from *pri'mus*, "first."] Primitive; original; principal; first in a series in order of time or importance. Primary planets are those planets that revolve around the sun as their centre, in contradistinction to the satellites, or secondary planets.

PRI'MARY ROCKS are the igneous or crystalline rocks, as granite and the metamorphic strata, which contain no organic remains.

PRI'MARY COL'ORS are those which by their union constitute white light. Newton supposed them to be seven,—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. According to Brewster, there are but three,—red, blue, and yellow,—which by their various combinations produce all the others. In Botany the term is applied to the principal division of an organ, as the common peduncle of a panicle or raceme. In Mineralogy it is applied to the fundamental forms of crystals. In Medicine the term is either used to imply that a

disease originates in an organ or structure from a local cause, as *primary pleurisy*, or *primary attacks;* or it is associated with the first manifestation of disease, such as the *primary sore* of syphilis. It is also applied to the *direct* or *immediate* symptoms of a disease.

Pri-ma'tēs.* [From the Lat. *pri'mus*, "first."] Originally, the "chief persons or individuals" of a city or kingdom:—applied by Linnæus to the first order of animals in his system, including man and the monkey.

Prī-mĭ-ġe'nĭ-ous. [Lat. **Primige'nius**; from *pri'mus*, "first," and the Gr. *γένω*, to "be born."] First-born; primitive. In Botany, the same as *primordial.*

Prī'mĭne. [Lat. **Primi'na**; from *pri'mus*, "first."] The exterior of the two membranes which envelop the ovule of plants.

Pri-mip'a-ra.* [From the Lat. *pri'mus*, "first," and *pa'rio*, to "bring forth."] A woman who has brought forth her first child.

Pri-mip'a-rus.* [From the same.] Belonging to a first birth; primip'arous.

Primitiæ (pri-mish'e-ē), **a'rum.*** [From the Lat. *pri'mus*, "first."] The waters which usually escape before the birth of a child.

Prim'ĭ-tĭve Earths. These are Baryta, Strontia, Lime, Magnesia, Alumina or Clay, Glucina, Zirconia, and Yttria.

Prim'itive Rocks. The same as PRIMARY ROCKS, which see.

Prī-mor'dĭ-al. [Lat. **Primordia'lis.** See PRIMORDIUM.] First in order; original:—applied to the first leaves which are produced after the seminal leaves. In Geology the term is applied to the first or earliest period of the Palæozoic Era and Silurian Age and to the Lower Silurian strata formed in that period,—*i.e.*, the earliest stratified rocks. The Primordial period is the same as the *Potsdam period.*

Pri-mor'dĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *pri'mus*, "first," and *or'dium*, a "beginning."] Literally, "first beginning or origin:"—applied to the germ of the future bird in the egg, or to any germ.

Primrose. See PRIMULA.

Prim'u-la.* Primrose. [From the Lat. *prim'ulus*, "first," or "early."] A genus of herbs of the order *Primulaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Asia, Europe, and the United States. They are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers.

Prim'ula Au-ric'u-la.* Auricula, a perennial plant, a native of the Swiss Alps, bearing fragrant yellow flowers. It is extensively cultivated in gardens.

Prim'ula Ja-pon'ĭ-ca.* An ornamental plant, a native of Japan, and considered one of the most beautiful of the genus. On a scape about fifteen inches high it bears from three to six spreading whorls of clear purple flowers one inch in diameter, each whorl consisting of from six to eighteen flowers.

Prim'ula Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'lis* (or **Ve'ris***). The systematic name of the Cowslip, a native of Europe. Its flowers are said to be mildly tonic, anodyne, and cordial.

Prim'ula Par'ry-i.* A perennial plant, a native of the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, growing at an altitude of about twelve thousand feet. It bears crimson-purple flowers with a yellow eye, and is considered by Gray "the most showy species." The English botanist J. D. Hooker says of it, "Except perhaps the *Primula Japonica*, this is the handsomest primrose ever introduced into this country."

Prim'ula Si-nen'sis.* Chinese Primrose, an exotic plant cultivated for the beauty of its flowers, which are purple, rose-red, or white, and sometimes double.

Prim'ula Ve'ris.* The "early [flower] of spring." A synonyme for the *Primula officinalis.*

Primulaceæ,* prim-u-la'she-ē. A natural order of monopetalous exogenous herbaceous plants, natives chiefly of temperate and cold regions of the Northern hemisphere, and remarkable for their beauty. It comprises the Cowslip (*Prim'ula ve'ris*), Primrose (*Prim'ula Auric'ula*), *Cyc'lamen*, a drastic purgative, and *Dodecath'eon.*

Prin'ceps.* First; principal; also a prince or princess, an emperor:—applied as the specific name of *Lisian'thus prin'ceps.*

Prince's Met'al, or **Prince Ru'pert's Met'al.** An alloy of copper and zinc.

Prin-cip'ĭ-um,* plural **Prin-cip'ĭ-a.** A beginning; a principle; an axiom; an element.

Prin'cĭ-ple. [Lat. **Princip'ium**; Fr. *Principe*, PRĂN'sĕp'.] An element; an original cause; an axiom; a fundamental truth; an essential part.

Prin'ciples, Im-me'dĭ-ate. In general Anatomy, the immediate principles of animals and vegetables are the last solid, liquid, or gaseous bodies to which we can reduce organized substance by anatomical analysis,—that is, without chemical decomposition.

Principles, Proximate. See PROXIMATE PRINCIPLES.

Prin-gle'a An-tĭ-scor-bu'tĭ-ca.* A plant of the order *Cruciferæ*, a native of Kerguelen's Land. It is a powerful antiscorbutic.

Pri'nos.* A genus of shrubs of the order *Aquifoliaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Asia, the United States, and the West Indies. Some of them are evergreen. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the bark of the *Pri'nos verticilla'tus*, or *Ilex verticillata* (Black Alder). It is bitter, tonic, and astringent.

Pri'nos Ver-tĭ-cil-la'tus. A synonyme of *Ilex verticillata*, Black Alder, or Winterberry, a shrub of the order *Aquifoliaceæ*, a native of the Northern and Southern United States. Its berries are tonic and sometimes emetic, and are used for the same purposes as the bark.

Prism. [Lat. **Pris'ma, a***tis;* from the Gr. *πρίζω*, to "cut with a saw."] A solid figure contained by several planes, of which the two ends, called bases, are equal, similar, and parallel, and all the sides parallelograms. Prisms take particular names from the figures of their ends, or opposite, equal, and parallel sides, which may be triangles, squares, pentagons, hexagons, etc.: thus, we have triangular prisms, square prisms, and so on. In Dioptrics, a prism is a piece of

glass, or other diaphanous substance, in the form of a triangular prism, employed to separate a ray of light into its constituent parts or colors by refraction.

Pris-mat'ic. [Lat. **Prismat'icus.**] Belonging to a prism; shaped like a prism; having several angles and intermediate flat faces:—applied to parts of plants.

Prismat'ic Spec'trum. [Lat. **Spec'trum Prismat'icum.**] See SPECTRUM.

Pris'ma-toid. [Lat. **Prismatoi'des**; from *pris'ma*, a "prism," and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a prism:—applied to certain minerals.

Priv'et. The popular name of the LIGUSTRUM, which see.

Privities. See NATURALIA.

P. r. n. = *Pro re na'tâ.** "According as circumstances may require." See PRO RE NATA.

Pro. [Gr. *πρό*, "before," "forward," "forth."] A Latin preposition signifying "before," "for," "forth," "forward," "according to," or "on account of."

Pro re na'tâ.* "According to the circumstances [*i.e.*, symptoms, etc.] arising" or occurring. A Latin phrase often added to prescriptions, to signify that the dose or application is to be repeated or discontinued as occasion may require.

Pro'bang. [Supposed to be from the Lat. *pro'bo*, to "prove," or "try."] A slender piece of whalebone with a portion of ivory or sponge at its extremity, for pushing down into the stomach bodies which may have lodged in the œsophagus.

Probe. [From the Lat. *pro'bo*, to "prove," or "try."] (Lat. **Speci'lum**, and **Sty'lus**; Fr. *Stylet*, stĕ'lā'.) An instrument for trying the depth and extent of wounds, etc.

Prob'lem. [Lat. **Proble'ma**, *atis*; from the Gr. *προβάλλω*, to "lay before."] A difficulty or proposition to be discussed; a question proposed for solution.

Pro-bos-cid'e-ous. [From the Lat. *probos'cis.*] Having a hard, terminal horn, as the fruit of the *Martynia proboscidea.*

Pro-bos-cid'ĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *probos'cis.*] An order of animals of the class *Mammalia*, comprising the family *Elephantidæ*, of which the elephant is the type.

Pro-bos-çid'ĭ-ans. [Lat. **Proboscidia'na**; from *probos'cis.*] The name of a family of pachydermatous mammals having a proboscis, including the elephant.

Pro-bos-çĭ-dif'er-us.* [From the Lat. *probos'cis*, and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or having a proboscis; proboscidiferous.

Pro-bos'çis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *πρό*, "before," and *βόσκω*, to "feed."] The prehensile organ formed by a prolongation of the nose, of which the trunk of an elephant is an example. Also the fleshy or membranous organ constituting a sort of sucker in certain of the *Suctoria*, etc.

Pro-ce'rus.* Very tall:—applied to plants, as the *Phacelia procera.*

Proç'ess. [Lat. **Proces'sus**; from *proce'do, proces'sum*, to "proceed," "to go forth."] (Fr. *Procès*, PRO'SĂ'.) A projecting point or eminence of a bone; also similar objects in the soft parts; a protuberance; any projection from a surface, or edge. See PROTUBERANCE.

Proç'ess. [From the same.] (Fr. *Procédé*, PRO'SĂ'DĂ'.) The method of proceeding in a chemical or other operation.

Pro-ces'sus a Cĕr-e-bel'lo ad Tes'tes.* The name of two cords which pass from the cerebellum to the nates and testes of the brain. They are the superior peduncles.

Pro-cheĭ'lum,* or **Pro-cheĭ'lon.*** [From the Gr. *πρό*, "before," and *χεῖλος*, a "lip."] The same as PROLABIUM, which see.

Procidentia,* pros-e-den'she-a. [From the Lat. *proci'do*, to "fall forward," to "fall down."] The falling down of some organ or part, as the anus, eye, uterus, etc. See PROLAPSUS.

Procident'ia U'te-ri.* A "falling down of the womb," which descends into the vagina, owing to the relaxation of its connections: when it protrudes through the external parts, the displacement is termed *Prolapsus Uteri.*

Pro-cliv'ĭ-tȳ. [Lat. **Procliv'itas, a'tis**; from *pro*, "forward," and *cli'vus*, "sloping," or "inclining."] Inclination, or disposition; tendency; propensity.

Pro-çœ'lĭ-us.* [From the Gr. *πρό*, "before," and *κοιλία*, the "belly."] Having a swollen or prominent belly.

Pro-cre-ā'tion. [Lat. **Procrea'tio**; from *pro'creo, procrea'tum*, to "beget," to "generate."] The act of generating; reproduction.

Proc'tą-grą.* [From the Gr. *πρωκτός*, the "anus," and *ἄγρα*, a "seizure."] Pain of the anus or rectum.

Proc-tăl'gĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *πρωκτός*, the "anus," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Nervous pain of the anus or rectum; proc'talgy.

Proc-tą-tre'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *πρωκτός*, the "anus," and the Lat. *atre'sia*, "imperforation."] Imperforation of the anus.

Proc'tĭ-ca.* [From the Gr. *πρωκτός*, the "anus."] A generic term applied by Dr. Good to diseases of the anus and rectum.

Proc-tit'ĭ-cus.* Belonging to proctitis.

Proc-ti'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *πρωκτός*, the "anus."] Inflammation of the anus, or of the rectum.

Proc'to-çēle.* [From the Gr. *πρωκτός*, the "anus," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] Hernia, or prolapse, of the anus.

Proc-to-çўs-to-to'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *πρωκτός*, the "anus," and the Lat. *cystoto'mia*, a "cutting into the bladder."] Proctocystot'omy; the recto-vesical section for calculus.

Proc-to-dўn'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *πρωκτός*, the "anus," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Spasmodic pain of the anus or rectum.

Proc-to-pa-răl'ў-sis.* [From the Gr. *πρωκτός*, the "anus," or "rectum," and the Lat. *paral'ysis.*] Paralysis of the muscles of the anus and rectum.

Proc-top-to'mą, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *πρωκτός*, the "anus," and *πτῶμα*, a "fall."] A fall, or prolapse, of the anus.

Proc-top-to'sis.* The progress or formation of proctoptoma.

Proc-tor-rha'ğĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *πρωκτός*, the "anus," and *ῥήγνυμι*, to "break" or "burst forth."] Hemorrhoidal hemorrhage.

Proc-tor-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. *πρωκτός*, the "anus," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] A discharge of mucus from the anus.

Proc-tot'o-mў. [Lat. **Proctoto'mia**; from the Gr. *πρωκτός*, the "anus," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] The cutting of the anus or rectum, as in imperforate anus; the operation for *fistula in ano*, etc.

Pro-cum'bent. [Lat. **Procum'bens**; from *procum'bo*, to "lie down flat," to "lean upon."] Lying flat on the ground; trailing; prostrate:—applied to plants.

Pro'drome. [Lat. **Prod'romus**; from the Gr. *πρόδρομος*, "running before."] A forerunner:—applied to some affections which indicate the supervention of another disease, as vertigo is sometimes said to be a prodrome or precursor of apoplexy.

Pro-duced'. [See next article.] In Botany, extended or projecting, as the upper sepal of a larkspur is *produced* into a spur.

Prod'uct. [From the Lat. *produ'co*, *produc'tum*, to "produce."] Something produced by nature or labor; an effect; a result; a fabric. In Physiology, the term is applied to parts of an organism which are accessory and not constituent, as sweat, urine, saliva, gastric juice, hair, etc., the first two of which are destined to be speedily expelled, as unfit for use in the economy.

Pro-duc'tion. [From the same.] The act of producing; anything produced by nature or art; fruit; cereal grain; raw material of clothing, as cotton and wool. Also a prolongation.

Pro-e-gu'me-nal, or **Pro-e-gu'me-nous.** [Lat. **Proëgu'menus**; from the Gr. *προηγέομαι*, to "lead the way."] That which precedes; predisposing.

Pro-em'brў-o.* In Botany, the reproductive part of a spore.

Prœ-o'tĭ-a,* or pre-o'she-a. [From the Gr. *πρωΐ*, "early," "prematurely."] A generic term applied by Dr. Good to the different forms of sexual (or genital) precocity.

Pro-flu'vĭ-a.* [Plural of the Lat. *profluvium*, a "flux."] Fluxes with fever; an order of the class *Pyrexiæ* of Cullen's nosology.

Pro-found'. [Lat. **Profun'dus**; from *pro*, "forward," and *fun'dus*, the "bottom."] Deep:—applied to vessels, nerves, muscles, etc., from their relative situation as to others.

Pro-fuse'. [Lat. **Profu'sus**; see next article.] Abundant; lavish:—applied to secretions.

Profusio,* pro-fu'zhe-o. [From the Lat. *pro*, "forth," and *fun'do*, *fu'sum*, to "pour."] Literally, a "pouring forth:"—applied by Cullen to a loss of blood. A genus of the order *Apocenoses*, or increased secretions, of Cullen's nosology.

Pro-glot'tis.* [From the Lat. *pro*, and *glot'tis*.] A term applied to each separate joint of a tape-worm.

Prog-nā'thous. [From the Gr. *πρό*, "forth," or "forward," and *γνάθος*, a "jaw."] A term applied to a head or cranium in which the jaw projects much farther forward than the forehead.

Prog-no'sis.* [From the Gr. *πρό*, "before," and *γιγνώσκω*, to "know."] The knowledge of a disease, drawn from a consideration of its signs and symptoms. The art of forecasting the progress and termination of any given case of disease. The term is also applied to the foreknowledge thus obtained.

Prog-nos'tic. [From the same.] A term applied to the symptoms from a consideration of which a prognosis of any particular disease is formed.

Pro-gres'sive. [From the Lat. *progre'dior*, *progres'sum*, to "go forward."] Moving forward; advancing.

Progres'sive Mus'cu-lar At'ro-phў, or **Wast'ing Pal'sy.** A chronic wasting and alteration in the structure of the muscular tissue, which may consist of: 1, simple atrophy; 2, atrophy with granular degeneration; 3, atrophy with fatty degeneration; and 4, atrophy with (the so-called) waxy degeneration.

Pro-jec'tile. [From the Lat. *projiç'io*, *projec'tum*, to "throw forward," to "project."] Any heavy solid body capable of being impelled by a force, and of continuing its course when abandoned to itself, as a cannon-ball. If a lead bullet moving at the rate of four hundred metres in a second is suddenly arrested, its temperature is raised to 582° C. A velocity of two hundred and seventy metres a second causes the fusion of the projectile.

Pro-jec'tion. [From the same.] The act of projecting or impelling forward; that which projects or juts out; also a plan, a map; the representation of any object on the perspective plane.

Pro-la'bĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *pro*, "before," and *la'bium*, a "lip."] The extreme prominent part of the lip. Also termed PROCHEILUM [from the Gr. *χεῖλος*, "lip"].

Pro-lap'sus.* [From the Lat. *prola'bor*, *prolap'sus*, to "slip or fall forth," to "fall down."] (Fr. *Chute*, shüt.) A protrusion, as well as falling down, of a part of some viscus, so as to be partly external or uncovered:—applied to the anus, uterus, etc. A genus of the order *Ectopiæ*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Prolap'sus A'ni,* or **Prolap'sus Rec'ti.*** "Prolapse of the Anus or of the Rectum." A falling down of the extremity of the rectum, occurring at any period of life.

Prolap'sus Ir'ĭ-dis.* [From the Lat. *i'ris*.] A prolapse or protrusion of the iris through a wound of the cornea.

Prolap'sus U'te-ri.* "Prolapse of the Uterus." Protrusion of the womb beyond or at the vulva.

Prolate Spheroid. See SPHEROID.

Pro-lif-er-ā'tion. [Lat. **Prolifera'tio**; see PROLIFEROUS.] Literally, the development of new branches, flowers, etc.:—applied to the appearance of buds or flowers on a part of a plant which does not usually produce them, or the pro-

duction of one organ by a very different organ, as of branches by flowers:—applied in a similar manner to both normal and morbid growths, etc., in the animal economy.

Pro-lif'er-ous. [From the Lat. *pro'les*, "offspring," and *fe'ro*, to "bear," or "produce."] Producing buds, branches, and flowers from older ones, or from unusual places. See PROLIFERATION.

Pro-lif'ic. [Lat. **Prolif'icus**; from *pro'les*, "offspring," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] Having the power of generating; productive; fertile.

Pro-lĭg'er-ous. [From the Lat. *pro'les*, "offspring," and *ge'ro*, to "bear," or "carry."] That which carries the germs or offspring.

Prolĭg'erous Disk, or **Germ Disk.** Terms applied to a granular layer of the ovarian vesicle.

Pro-me'the-an. [From the Lat. *Prome'theus*, who is fabled to have stolen fire from heaven in a hollow reed (or tube).] A small glass tube or bulb filled with concentrated sulphuric acid, and surrounded with an inflammable mixture, which it ignites on being pressed, affording an instantaneous light.

Prom'ĭ-nence. [Lat. **Prominen'tia**; from *promin'eo*, to "jut out," to "stand out."] The state of being prominent. Also a projection, protuberance, or eminence.

Prom'on-to-rў. [Lat. **Promonto'rium**; from *pro*, "forward," and *mons*, a "mountain."] A point of high land extending into the sea; a headland:—applied to a small projection at the inner wall of the cavity of the tympanum.

Prom'ontory of the Sa'crum. [Lat. **Promonto'rium Os'sis Sa'cri.**] A term applied to the superior or projecting portion of the sacrum when *in situ* in the pelvis.

Pro-nā'tion. [Lat. **Prona'tio, o'nis;** from *pro'nus*, "having the face downward," "prone."] The act of turning the palm of the hand downward.

Pro-na'tor, o'ris.* [From the same.] A term applied to certain muscles used in the act of pronation.

Prona'tor Quad-ra'tus.* "Square Pronator [Muscle]." A muscle arising from the edge of the ulna and inserted into the edge of the radius. This muscle and the *pronator teres* turn the radius and the hand inward.

Prona'tor Te'rēs.* "Round Pronator [Muscle]." A muscle arising from the inner condyle of the humerus and the coronoid process of the ulna and inserted into the middle of the radius.

Proof Spirit. See SPIRITUS TENUIOR.

Prop. See FULCRUM.

Prop-a-gā'tion. [Lat. **Propaga'tio**; from *propa'go*, *propaga'tum*, to "multiply," to "spread."] Reproduction; increase; successive production of animals or plants; the conservation of species in time, and their extension in space, by the birth of new individuals; also diffusion.

Pro-pag'ĭ-nēs.* [Plural of the Lat. *propa'go.*] Deciduous axillary bulbs formed on the stem of some plants.

Pro-pa'go, g'inis.* A Latin word signifying a cutting, shoot, or branch of a vine or other plant, by setting which in the soil, new vines, etc. are produced. *Propago*, in Botany, is the branch or layer that is bent down in the operation of layering, and partly buried in the soil. In Anatomy, the smaller branches of vessels and nerves have been called *propag'ines.*

Propenyl. See GLYCERIN.

Pro'pe-nўl, Hy'drate of. A name for GLYCERIN.

Prop'er-tў. [Lat. **Propri'etas**; from *pro'prius*, "proper," "belonging to."] (Fr. *Propriété*, PRO'PRĒ'Ă'TĂ'.) Quality; attribute; nature; peculiar quality. Matters or bodies have chemical, mechanical, vital, and physical properties.

Proph-ў-lac'tic. [Lat. **Prophylac'ticus**; from the Gr. *πρό*, "before," or "beforehand," and *φυλάσσω*, to "guard."] Belonging to prophylaxis:—applied to any means used for the preservation of health or the prevention of disease.

Proph-ў-lax'is.* [Gr. *προφύλαξις*; from the same.] Literally, "caution," or "providence." The art of guarding against disease; the observation of the rules necessary to the preservation of health or the prevention of disease.

Prop'o-lis.* [From the Gr. *πρό*, "before," and *πόλις*, a "city."] Literally, a "suburb or outwork of a city." Bee-bread; a resinous substance collected by bees from the buds of trees, and used by them to line the cells of a new comb, or to stop crevices, and thus to defend their dwelling against the cold or other enemies.

Pro-por'tion. [Lat. **Propor'tio**; from *pro*, "according to," and *por'tio*, a "part," a "rate."] Symmetry; adaptation of parts; harmonic relation; a proper portion; a ratio; an equality of ratios. Proportion is one of the essential elements of beauty.

Pro-por'tions, Def'ĭ-nīte. A term applied to the proportions in which chemical substances which have a strong attraction for each other mutually combine: thus, if sulphuric acid be saturated with caustic potash, it will be found that they always combine in the proportion of forty of the acid to forty-eight of the alkali. See EQUIVALENTS.

Pro-pul'sion. [From the Lat. *propel'lo*, *propul'sum*, to "push forward," to "propel."] The act of pushing forward.

Pro-pўl'a-mīne. A compound obtained by distilling narcotine with potassa. It is a colorless, transparent liquid, having a strong odor which resembles that of ammonia. It is soluble in water and in alcohol. It is much employed in France and other foreign countries as a remedy for rheumatism.

Pro Re Nata.* See PRO, etc.

Pros (*πρός*). A Greek preposition, usually signifying, when combined with other words, "to," or "in addition to."

Pro-sec'tor, o'ris.* [From the Lat. *pro*, "for," and *se'co*, *sec'tum*, to "cut."] Properly, one who cuts or dissects for another; one who prepares the subject for the lecturer on anatomy.

Pros-en'chў-ma.* [From the Gr. *πρός*, "in addition to," and the Lat. *en'chyma*, "that which

is poured or deposited within." See PARENCHYMA.] A name applied to certain vegetable tissues. Short cellular tissue having acute extremities.

Pros-o-păl'ğĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *πρόσωπον*, the "face," or "countenance," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the face, or neuralgia of the face.

Pro-so'pis.* A genus of trees and shrubs of the order *Leguminosæ*, comprising many species, natives of India, Persia, Africa, Mexico, Texas, etc. Their pods supply a large quantity of tannin. Some American species have a curious spirally-twisted pod like a corkscrew. A valuable gum is obtained from the trees of this genus.

Proso'pis Ju-lĭ-flo'rą* or **Glan-du-lo'sa.*** Mesquite, a small tree or shrub of the order *Leguminosæ*, a native of Texas and New Mexico. It bears a long, edible pod, filled with sweet pulp. A valuable gum resembling gum arabic is obtained from the stem. See MESQUITE.

Pro-so'po-lo'ğĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *πρόσωπον*, the "face," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A dissertation on the countenance; the science of physiognomy; prosopol'ogy.

Pro-so'po-man-ti'ą.* [From the Gr. *πρόσωπον*, the "face," and *μαντεία*, "divination," or "prophesying."] Prognosis from examination of the countenance.

Pro-so'po-neū-răl'ğĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *πρόσωπον*, the "face," and the Lat. *neural'gia.*] Neuralgia, or pain in the nerves of the face.

Pros-tą-tăl'ğĭ-ą.* [From the Lat. *pros'tata* glan'dula, the "prostate gland," and the Gr. *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the prostate gland.

Pros-tą-taux'e.* [From the Lat. *pros'tata* glan'dula, the "prostate gland," and the Gr. *αὔξη*, "increase."] Enlargement of the prostate gland.

Pros'tate. [Lat. **Pros'tatus**; from the Gr. *πρό*, "before," and *ἵστημι*, to "stand."] A term applied to the large heart-shaped gland below the neck of the urinary bladder and behind the bulb of the urethra.

Pros-tat'ic. [Lat. **Prostat'icus.**] Belonging to the prostate gland.

Pros-tą-ti'tis, i*dis.* Inflammation in the prostate gland.

Pros'the-sis.* [From the Gr. *πρός*, "to," or "in addition to," and *τίθημι*, to "put," or "place."] In Surgery, the addition of an artificial part to replace that which has been lost or destroyed, as, for example, an artificial eye. See RHINOPLASTIC.

Pros'trate. [Lat. **Prostra'tus**; see PROSTRATION.] Lying at length; abject; lying flat on the ground:—applied to certain plants.

Pros-trā'tion. [Lat. **Prostra'tio, o*nis***; from *proster'no, prostra'tum*, to "cast or beat down," to "lay flat."] Extreme feebleness or exhaustion, the effect of disease; dejection; depression. When prostration affects the *whole system*, the patient is said to suffer from *general prostration of the vital powers.* The principal forms of prostration of a *single* system are—1, *muscular prostration*, in which there is complete exhaustion of the voluntary muscles, and, 2, *nervous prostration*, in which the nerve-centres, and especially those associated with the mind, are rendered incapable of performing their functions.

Pro'tą-gon. [From the Gr. *πρῶτος*, "first" (*i.e.*, "of primary importance"), and *ἄγω*, to "lead."] A term applied to a nitrogenous proximate principle which, when combined with albuminous and other matter, constitutes the stroma of the red blood-corpuscles.

Pro'tagon. [From the Gr. *πρῶτος*, "first," and *γονή*, "procreation."] A phosphuretted, fatty compound, which is supposed to be the chief constituent of nervous tissue:—also called *Lecithine.*

Pro'te-ą.* A large genus of shrubs or small trees of the order *Proteaceæ*, natives of Africa.

Pro'tea Mel-lif'er-ą.* A shrub or small tree, a native of South Africa. Its flowers contain honey or sweet liquid, which is the material of a delicious syrup called *Syrupus Proteæ.*

Pro-te-a'ce-æ.* [From *Pro'tea*, one of the genera.] A natural order of apetalous exogenous trees or shrubs, natives of the dry and hot regions of Africa, Australia, etc. They are mostly beautiful evergreens. Some of the species bear edible fruits, and others are cultivated for ornament. The order comprises the *Banksia*, the *Grevillea*, and the *Persoonia.*

Pro'te-ąn. [From *Pro'teus*, a Grecian deity who possessed the power of changing himself into the most diverse and opposite appearances.] Assuming many different forms.

Pro'te-ids. [From the Gr. *πρῶτος*, "first," "primary."] A class of organic compounds containing or comprising albumen, casein, gluten, and fibrin. They perform an important part in the life of animals and plants. The term is used by some writers as synonymous with *albuminoids.*

Pro'te-ĭ-form. [Lat. **Proteifor'mis**; from the same.] Changing its form; variable in form.

Pro'te-in, or **Pro'te-ĭne.** [Lat. **Protei'na**; from the Gr. *πρωτεύω*, to "be first."] A definite compound of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and nitrogen, forming the basis of the most important constituents of animal fibrin, albumen, casein, gluten, and legumen.

Pro-te-ĭ-nā'ceous Prin'çĭ-ples. A term applied to albuminous alimentary principles, from their yielding *protein.* Their composition is identical with that of the constituents of blood.

Pro-te-o-lĭt'ic. [From the Lat. *pro'tein*, and the Gr. *λύω*, to "dissolve."] Relating to, or favoring, the solution of protein, thus promoting its conversion into peptone.

Prot-er-an'thous. [From the Gr. *πρότερος*, "earlier," and *ἄνθος*, a "flower."] A term applied to plants of which the flowers are produced earlier than the leaves. According to Lindley's "Treasury of Botany," "having leaves which appear before the flowers."

Pro-the'sis.* [From the Gr. *πρό*, "for" or "instead," or "before," and *τίθημι*, to "place."] The part of surgical therapeutics which aims to replace, by artificial means, an organ which has been partly or entirely lost or removed, or to conceal a deformity.

Pro-tho'rax, a'cis.* [From the Gr. *πρό*, "before," and *θώραξ*, the "chest."] The anterior segment of the thorax in insects.

Pro'to-. [From the Gr. *πρῶτος*, "first."] A prefix denoting the first degree of combination. See PROTOXIDE.

Pro-to-coc'cus Den-ta'lis.* A species of *algæ* or *fungi* occurring in connection with decay or caries of teeth.

Pro'to-Com'pound. A binary compound of single equivalents of salt-radical and basyl.

Pro-to-phyl'lum.* [From the Gr. *πρῶτος*, "first," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] A seminal leaf; a pro'tophyl; the first leaf of a cryptogamic plant.

Pro'to-phyte. [Lat. **Protoph'ytum**; from the Gr. *πρῶτος*, "first," and *φυτόν*, a plant."] A unicellular plant; a very simple cryptogam, consisting of a single cell. "Protophytes," says Dana, "are only microscopic Algæ. The Protophytes were probably the earliest species of life, these and other *Algæ* commencing in the later Azoic. They have the locomotive powers of animals." See PRIMALIA.

Pro-to-phy-tol'o-gy, or Fos'sil Bot'a-ny. [From the Lat. *protoph'ytum*, a "protophyte," and the Gr. *λόγος*, a "discourse."] That part of Botany which treats of fossil plants of extinct species.

Pro-top'la-sis.* [From the Gr. *πρῶτος*, "first," and *πλάσις*, a "moulding."] The primary formation of a thing.

Pro'to-plasm. [Lat. **Protoplas'ma, a'tis**; from the Gr. *πρῶτος*, "first," and *πλάσσω*, to "form."] The nitrogenous substance from which the cell-nucleus is formed. In Botany, the soft, nitrogenous lining or contents of cells. The organized substance common to all organisms, animal and vegetable, which represents the physical base of life, and which, whatever may be its chemical composition, is the point of departure of all cellular evolution.

Pro'to-plast. [Lat. **Protoplas'ta**; from the same.] A primary formation.

Pro-tox'i-dāt-ed. [Lat. **Protoxyda'tus.**] Converted into a protoxide.

Pro-tox'ide. [Lat. **Protox'ydum**; from *pro'to-*, and *ox'ydum*, an "oxide."] When there are several different oxides of the same substance, the protoxide is that which is the first in the scale, or which has the smallest quantity of oxygen.

Pro-to-zo'a,* the plural of **Pro-to-zo'on.** [From the Gr. *πρῶτος*, "first," and *ζῷον*, "animal."] The name of a primary type or grand division of the Animal Kingdom. The *Protozoa* are low, minute animals, composed of single or aggregated solid cells, or protoplasmic masses without blood or nerves or muscles. The *Foraminifera* and Sponges are Protozoa.

Protruding. See EXSERTED.

Pro-tu'ber-ance. [Lat. **Protuberan'tia**; from *pro*, "forth," and *tu'ber*, a "swelling."] A swelling; an apophysis; a process.

Proud Flesh. A popular term for Fungus:—commonly applied to any redundant growth of healthy granulation, or unhealthy only by its excess.

Pro-ven-tric'u-lus.* [From the Lat. *pro*, "before," "in front of," and *ventric'ulus*, diminutive of *ven'ter*, the "stomach."] A term applied to an expansion just above or before the stomach or gizzard of birds.

Prox'i-mad. The same as PROXIMAL used adverbially.

Prox'i-mal. [From the Lat. *prox'imus*, the "nearest."] A term applied by Dr. Barclay as meaning towards the end nearest the trunk, when treating of the aspects of the four extremities.

Prox'i-mate [from the Lat. *prox'imus*, "next," or "nearest"] **Cause.** Literally, the "cause which is next" to the disease itself:—often applied to the condition of the system which necessitates the disease: thus, excess of blood is the proximate cause of plethora. The proximate cause must not be confounded with the *exciting* cause, which may be merely some accidental circumstance, such as a draught of cold air, that excites or starts the diseased action.

Prox'imate Prin'çi-ples. Distinct compounds which exist ready formed in animals and vegetables, such as albumen, gelatin, etc., in the former, and sugar, gum, starch, etc., in the latter.

Pru-i'na.* [From the Gr. *πρωϊνός*, "belonging to the morning."] Hoar-frost. Also "bloom," or the flour-like substance observed on ripe fruit, especially plums, and a coarse, granular secretion found on the surface of some plants.

Pru'i-nate, Pru'i-nose. [Lat. **Pruina'tus**, or **Pruino'sus.**] Appearing as if frosted over, or covered with flour, like certain fruits; covered with pruina.

Prune. [Lat. **Pru'num.**] The dried fruit of the *Prunus domestica*. See PRUNUM.

Pru'ni-form. [Lat. **Prunifor'mis**; from *pru'num*, a "plum."] Having the appearance of a plum; plum-shaped:—applied to parts of certain plants of the *Ulvaceæ*, etc.

Pru'nin. [Lat. **Pruni'na**; from *Pru'nus Cer'asus*, the "cherry-tree."] The same as *Cerasin*. See TRAGACANTHIN.

Pru'num.* [From the Lat. *Pru'nus*, a "plum-tree."] A plum, or prune. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) of the fruit of the *Prunus domestica*. It is nutritious and laxative.

Pru'num Găl'lĭ-cum.* "French Plum." Another name for the prune. See PRUNUM.

Pru'nus.* [From the Gr. *προύνη*, the "plum-tree."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Icosandria*, natural order *Rosaceæ*. It comprises many species of trees cultivated extensively for their fruit. According to Gray, it includes the cherry, apricot, peach, and plum.

Pru'nus Ar-me-ni'a-ca.* The Apricot, a small tree, a native of Armenia. It has precocious flowers and a delicate, pubescent fruit of an orange or yellow color.

Prunus Cerasus.* See CHERRY.

Pru'nus Do-mes'tĭ-ca.* "Domestic Plum." The plum or damson tree, the dried fruit of which constitutes the prune. It is a native of Asia Minor or Europe, and is very extensively cultivated.

Pru'nus Co-co-mil'ĭ-a.* A tree, a native of Italy. Its bark is considered a specific remedy for the fevers of Southern Italy.

Pru'nus Lau'ro-cĕr'a-sus.* The Cherry-tree Laurel, or Poison-Laurel. It is an ornamental evergreen tree, which the English call Common Laurel. It is a nervous sedative, and is used for the same purposes as Prussic Acid.

Pru'nus Pa'dus.* Bird Cherry, a small tree, a native of Europe. Its bark is bitter and has been used in medicine.

Pru'nus Per'sĭ-ca.* A systematic name of the Peach-tree. See PEACH.

Pru'nus Se-rot'ĭ-na.* The systematic name of the Wild Cherry, a large tree, a native of the United States. It furnishes valuable timber for furniture, which is hard, fine-grained, and of a light-red color. Its fruit is astringent and has a pleasant vinous flavor.

Pru'nus Spi-no'sa.* Sloe, or Black Thorn, a shrub, a native of Europe, and sparingly spontaneous in the United States. Its bark is astringent and has been used as a febrifuge. It bears white flowers and dark-purple fruit.

Pru'nus Vir-gĭn-ĭ-a'na.* The systematic name of the Choke Cherry, a small tree or shrub, a native of the Northern United States. Its fruit is astringent, austere, and scarcely edible. The name *Prunus Virginiana* is sometimes, but less correctly, applied to the *Prunus serotina*, or Wild Cherry.

Pru'nus Virginia'na.* Wild-cherry Bark. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the bark of *Pru'nus serot'ina*, or *Cer'asus serot'ina*, collected in autumn. This valuable remedy combines the virtues of a tonic with the property of allaying irritation and nervous excitability. It has been given with excellent effect in incipient phthisis and in scrofulous affections accompanied with hectic fever.

Pru'rĭ-ent. [Lat. **Pru'riens**, present participle of *pru'rio*, to "itch."] Itching. In Botany, stinging; causing an itching sensation.

Pru'ri-go, ġ'inis.* [From the Lat. *pru'rio*, to "itch."] A papular eruption affecting the whole surface of the skin, or confined to some particular part or organ, accompanied with a sense of constant itching:—also termed *Pruri'tus.*

Pru-ri'tus.* [From the same.] An intense degree of itching. Also the same as PRURIGO, which see.

Prus'sian Blue. A well-known pigment, of a rich blue color: so called because it was discovered by Diesbach, a Prussian chemist. It has generally been considered as a ferrocyanate of the peroxide of iron; but, according to Berzelius, it is a double cyanuret,—that is, a ferrocyanuret of the sesquicyanuret of iron.

Prussiate, prŭsh'e-āt. [Lat. **Prus'sias, a'tis.**] A combination of prussic acid with a base.

Prus'siate of Pot'ash. Another name for ferrocyanide or ferrocyanuret of potassium, a substance occurring in the form of yellow crystals. It is much used as a test for the presence of metals, and especially of iron, the peroxide of which it throws down from its solutions in the state of Prussian blue. See POTASSII FERROCYANIDUM.

Prus'sic Aç'id. [Lat. **Aç'idum Prus'sicum.**] A common name applied to hydrocyanic acid, because it was formerly supposed to be an ingredient in Prussian blue. This acid is a nervous sedative, and the most deadly poison known, a single drop being sufficient in some cases to destroy life; yet minute doses of the dilute acid are sometimes administered with advantage in pulmonary affections. See ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM.

Prus'sin. [Lat. **Prussi'na**; from *Prussian* blue.] Another name for CYANOGEN.

(☞ In all words beginning with *ps*, the *p* is silent.)

Psa'lis, i*dis.* [Gr. *ψαλίς*, an "arch" or "vault."] Also termed **Cor'pus Psa-lo-i'dēs*** ("arch-like body"), and **For'nix Cĕr'e-bri*** ("vault of the brain"). See FORNIX.

Psal-lo-i'dēs.* [From the Gr. *ψάλλω*, to "play on a stringed instrument," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a psalter, harp, or *cithara;* psalloid.

Psa-lo-i'dēs.* [From the Gr. *ψαλίς*, an "arch" or "vault," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling an arch; psaloid. See PSALIS.

Psalterium.* See LYRA.

Psam-mo'dēs.* [From the Gr. *ψάμμος*, "sand."] Sandy, or full of sand. See SABULOUS.

Psel-lis'mus.* [From the Gr. *ψελλίζω*, to "stammer."] Hesitation of speech; stammering; bad utterance. A genus of the order *Dyscinesiæ*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Pseū-dæs-the'sĭ-a,* or **Pseū-dæs-the'sis.*** [From the Gr. *ψευδής*, "false," and *αἰσθάνομαι*, to "feel."] (Fr. *Pseudesthésie*, psuh'dĕs'tă'zĕ'.) False or imaginary feeling or sensation; imaginary sense of touch in organs that have been long removed, as often experienced by those who have suffered the amputation of some limb.

Pseū-da-phe,* or **Pseū-da'phĭ-a.*** [From the Gr. *ψευδής*, "false," and *ἁφή*, the "sense of touch."] The same as PSEUDÆSTHESIA, which see.

Pseū-dar-thro'sis.* [From the Gr. *ψευδής*, "false," and the Lat. *arthro'sis*, "articulation."] The formation of a false joint.

Pseū-do-blep'sĭ-a,* or **Pseū-do-blep'sis.*** [From the Gr. *ψευδής*, "false," and *βλέψις*, a "beholding."] False vision; depraved sight, in which objects are imagined, or seen different from what they are. A genus of the order *Dysæsthesiæ*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Pseū'do-bulb. A stem having the appearance of a bulb, but not its structure. It occurs in many orchids.

Pseū-do-çy-e'sis.* [From the Gr. *ψευδής*, "false," and *κύησις*, "pregnancy."] A mole, or false conception.

Pseū-do-mem'brane. [Lat. **Pseudomembra'na**; from the Gr. *ψευδής*, "false," and the Lat. *membra'na*, a "membrane."] A false membrane; an organized layer of effused lymph, the effect of inflammation,—like the membrane which is formed in croup.

Pseŭ'do-Păr'a-sites. False parasites:—a term applied to plants which attack only dead tissues, as many *Fungi*.

Pseŭ-do-plas'ma-ta,* plural of **Pseŭ-do-plas'ma.** [From the Gr. *ψευδής*, "false," and *πλάσσω*, to "form."] A term applied to malignant heterologous tumors.

Pseu'do-scope. [From the Gr. *ψευδής*, "false," and *σκοπέω*, to "observe" or "see."] An instrument invented by Mr. Wheatstone for producing the conversion of the relief of any solid object to which it is directed, thus conveying to the mind a false perception of all external objects by transposition of the distances of the points which compose them. The inside of a teacup, for example, appears a solid convex body, and a small globe looks like a concave hemisphere.

Pseu'do-Vol-can'ic. Belonging to or produced by a pseudo-volcano.

Pseu'do-Vol-cā'no. A volcano which emits smoke or flame, but never lava:—applied also to a burning coal-mine.

Psid'ĭ-um.* A genus of the order *Myrtaceæ*, comprising many species of trees and shrubs, natives of tropical parts of America.

Psidium.* See GUAVA.

Psid'ium Cat-tley-a'num.* The systematic name of the Purple Guava, an edible fruit. It was originally brought to Europe from China, but is supposed to be a native of Brazil.

Pso-ad'ĭ-cus.* [From the Gr. *ψόα*, the "loin."] Belonging to the loins, or to the *psoæ* muscles; psoad'ic.

Pso-a-do-to'mĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *pso'as*, and the Gr. *τέμνω*, to "cut."] A cutting into the *psoas* muscles.

Pso'æ.* [Plural of the Lat. *pso'a* (Gr. *ψόα*).] The loins:—also applied to two pairs of muscles of the loins.

Pso'as, a'dos.* [From the Gr. *ψόα*, the "loin."] Of the loin or loins:—applied to two muscles of each loin, the *psoas magnus* and *psoas parvus*.

Pso'as Ab'scess. (That is, abscess of the loins.) See LUMBAR ABSCESS.

Pso'as Mag'nus.* "Great [Muscle] of the Loins." A muscle arising from the last dorsal and the four superior lumbar vertebræ and inserted into the lesser trochanter of the *os femoris*. It moves the thigh forward.

Pso'as Par'vus.* "Small [Muscle] of the Loins." A muscle arising from the last dorsal vertebra and inserted into the brim of the pelvis: it is very often wanting. It bends the spine upon the pelvis.

Pso-i'tis, i'dis.* [From the Lat. *pso'æ*.] Inflammation of the sheath of the *psoas* muscles.

Pso'ra.* [Gr. *ψώρα*; Fr. *Gale*, gâl, or *Rogne*, roñ.] The itch. A genus of the order *Dialyses*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology:—also termed *Scabies*.

Pso-ra'le-a.* [Gr. *ψωραλέος*, "scurfy."] An extensive genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ*, comprising nearly one hundred species, natives of South Africa, the United States, Chili, etc. They are mostly small shrubs or perennial herbs.

Psora'lea Cor-ў-lĭ-fo'lĭ-a.* An herbaceous plant, a native of India, bearing aromatic pods which are used medicinally by the Hindoos.

Psora'lea Es-cu-len'ta,* or **Prai'rie Ap'ple.** (Fr. *Pomme de Prairie*, pom deh prā'rē'.) A perennial herb, a native of Wisconsin, Dakota, etc. It has farinaceous roots, which are edible and nutritious.

Psora'lea Glan-du-lo'sa.* A small shrub, a native of Chili, a vermifuge and stomachic. Its leaves are used as a substitute for tea, and the infusion of its root is emetic and purgative.

Psora'lea Mel-ĭ-lo-to-i'dēs.* An herbaceous plant, a native of Ohio, Illinois, Virginia, etc. It is said to be a stimulant tonic.

Pso-rel-co'ma, a'tis.* [From the Gr. *ψώρα*, the "itch," and *ἕλκωμα*, an "ulcer."] A scabious ulcer.

Pso-rel-co'sis.* The progress of psorelcoma; scabious ulceration.

Pso-rĭ-a'sis.* [From the Gr. *ψώρα*, the "itch."] A cutaneous disease, characterized by a rough, scaly cuticle, continuous, or in separate, irregular patches,—generally with fissures of the skin:—often called *scaly tetter*. *Psoriasis* is used by English, French, and German writers as synonymous with the Lepra of the Greeks.

Psoria'sis Dif-fu'sa.* "Diffused Psoriasis." A variety of *psoriasis*, attacking persons pursuing different trades, and variously denominated baker's itch, bricklayer's itch, grocer's itch, etc.

Psoria'sis Gut-ta'ta.* "Spotted Psoriasis." Small, distinct, but irregular patches of laminated scales, with little or no inflammation round them, rarely exceeding half an inch in diameter, having neither the raised edges nor the oval or circular form of the other varieties of *lepra*.

Psoria'sis Gy-ra'ta.* A species of *psoriasis* distributed in narrow patches or stripes, variously figured or gyrated.

Psoria'sis In-fan'tĭ-lis.* "Infantile Psoriasis." The dry tetter affecting infants between two months and two years of age; irregular, scaly patches of various size, on the cheeks, breast, back, *nates*, and thighs.

Psoria'sis In-vet-e-ra'ta.* "Inveterate Psoriasis." A species of *psoriasis* characterized by an almost universal scaliness, with a harsh, dry, and thickened state of the skin.

Psor'ic. [Lat. **Pso'ricus**; Fr. *Galeux*, gâ'luh'.] Belonging to *psora*, or itch.

Pso-ro'dēs.* [From the Gr. *ψώρα*, the "itch."] Resembling *psora*; also having the itch; pso'rous.

Pso-ro-i'dēs.* [From the Gr. *ψώρα*, the "itch," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling *psora*; pso'roid.

Pso-roph-thăl'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ψώρα*, the "itch," and *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye."] Inflammation of the eye attended with itchy ulcerations.

Pso-roph-thăl'mic. [Lat. **Psorophthal'micus.**] Belonging to psorophthalmia.

Psy-chĭ-a-tri'a.* [From the Gr. *ψυχή*, the "soul," or "mind," and *ἰατρεία*, a "healing."] The medical treatment of disorders of the mind.

Psȳ'chĭ-cal. [Lat. **Psy'chicus**; from the Gr. *ψυχή*, the "soul," or "mind."] Belonging to the mind or intellect.

Psy'chical Rem'e-dies. These consist in the employment of the mental affections to promote the healthy functions of the body, or to modify the progress of disease.

Psychology, sī-kol'o-je. [Lat. **Psycholo'gia**; from the Gr. *ψυχή*, the "soul," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The doctrine of the soul or mind. In its larger acceptation, it is nearly synonymous with *mental philosophy*.

Psȳ-cho-no-sol'o-ğȳ. [Lat. **Psychonoso-lo'gia**; from the Gr. *ψυχή*, the "soul," or "mind," and the Lat. *nosolo'gia*, the "doctrine of diseases."] The doctrine or science of mental diseases.

Psȳ-cho-path'ic. [Lat. **Psychopath'icus.**] Belonging to psychopathy, or mental disease.

Psȳ-chop'a-thist. One versed in diseases of the mind.

Psȳ-chop'a-thy. [Lat. **Psychopathi'a**; from the Gr. *ψυχή*, the "soul," or "mind," and *πάθος*, an "affection," a "disease."] Mental affection or disease.

Psy-cho'sis.* [From the Gr. *ψυχή*, the "soul," or "mind."] Affection of the mind:—applied in the plural (*Psycho'ses*) to a class of mental affections.

Psy-cho'trĭ-a E-met'ĭ-ca.* A shrub of the order *Cinchonaceæ*, a native of Peru. Its root is emetic, and is the source of striated ipecacuanha.

Psȳ-chrom'e-ter. [Lat. **Psychrom'etrum**; from the Gr. *ψυχρός*, "cold," "chilly," or "damp," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for measuring the amount of the aqueous vapor contained in the atmosphere.

Psy-drā'cious. [Lat. **Psydra'cius**; from *psydra'cium.*] Having psydracia; of the nature of a psydracium.

Psydracium,* si-dra'se-um. [Diminutive of the Gr. *φύδραξ*, a "small blister."] A minute species of pustule, causing a slight elevation of the cuticle, and terminating in a laminated scab.

(☞ In all words beginning with *pt*, the *p* is silent.)

Ptar'mic. [Lat. **Ptar'micus**; from the Gr. *πταίρω*, to "sneeze."] Causing to sneeze; sternutatory.

Ptelea Trifoliata.* See HOP-TREE.

Pte-riğ'e-nus.* [From the Gr. *πτερίς*, the "fern," and *γένω*, to "be born," to "grow."] Growing upon ferns.

Pterigraphia,* tĕr-e-gra'fĭ-a, or **Pte-rig'ra-phy.** [From the Gr. *πτερίς*, a "fern, and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of ferns.

Ptĕr-o-car'pous. [Lat. **Pterocar'pus**; from the Gr. *πτερόν*, a "wing," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] Having winged fruit.

Pterocarpus,* tĕr-o-kar'pus. [From the same.] A Linnæan genus of the class *Diadelphia*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. It comprises many species of trees found in the tropical parts of Asia, Africa, and America.

Pterocar'pus Dra'co.* The systematic name of one of the trees which yields dragon's blood.

Pterocarpus Erinaceus.* See KINO.

Pterocar'pus San-ta-li'nus.* The systematic name of the tree the wood of which is called *red saunders*, *saunders*, or *santal-wood*:—termed also *Santalum rubrum*. It is a native of India.

Ptĕr-o-cau'lis.* [From the Gr. *πτερόν*, a "wing," and the Lat. *cau'lis*, a "stem."] Having a winged stem:—applied to certain plants.

Ptĕr-o-i'dēs.* [From the Gr. *πτερόν*, a "wing," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a wing; pte'roid. See PTERYGOID.

Pte-roph'o-rus.* [From the Gr. *πτερόν*, a "wing," and *φέρω*, to "bear."] Having wings; pteroph'orous:—applied to certain insects.

Pte-rop'o-da.* [From the Gr. *πτερόν*, a "wing," and *πούς*, *ποδός*, a "foot."] The fourth class of the *Cyclogangliata*, or Mollusks, consisting of small, soft, floating marine animals, which swim by the contractions of two lateral musculocutaneous fins.

Ptĕr-o-pod'ĭ-dæ.* [From *Ptero'pus*, the principal or typical genus.] A family of animals of the class *Mammalia*, order *Cheiroptera*, comprising the frugivorous bats, natives of the tropical regions of Asia and Africa.

Pteropods. See PTEROPODA.

Pte-rop'o-dus.* [See PTEROPODA.] Having winged feet or winged petioles:—applied to certain plants; also to an order of Mollusks. See PTEROPODA.

Ptĕr-o-sper'mus.* [From the Gr. *πτερόν*, a "wing," and *σπέρμα*, a "seed."] Having winged seed or fruit, as the *Sida pterosperma*.

Pte-ros'po-ra An-drom-e-de'a.* Pine Drops, a parasitic herb of the order *Ericaceæ*, a native of New York and Canada.

Ptĕr-o-sty'lus.* [From the Gr. *πτερόν*, a "wing," and *στῦλος*, a "pillar," a "style."] Having the style compressed and broad in the form of a wing; pterosty'lous.

Pte-rȳğ'ĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *πτέρυξ*, a "wing."] A membranous excrescence on the internal canthus of the eye, expanding on the albuginea and cornea towards the pupil. In Botany, a wing or membranous expansion of seeds.

Ptĕr-ȳ-go'dēs.* [From the Gr. *πτέρυξ*, a "wing."] Having wings.

Ptĕr'ȳ-goid. [Lat. **Pterygoi'des**; from the Gr. *πτέρυξ*, a "wing," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a wing:—applied to a process of the sphenoid bone.

Ptĕr-ȳ-go-i'de-us.* [From the same.] Connected with the pterygoid process.

Pterygoi'deus Ex-ter'nus.* A muscle arising from the outer plate of the pterygoid process and inserted into the condyle of the lower jaw.

Pterygoi'deus In-ter'nus.* A muscle arising from the inner plate of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone and inserted into the inside of the angle of the lower jaw. This and the

preceding muscle move the jaw from side to side, and perform the action of grinding with the teeth.

Ptĕr'ў-go-Phăr-ўn-ġe'us.* A synonyme of the *constrictor superior* muscle of the pharynx, because it arises from the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone.

Pter'ygo-Staph-ў-li'nus.* [From the Gr. σταφυλή, a "grape," also the "uvula."] The name of a muscle arising from the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone and inserted into the *velum palati.*

Ptisane, tĭ-zan' or tiz'ạn. [Lat. **Ptis'ana**; from the Gr. πτίσσω, to "bruise."] Barley pounded and made into balls; also a drink made of farinaceous substances boiled in water and sweetened.

Ptomaine, to'mān' or to'ma-in, plural **Ptomaines.** [From the Gr. πτῶμα, "that which has fallen" (from πίπτω, to "fall"); hence the "body of one who has fallen in battle," or "any dead body," a "carcase:" compare the Lat. *cada'ver*, from *ca'do*, to "fall."] A term applied to certain peculiar substances (resembling alkaloids) which are produced during the process of putrefaction. Some of these cadaveric products are narcotic, like morphine; others resemble strychnine or atropine in their physiological action. (See Allen's "Commercial Organic Analysis," vol. ii. p. 481.)

Pto'sis.* [From the Gr. πτόω, to "fall."] A falling, or prolapsus.

Pto'sis Ir'ĭ-dis.* A prolapsus of the iris through a lesion or a wound of the cornea.

Pto'sis Păl'pe-bræ.* "Falling of the Eyelid." Inability to raise the upper eyelid.

Ptyalagogue, tĭ-al'ạ-gog. [Lat. **Ptyalago'gus**; from the Gr. πτύαλον, "spittle," and ἀγω, to "carry away."] Promoting or increasing the flow of saliva:—termed also SIALAGOGUE.

Ptў'ạ-lin, or **Ptў'ạ-lĭne.** [Lat. **Ptyali'na**; from the Gr. πτύαλον, "saliva."] A constituent principle peculiar to saliva, and on which its faint, sickly, or salivary odor depends. It is also a natural ferment, having power to convert starch into sugar.

Ptў'ạ-lism. [Lat. **Ptyalis'mus**; from the Gr. πτυαλίζω, to "spit abundantly."] Increased and involuntary flow of saliva. A genus of the order *Apocenoses*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Pty-ạ-loph'thĭ-sis.* [From the Gr. πτύαλον, "spittle," and φθίσις, a "wasting."] *Tabes salivalis*, or wasting from excessive salivation.

Pty'ạ-lum.* [From the Gr. πτύαλον, "spittle."] The secretion called saliva; mucus from the *bronchia*; spittle.

Pu'ber-al. [From the Lat. *pu'ber* or *pu'bes*, gen. *pu'beris*, "of ripe age."] Relating to the age of puberty.

Pu'ber-tў. [Lat. **Puber'tas, a'tis**; from *pu'beo*, to "be in the bloom of youth," to "grow to maturity."] The earliest age at which young persons are marriageable or have the power of procreating offspring. See ÆTAS.

Pu-ber'u-lent. [From the same.] In Botany, covered with fine, soft, almost imperceptible down.

Pu'bēs,* gen. **Pu'bis.** [From the same.] The external part of the generative region, which is more or less covered with hair after puberty; also the down on the leaves, stems, seeds, etc., of certain plants; pubescence.

Pu-bĕs'çence. [Lat. **Pubescen'tia**; from *pubes'co*, to "bud," or "bloom," to "have down, or incipient beard."] Fine hair, or down, covering the surface of leaves, stems, etc.

Pu-bĕs'çent. [Lat. **Pubes'cens**; from the same.] Covered with downy hair, especially fine soft hair:—applied to certain plants.

Pu'bic. [Lat. **Pu'bicus.**] Belonging to the pubes.

Pu-bĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *pu'bes*, "down," and *flos*, a "flower."] Pubiflo'rous:—applied to plants having the calyx or the corolla covered with light down.

Pu-big'er-ous. [Lat. **Pubig'erus**; from *pu'bes*, "down," or "soft hair," and *ge'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing, or having, down:—applied to certain plants.

Pu-bĭ-ot'o-mў. [From the Lat. *pu'bes*, and the Gr. τέμνω, to "cut."] An operation for separating the symphysis pubis by means of a chain saw.

Pu'bis, Os.* "Bone of the Pubes." A bone constituting the anterior portion of the *os innominatum*, but forming a separate bone in the fœtal pelvis.

Puc-coon', or **Hoar'ў Puc-coon'.** A popular name of *Lithospermum canescens.*

Puc-coon', Yel'low. A popular name of *Hydrastis Canadensis.*

Pu-den'dạ,* gen. **Pu-den-do'rum,** the plural of PUDENDUM, which see.

Puden'da Vĭ-ro'rum.* [From the Lat. *vir*, a "man."] The male organs of generation.

Pu-den'dạ-grạ.* [From the Lat. *puden'da*, the "private parts," and the Gr. ἄγρα, a "seizure."] Severe pain in the pudenda.

Pu-den'dum,* gen. **Pu-den'di.** [From the Lat. *pu'deo*, to "have shame, or modesty."] The genital organs, or parts of generation, of either sex, taken as a whole:—also used, perhaps more correctly, in the plural (*puden'da*).

Puden'dum Mu-lĭ-e'bre.* [From the Lat. *mu'lier*, a "woman."] The female parts of generation, collectively.

Pu'dic, or **Pu'dĭ-cạl.** [Lat. **Pudi'cus**; from *pu'deo*, to "have shame, or modesty."] Belonging to the pudenda, or genital organs.

Pu'er-ĭ-cul-ture. [From the Lat. *pu'er*, a "child," and *cultu'ra*, "cultivation."] The art of raising or educating children. It embraces the study of all questions of physics, chemistry, and physiology which can by their methodical application contribute to the development of their organisms.

Pu'er-ĭle. [Lat. **Pueri'lis**; from *pu'er*, a "child," a "boy."] Pertaining to childhood. In Medicine this term is applied to the respiratory murmur when it is exaggerated, having the characters heard from the lungs of a healthy child.

Pu-er'pe-ra,* gen. plural **Pu-er-pe-ra'rum.** [From the Lat. *pu'er*, a "child," and *pa'rio*, to "bring forth."] A woman in childbed, or one who has been lately delivered. See PUERPERAL FEVER.

Pu-er'pe-ral. [Lat. **Puerpera'lis**; from *puer'pera.*] Belonging to, or consequent on, childbearing.

Puer'peral Fe'ver. [Lat. **Fe'bris Puerpera'rum.**] A severe febrile disease which sometimes occurs in the puerperal state, usually about the third day after childbirth, originating in an inflamed condition of the peritoneum :—termed also *Me'tria* [from the Gr. *μήτρα*, the "womb"].

Puer'peral Ma'nĭ-a. The delirious excitement occurring in puerperal fever.

Pu-er-pe'rĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *puer'pera.*] The state or period of a woman in confinement.

Pu-er-pe-rop'y-ra.* [From the Lat. *puerpe'rium*, "confinement in childbed," and the Gr. *πῦρ*, a "fever."] A term for puerperal fever.

Puff'-Ball. A popular name of several species of *Lycoperdon* and other parasitic fungi.

Pug. = *Pugil'lus.** A "pugil," or pinch between the finger and thumb.

Pu-gil'lus.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *pug'nus*, the "fist."] A little handful :—held to be about the eighth part of an ordinary handful. See preceding article.

Pu-gĭ-on'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Pugionifor'mis**; from *pu'gio*, a "poniard," and *for'ma*, "form."] Dagger-shaped; having the shape of a poniard: —applied to leaves.

Pul'cher,* superlative **Pulcher'rimus.** Beautiful; fair :—applied as the specific name of certain plants, as *Poinciana pulcherrima*, and *Qualea pulcherrima.*

Pu-le'gĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *pu'lex*, a "flea."] A Pharmacopœial name for the dried herb of MENTHA PULEGIUM, which see.

Pu'lex.* [Said to be derived from the Lat. *pul'vis*, "dust," because fleas were supposed to be produced from it.] A flea; a species of insect in which a single impregnation suffices for at least six or seven generations.—(HOBLYN.) It is a curious fact that in the warmer summer months the young of this insect are produced viviparously, and in the cooler autumnal months oviparously.

Pul'ley-Shaped. In Botany, circular, with a groove or furrow around the circumference.

Pul'lus.* In Botany, black, with a strong lustre.

Pul'mo,* gen. **Pul-mo'nis** (plural **Pul-mo'nēs**, gen. **Pul-mo'num**). (Fr. *Poumon*, poo'-mŏN'.) A Latin word signifying a "lung," or the "lungs." See LUNGS.

Pul'mo-grades, or **Pul-mog'ra-da.*** [From the Lat. *pul'mo*, a "lung," and *gra'dior*, to "go," to "advance."] The name of a tribe of Acalephans, including those gelatinous species which swim by the contraction of the vascular margin of a disk-shaped body, supposed to be their lungs.

Pul-mom'e-ter. [Lat. **Pulmom'etrum**; from *pul'mo*, the "lungs," and the Gr. *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs.

Pul-mom'e-trў. [Lat. **Pulmome'tria**; from *pul'mo*, the "lungs," and the Gr. *μετρέω*, to "measure."] The measuring of the size or capacity of the lungs in reference to the quantity of air employed in respiration. See SPIROMETRY.

Pul-mo-na'rĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *pul'mo*, a "lung."] Lungwort. A genus of herbs of the order *Boraginaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of Europe and North America. *Pulmona'ria officina'lis*, a native of Europe, is mucilaginous and demulcent.

Pulmona'ria Vir-gin'ĭ-ca.* Lungwort. Another name for *Mertensia Virginica*, a native of the United States. It bears handsome purple-blue flowers.

Pul'mo-na-rў. [Lat. **Pulmona'ris**, or **Pulmona'lis**; from *pul'mo*, *pulmo'nis*, the "lungs."] (Fr. *Pulmonaire*, pül'mo'nĕR'.) Of the lungs, or belonging to the lungs; pulmonic.

Pul'monary Con-sump'tion. [Lat. **Phthi'sis Pulmona'lis.**] A disease which in most northern temperate climates causes more deaths than any other. Its usual symptoms are cough, emaciation, debility, and hectic fever, generally accompanied with purulent expectoration. In the later stages of this formidable malady there is little hope of successful treatment. The aim of the physician should, therefore, be to prevent the development of its worst symptoms, by timely precautions, namely, by a careful attention to proper clothing, by a judicious employment of external irritation, by the use of a mild but nutritious and strengthening diet, and, above all, by maintaining the tone of the system by means of suitable exercise in the fresh and open air. When the strength of the patient is such as to admit of it, gentle exercise on horseback is especially to be recommended. Although a mild, dry atmosphere is always desirable, extensive observation has proved that the patient loses more by confinement to the house than by a *regular* exposure (with proper precautions as to clothing, etc.) to all kinds of weather, except the most inclement.

There is perhaps no climate on the globe combining so many and so great advantages for a consumptive patient as that of Saltillo, in Northern Mexico. See SALTILLO, CLIMATE OF.

Pul'monary Plex'us. The bronchial plexus of nerves, or that formed at the back of the bronchia by the *par vagum* and great sympathetic nerves.

Pul-mo'nēs,* gen. **Pul-mo'num**, the plural of PULMO, which see.

Pul-mo'ne-us.* [From the Lat. *pul'mo*, a "lung."] A term applied in the plural feminine (*Pulmo'neæ*) to an order of the *Gasteropoda* which respire air through an opening in the margin of the mantle.

Pul-mon'ic. [Lat. **Pulmon'icus**; from *pul'mo*, a "lung."] Synonymous with PULMONARY : —also applied to a person affected with phthisis, and to a medicine for the lungs.

Pulmon'ic Cir-cu-lā'tion. The passage of the blood from the right side of the heart through

the pulmonary arteries to the lungs, and back to the left side of the heart through the pulmonary veins. This is also called the *lesser circulation*, in order to distinguish it from the *greater circulation*, or the passage of the blood from the left side of the heart through the aorta and its ramifications, and back again through the veins to the right side of the heart.

Pul-mo-nif'er-ous. [Lat. **Pulmonif'erus**; from *pul'mo*, a "lung," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or having lungs or *branchia*.

Pul-mo-ni'tis, *i'dis.** [From the Lat. *pul'mo*, a "lung."] Inflammation of the lungs. See PNEUMONIA.

Pulp. [Lat. **Pul'pa.**] Originally, the fleshy part of meat; also the pith of wood:—usually applied to the soft part of fruit, as distinguished from the seeds, skin, etc. Also the soft part of a vegetable reduced to a paste by pulpation.

Pulp of the Teeth, or **Den'tal Pulp.** [Lat. **Pul'pa Den'tis.**] An extremely sensitive pulpy substance, of a reddish or reddish-gray color, which fills the central cavity of the teeth.

Pul-pā'tion, or **Pulp'ing.** An operation by which certain vegetable substances are reduced to a pulp. They are bruised in a mortar, and then passed through a hair sieve by the aid of a wooden spatula called a *pulper*.

Pul'pous. [Lat. **Pulpo'sus**; from *pul'pa*, "pulp."] Having or resembling pulp.

Pulque, pool'kā. The Mexican name of a beverage prepared from the fermented juice of the Maguey (mā-gā'), the common name of the *Aga've America'na*, otherwise called the American Aloe. This plant is very extensively cultivated in the high table-lands of Mexico. The beverage, which contains a scarcely appreciable quantity of alcoholic stimulus, appears to owe its tonic qualities to the peculiar virtues of the plant itself. Pulque is believed by many to be an efficacious remedy against the thinness of blood caused by the rarefied air on the elevated table-lands of Mexico.

Pul'sa-tīle. [Lat. **Pulsat'ilis**; from *pul'so, pulsa'tum*, to "beat frequently," to "throb."] Beating; pulsating.

Pul-sa-til'la.* A common name for the *Anemo'ne Pulsatil'la*, a plant which is sometimes employed as a remedy in amaurosis and in certain cutaneous affections. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the herb of *Anemone Pulsatilla*, *Anemone pratensis*, and *Anemone patens* variety *Nuttalliana*, collected soon after flowering.

Pul-sā'tion. [Lat. **Pulsa'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] Any throbbing sensation, resembling the beating of the pulse; the heart's action extending to the arteries, felt in any part of the body. "It is a sensation of beating or throbbing, either objectively appreciated by inspection or palpation, or subjectively felt. It originates in the presence of a pulse or rhythmical rise and fall of blood-pressure, whether normal or abnormal, in connection with the part where it is situated."—(J. M. BRUCE.)

Pulse. [Lat. **Puls,** gen. **Pul'tis.**] Originally, "gruel," or "pottage:"—applied to leguminous plants or seeds, as peas, beans, etc.

Pulse. [Lat. **Pul'sus**; from *pel'lo, pul'sum*, to "drive," to "beat," or "strike."] (Fr. *Pouls*, poo.) The beating of the arteries following the contractile action of the heart. The radial artery at the wrist is commonly made use of in order to ascertain the force, frequency, etc., of the general circulation. An examination of the pulse, taken in connection with other symptoms, is often of the greatest utility to the physician, in enabling him to determine the peculiar character of different diseases.

Not merely the *frequency* and *force*, but the *fulness*, *hardness*, etc., as well as the opposite characteristics, are to be carefully noted. It is, however, of the utmost importance that the practitioner should take into consideration those variations, temporary or otherwise, which are not necessarily dependent on a state of disease.

Not only may the force and frequency of the pulse be greatly increased by a mere temporary cause (such, for example, as extraordinary exertion, sudden alarm, etc.), but, owing to certain constitutional peculiarities, the pulse of some persons in a state of perfect health is uniformly much more frequent than the general average. As a general rule, the pulse in persons of an excitable temperament is considerably more frequent than in those of an opposite character: it is usually more frequent in women than in men. It is estimated that the pulse of an adult male at rest, in a state of perfect health, has from sixty-five to seventy-five beats per minute. An infant at birth has from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty pulsations per minute; a child a year old, from one hundred and ten to one hundred and twenty; at three years, from ninety to one hundred; at ten, from eighty or eighty-five to ninety; at puberty the pulsations number about eighty. As life advances, the pulse usually becomes slower, until the infirmities of age begin, when, as a result of debility, it often increases in frequency. Of the different kinds or characters of the pulse the following are perhaps the most deserving of notice:

1. DICROTIC PULSE. [See DICROTIC.] That in which the finger is struck twice (first forcibly, then lightly) at every pulsation.

2. FILIFORM (or thread-like) PULSE. That in which the pulsating artery seems so narrow as to resemble a thread.

3. GASEOUS PULSE. One in which the artery seems full and very soft, as if it were filled with air.

4. HARD PULSE. One which does not yield under the firm pressure of the finger.

5. INTERMITTENT PULSE. One in which the pulsation every now and then fails, or seems altogether wanting,—a common symptom in diseases of the heart, though not unfrequently resulting from the derangement of the nervous system caused by dyspepsia.

6. JERKING PULSE. One in which the artery seems to strike the finger with a sudden start, or jerk.

7. QUICK PULSE. One which has a quick or sudden beat, though the interval between the beats may be of usual length.

8. SMALL PULSE. One in which the pulsations are both slender and weak.

9. TENSE PULSE. [From the Lat. *ten'sus*,

"stretched."] One in which the artery seems stretched or filled to its utmost capacity. It resembles a *hard* pulse, but is more elastic.

10. WIRY PULSE. One resembling the *filiform* pulse, with this difference, that it is very *hard*, as well as *narrow*.

THREADY, or THREAD-LIKE, PULSE. See FILIFORM PULSE.

The significations of most of the other terms applied to the pulse (such as *bounding*, *feeble*, *frequent*, *full*, *jarring* or *vibrating*, *languid*, *soft*, *tremulous*, etc.) seem so obvious as to require no particular explanation.

Pul-sĭ-le'ğĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *pul'sus*, the "pulse," and *le'go*, to "read," to "gather the sense of," hence to "estimate."] The same as PULSIMETER, which see.

Pul-sim'e-ter. [Lat. **Pulsim'etrum**; from *pul'sus*, the "pulse," and the Gr. *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for measuring the force or frequency of the heart or pulse.

Pul'sus Cor'dis.* "Pulse of the Heart." The impulse of the heart, or the shock communicated by the apex of the heart to the walls of the thorax in the neighborhood of the fifth and sixth ribs. This must not be confounded with the arterial pulse.

Pul-tā'ceous. [Lat. **Pulta'ceus**; from *puls*, gen. *pul'tis*, "pulse," or "pap."] Of the nature of pulse or pap. Having the consistence of pap, pulp, or mush.

Pulv. = *Pul'vis*,* a "powder," or *Pul'veres*,* "powders."

Pul-ver-ā'ceous. [Lat. **Pulvera'ceus**; from *pul'vis*, a "powder," or "dust."] Covered with powder; dusty.

Pul'ver-ēs,* gen **Pul'ver-um**, the plural of PULVIS, which see.

Pul'veres Ef-fer-vĕs-çen'tēs.* "Effervescing Powders." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for Soda Powders. Take of bicarbonate of sodium, in fine powder, three hundred and sixty grains; tartaric acid, in fine powder, three hundred grains. Divide each of the powders into twelve equal parts, and keep the parts severally of the bicarbonate and of the acid in separate papers of different colors.

Pul'veres Effervescen'tes A-pe-rĭ-en'tēs.* "Aperient Effervescing Powders." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for Seidlitz Powders. Take of bicarbonate of sodium, in fine powder, a troyounce; tartrate of potassium and sodium, in fine powder, three troyounces; tartaric acid, in fine powder, four hundred and twenty grains. Mix the bicarbonate of sodium intimately with the tartrate of potassium and sodium, and divide the mixture into twelve equal parts. Then divide the tartaric acid into the same number of equal parts. Lastly, keep the parts severally of the mixture and of the acid in separate papers of different colors.

Pul-ver-ĭ-zā'tion. [From the Lat. *pul'vis*, "powder."] The act of reducing a substance to powder. In the shop of an apothecary, drugs are pulverized by a pestle and mortar and a sieve. In the case of many drugs, the operation is performed on a large scale in *drug-mills*. The terms *Pulverization*, *Atomization*, and *Nebulization* are applied to the dispersion of liquids into fine spray, to be diffused on wounds or morbid surfaces.

Pul'ver-ous. Powdery; consisting of powder.

Pul-vĕr'u-lent. [Lat. **Pulverulen'tus**; from *pul'vis*, "powder," or "dust."] Covered with dust; dusty; powdery; reduced to powder:—applied to certain plants and to salts or minerals; also applied to the eyes when they appear as if sprinkled with dust in consequence of granulations or grayish striæ.

Pul-vi'nar.* A pillow or cushion: hence *pulvi'nar* (or *cervica'le*) *lu'puli*, a pillow of hops, employed for its soothing effects in mania and other diseases.

Pul'vĭ-nāt-ed, or **Pul'vĭ-nāte.** [Lat. **Pulvina'tus**; from *pulvi'nus*, a "cushion," or "pillow."] Having or resembling a cushion or pillow; cushioned:—applied to parts of plants.

Pul-vin'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Pulvinifor'mis**; from the same.] Having the form of a cushion,—*i.e.*, more or less hemispherical, and somewhat stuffed out.

Pul-vi'nus.* A cushion-like enlargement at the base of some leaves or at the apex of some petioles.

Pul'vis,* gen. **Pul'ver-is.** (Fr. *Poudre*, poodr.) A powder formed of any medicinal substance or substances.

Pul'vis Al'o-ēs et Ca-nel'læ.* "Powder of Aloes and Canella." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a powder made as follows: Take of Socotrine aloes, in fine powder, twelve troyounces; canella, in fine powder, three troyounces. Rub them together until they are thoroughly mixed.

Pul'vis An-tĭ-mo-nĭ-a'lis.* "Antimonial Powder," or James's Powder. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a powder prepared from thirty-three parts of oxide of antimony and sixty-seven parts of precipitated phosphate of calcium. Mix them intimately. It is said to be alterative, diaphoretic, purgative, or emetic, according to the dose in which it is given.

Pul'vis Ar-o-mat'ĭ-cus.* "Aromatic Powder." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a powder prepared from thirty-five parts of cinnamon in No. 60 powder, thirty-five parts of ginger, in No. 60 powder, fifteen parts of cardamom, deprived of the capsules and crushed, and fifteen parts of nutmeg, in No. 20 powder. Rub the cardamom and nutmeg with a portion of the cinnamon until reduced to a fine powder; then add the remainder of the cinnamon and the ginger, and rub them together until they are thoroughly mixed. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of cinnamon, in fine powder, ginger, in fine powder, each, two troyounces; cardamom, deprived of the capsules and in fine powder, nutmeg, in fine powder, each, a troyounce. Rub them together until they are thoroughly mixed. It is stimulant and carminative.

Pul'vis Cre'tæ Com-pos'ĭ-tus.* "Compound Chalk Powder." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a powder made from thirty parts of prepared chalk, twenty parts of acacia,

in fine powder, and fifty parts of sugar, in fine powder. Mix them intimately. It is used in the preparation of the *Mistura Cretæ*.

Pul'vis Ef-fer-vĕs'çens Compos'itus.* "Compound Effervescing Powder." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for Seidlitz Powder. It is refrigerant and aperient.

Pul'vis Glўç-ўr-rhi'zæ Compos'itus.* "Compound Powder of Glycyrrhiza." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a powder made from eighteen parts of senna, in No. 60 powder, sixteen parts of glycyrrhiza, in No. 60 powder, eight parts of fennel, in No. 60 powder, eight parts of washed sulphur, and fifty parts of sugar, in fine powder. Rub them together until they are thoroughly mixed. It is used as an agreeable laxative.

Pul'vis Ip-e-cac-u-an'hæ Compos'itus.* "Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha:" commonly known as Dover's Powder. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a powder made as follows: Take of ipecacuanha, in fine powder, opium, dried and in fine powder, each, sixty grains; sulphate of potassium, a troyounce. Rub them together into a very fine powder.

Pul'vis Ipecacuan'hæ et O'pĭ-i.* "Powder of Ipecac and Opium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for Dover's Powder. Take of ipecac, in No. 60 powder, ten parts; powdered opium, ten parts; sugar of milk, in No. 30 powder, eighty parts. Rub them together into a very fine powder. It is an admirable anodyne diaphoretic, well adapted to rheumatism, pneumonia, dysentery, diarrhœa, etc.

Pul'vis Ja-la'pæ Compos'itus.* "Compound Powder of Jalap." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a powder made from thirty-five parts of jalap, in No. 60 powder, and sixty-five parts of bitartrate of potassium, in fine powder, rubbed together until they are thoroughly mixed. It is a good cathartic in dropsy and in scrofulous diseases of the glands and joints. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of jalap, in very fine powder, a troyounce; bitartrate of potassium, in very fine powder, two troyounces. Rub them together until they are thoroughly mixed.

Pul'vis Mor-phi'næ Compos'itus.* "Compound Powder of Morphine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for Tully's Powder, containing one part of sulphate of morphine, twenty parts of camphor, twenty parts of glycyrrhiza, in No. 60 powder, twenty parts of precipitated carbonate of calcium, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol. Rub the camphor with a little alcohol, and afterwards with the glycyrrhiza and precipitated carbonate of calcium, until a uniform powder is produced. Then rub the sulphate of morphine with this powder, gradually added, until the whole is thoroughly mixed. It is used as a substitute for Dover's Powder, and is diaphoretic.

Pul'vis Rhe'i Compos'itus.* "Compound Powder of Rhubarb." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a powder made from twenty-five parts of rhubarb, in No. 60 powder, sixty-five parts of magnesia, and ten parts of ginger, in No. 60 powder. Rub them together until they are thoroughly mixed. This is a good laxative antacid, well adapted to bowel complaints, especially in children. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of rhubarb, in very fine powder, four troyounces; magnesia, twelve troyounces; ginger, in very fine powder, two troyounces. Rub them together until they are thoroughly mixed.

Pŭm'ĭce, or **pū'miss.** [From the Lat. *pu'mex, pu'micis*, a "pumice-stone."] A porous volcanic product, consisting chiefly of silica and alumina.

Pu'mĭ-cĭ-form. [Lat. **Pumicifor'mis**; from the same.] Resembling pumice-stone.

Pu-mĭ-co'sus.* [From the same.] Having or resembling pumice-stone; pu'micose.

Pu'mĭ-lus.* Short; close-growing as compared with other species of the same genus:—applied to certain plants, as *Castanea pumila* (Chinquapin).

Punc'ta,* the plural of PUNCTUM, which see.

Punc'ta Lach-rў-ma'lĭ-a.* "Lachrymal Points." Two small orifices at the edges of the eyelids near the inner angle of the eye.

Punc'ta Do-lo-ro'sa.* "Painful Points." (Fr. *Points douleureux*, pwĂN doo'lUh'RUh'.) Particular points in neuralgia and other painful affections corresponding to the centres of severest pain.

Punc'ta Vas-cu-lo'sa.* A term applied to red spots occurring on the surface of the *centrum ovale majus*, produced by the escape of blood from blood-vessels.

Punc'tate. [Lat. **Puncta'tus**; from *punc'to, puncta'tum*, to "point" or "prick."] Dotted as if with punctures; punctured. In Botany, marked with some color disposed in small round spots; covered with indented points, or dotted with minute holes or what look like such, as the leaf of the Orange and *Monarda punctata*.

Punc-tic'u-late. [From the same.] Having very minute punctures or indented points:—applied to parts of plants.

Punc'tum,* plural **Punc'ta.** [From the Lat. *pun'go, punc'tum*, to "prick."] A point. In Geometry, that which has position but not magnitude. See STITCH.

Punc'tum Au're-um.* "Golden Point." Called also **Mac'u-la Lu'te-a.*** "Yellow Spot." A small, orange-colored spot on the internal surface of the retina and in the direction of the axis of the eye:—termed also the *Spot of Soemmering*.

Punc'tum Çæ'cum.* "Blind Point or Spot." Also termed **Po'rus Op'tĭ-cus.** A spot in the centre of the retina where the central artery enters the eye. A ray of light falling on this point is not perceived.

Punc'tum Sa'lĭ-ens.* "Starting or Springing Point." A name given by some writers to the first pulsations of the heart in the embryo; but, according to others, the first moving point that appears after the fecundation of the germ.

Punc'ture. [Lat. **Punctu'ra**; from *pun'go, punc'tum*, to "prick."] A perforation; a wound made by a pointed instrument, as a needle, a thorn, or a bayonet.

Pun'gent. [From the Lat. *pun'go, punc'tum*, to "prick."] Acute; sharp; penetrating;

piquant; caustic. In Botany, very hard and sharp-pointed; prickly at the apex; terminating in a hard, sharp point, as the lobes of a holly leaf.

Pu'nĭ-cạ.* [From the Lat. *Pu'nicus*, "belonging to Carthage, or Northern Africa."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Icosandria*, natural order *Myrtaceæ*. It comprises only one species, the *Punica granatum*, a native of Algeria, etc.

Pu'nica Grạ-na'tum.* The pomegranate-tree, the flowers of which, termed *balaustine flowers*, are used medicinally as astringents. See POMEGRANATE, and GRANATUM.

Pu'pạ.* [From the Lat. *pu'pus*, a "puppet."] The second condition of the metamorphosis of insects; the chrysalis.

Pu'pil. [Lat. **Pupil'la**; from *pu'pa*, a "girl," "baby," or "doll," because the reflection of the beholder is seen greatly diminished, so as to resemble a little child.] (Fr. *Pupille*, pü'pēl'.) The round black opening in the centre of the iris. It serves for the passage of the luminous rays to the crystalline lens.

Pu'pil, Pin'hole. A state of the pupil in typhus, in which it is so contracted as to resemble a pin-hole.

Pu'pil-lạ-rў Mem'brane. [Lat. **Membra'na Pupilla'ris.**] See VELUM PUPILLÆ.

Pu-pip'ạ-rus.* [From the Lat. *pu'pa*, a "chrysalis," and *pa'rio*, to "bring forth."] Pupip'arous; bringing forth offspring in the *pupa* state:—applied in the plural feminine (*Pupip'aræ*) to a family of dipterous insects.

Pupivorous. See PUPIVORUS.

Pu-piv'o-rus.* [From the Lat. *pu'pa*, a "chrysalis," and *vo'ro*, to "devour."] Pupiv'orous; *pupa*-devouring:—applied in the neuter plural (*Pupiv'ora*) to a family of hymenopterous insects.

Pu-poph'ạ-gus.* [From the Lat. *pu'pa*, a "chrysalis," and the Gr. *φάγω*, to "eat."] The same as PUPIVORUS.

Purgatif. See PURGATIVE.

Pur-gā'tion. [Lat. **Purga'tio, o'nis;** from *pur'go, purga'tum*, to "cleanse," to "purge."] A purging, or evacuating, of the bowels. Irritation of the digestive organs, with increased exudation of intestinal mucus, and greater activity of the biliary and pancreatic secretions, followed by an evacuation of the common product of all these secretions, mingled with matters which existed in the intestines before the administration of the medicine.

Pur'gạ-tĭve. [Lat. **Purgati'vus**; from the same.] (Fr. *Purgatif*, pür'gȧ'tēf'.) Causing purgation; increasing the alvine excretions. Purgatives are divided into several classes,—namely, *drastic*, *simple*, *saline*, *hydragogue*, *cholagogue*, and *laxative*. Among the *drastic* purgatives are colocynth, croton oil, jalap, scammony, and gamboge. The *simple* purgatives are aloes, castor oil, rhubarb, senna, etc. Under the head *saline* are the sulphates of magnesia and soda, citrate and tartrate of potash, and phosphate of soda. *Hydragogues* include bitartrate of potash, elaterium, and gamboge. *Cholagogues* comprise calomel, blue pill, iridin, podophyllin, etc. See LAXATIVE.

Purġ'ing. [Lat. **Pur'gans**; from the same.] Having the power of evacuating the bowels, etc.

Purġ'ing Flax. The common name for the *Linum catharticum*.

Pu'rĭ-form. [Lat. **Purifor'mis**; from *pus, pu'ris*, "matter issuing from a sore," and *for'ma*, a "form."] Resembling pus:—applied to mucus.

Pur'ple. [Lat. **Pur'pura**; Fr. *Pourpre*, pooRpr.] A secondary color composed of blue and red. Purple was the favorite color or badge of the Roman emperors, and is a synonyme of imperial sovereignty.

Purple of Cassius. See CASSIUS.

Pur'pu-rạ.* [From the Gr. *πορφύρα*, "purple."] (Fr. *Pourpre*, pooRpr.) A purple color. Also a genus of univalve shellfish which secretes a purple dye. In Pathology, a disease in which there are small distinct purple specks and patches, with general debility, but not always with fever.

Pur'pura Hæm-or-rhaġ'ĭ-cạ.* Malignant petechial fever.

Pur'pura Nau'tĭ-cạ.* A synonyme of SCORBUTUS, which see.

Pur-pu-ras'cens.* Having a purplish color.

Pur'pu-rāte. [Lat. **Pur'puras, a'tis.**] A combination of purpuric acid with a salifiable base.

Pur-pu'ric. [Lat. **Purpu'ricus**; from *pur'pura*, "purple."] Belonging to purple:—applied to an acid of a purple color obtained from calculi and other animal excretions.

Pur-pu'rĭ-fers. [Lat. **Purprif'era**; from *pur'pura*, "purple," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] The name of a family of Gasteropodous Mollusks including those species belonging to the genus *Murex*, which secrete the purple substance forming the celebrated Tyrian dye of the ancients.

Pur'pu-rin, or Pur'pu-rĭne. [Lat. **Purpuri'na**; from *pur'pura*, "purple."] A substance prepared by boiling madder-root acted on by sulphuric acid with water and alum, and collecting the precipitate; also found in urine. It is employed to impart a red or violet color to cotton fabrics. It is soluble in alcohol, benzine, and ether.

Pur'ree. [From the Gr. *πυῤῥός*, "yellowish red"?] A beautiful yellow pigment, brought from India. It is adapted for oil or water-color painting, and is known by the name of Indian yellow (Fr. *Jaune Indien*, zhōn ȧN'de-ȧN'.)

Pur'sĭ-ness. Dyspnœa combined with oppressive fatness. The term *pursy* is applied to any one who is short-winded.

Purslane. See PORTULACA OLERACEA.

Pu'ru-lent. [Lat. **Purulen'tus.**] Consisting of pus; of the nature of pus.

Purulent Infection. See PYÆMIA.

Pus,* gen. **Pu'ris.** [Gr. *πῦον.*] A bland, cream-like fluid found in abscesses, or on the surface of sores; matter.

Push. [From the Lat. *pus'tula*, a "pustule."] A pustule; an inflammatory swelling which differs from a boil in containing uniform and mature pus.

Pus'tu-late. [Lat. **Pustula'tus**; from *pus'tula*, a "pustule."] Having pustules; blistered.

Pus-tu-lā'tion. [From the same.] The formation of pustules.

Pus'tule. [Lat. **Pus'tula**; diminutive of *pus.*] A small globate or conoidal elevation of the cuticle, containing pus, or lymph. A vesicle of the skin containing pus.

Pu-ta'men,* gen. **Pu-tam'ĭ-nis.** Originally, the "shell of a nut." In Botany, the stone of a drupe,—*e.g.*, a peach-stone, a plum-stone, etc.: —synonymous with ENDOCARP.

Pu-tą-min'e-us.* [From the Lat. *puta'men.*] Belonging to a shell, or putamen.

Pu-tre-fac'tion. [Lat. **Putrefac'tio, o'nis**; from *pu'tris*, "rotten," and *fi'o, fac'tus*, to "become."] The spontaneous decomposition of animal or vegetable matters; the process of putrefying; rottenness; putridity.

Putrefactive Fermentation. See FERMENTATION.

Pu-trĕs'çence. [Lat. **Putrescen'tia**; from *putres'co*, to "rot."] A state of rottenness or putridity.

Pu'trid. [Lat. **Pu'tridus**; from *pu'treo*, to "rot."] Rotten; corrupt:—applied to certain diseases in which putrid matter is excreted.

Putrid Fever. See TYPHUS.

Pu-trid'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Putrid'itas**; from *pu'tridus*, "rotten."] The state of matter in progress of putrefaction. The first stage of the cadaveric state often renders the tissues and humors poisonous. The supervening putridity causes this virulence to disappear.

Py-æ'mĭ-ą,* or **Py-o-hæ'mĭ-ą.*** [From the Gr. *πῦον*, "pus," and *αἷμα*, the "blood."] Purulent blood, or a state of the blood in which pus globules are found floating among the proper blood disks. Purulent infection. A condition of blood-poisoning which induces fever, accompanied either by severe gastro-enteritis and visceral congestions or by certain local lesions, which are chiefly venous thrombosis, embolic abscesses in the viscera, acute suppurations of the serous membranes and joints, multiple abscesses in the connective tissue, and eruptions upon the skin.

Pў-æm'ic, or **Pў-em'ic.** [Lat. **Pyæm'icus.**] Relating to pyæmia.

Py-ar-thro'sis.* [From the Gr. *πῦον*, "pus," and *ἄρθρον*, a "joint."] Suppuration of a joint.

Py-au-lą-co-me'le.* [From the Gr. *πῦον*, "pus," and the Lat. *aulacome'le*, a "grooved probe."] A grooved probe for searching for matter or pus.

Pyc-nan'the-mum.* [From the Gr. *πυκνός*, "dense," and *ἄνθεμον*, a "flower."] A genus of aromatic herbs of the order *Labiatæ*, comprising many species, natives of the United States. Their flowers grow in dense clusters.

Pycnan'themum In-ca'num.* Mountain Mint, a perennial herb, a native of the United States. It has an aromatic odor, and a taste intermediate between the taste of pennyroyal and that of spearmint.

Pўc-no-car'pus.* [From the Gr. *πυκνός*, "thick," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] Having thick, swollen fruit.

Pўc-no-çeph'ą-lus.* [From the Gr. *πυκνός*, "thick," "dense," and *κεφαλή*, the "head."] Collected together in dense heads:—applied to flowers.

Pўc-no-sta'chў-us.* [From the Gr. *πυκνός*, "thick," and *σταχύς*, an "ear," or "spike."] Having flowers disposed in large spikes.

Py-e-li'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *πύελος*, a "trough."] Inflammation of the pelvis (or *sinus*) of the kidney.

Pyemia, Pyemic. See PYÆMIA, PYÆMIC.

Pyesis.* See PYOSIS.

Py'ĭ-cus.* [From the Gr. *πῦον*, "pus."] Of or belonging to pus; py'ic.

Pў'in. [Lat. **Pyi'na**; from the same.] A constituent principle of pus.

Pў-lŏr'ic. [Lat. **Pylor'icus.**] Belonging to the pylorus.

Pўl-o-rid'e-us.* [From the Gr. *πυλωρός*, the "pylorus."] A term applied in the plural neuter (*Pyloria'ea*) by Blainville to a family of Mollusks having a shell gaping at the two ends, because the pylorus opens on two sides or ends. It opens above into the stomach, and below into the duodenum.

Py-lo'rus.* [From the Gr. *πύλη*, a "gate," or "entrance," and *οὖρος*, a "guard," or "keeper."] Sometimes called also **Jan'ĭ-tor*** [from *jan'ua*, a "gate"]. Literally, a "gate-keeper." The inferior aperture of the stomach, at the commencement of the duodenum.

Pў-o-blen'nic. [Lat. **Pyoblen'nicus**; from the Gr. *πῦον*, "pus," and *βλέννα*, "mucus."] The same as MUCO-PURULENT.

Py-o-blen-nor-rhœ'ą.* [From the Gr. *πῦον*, "pus," *βλέννα*, "mucus," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] A flow of purulent mucus.

Py-o-ġen'e-sis.* [From the Gr. *πῦον*, "pus," and *γένεσις*, "production."] The secretion or formation of pus.

Pў-o-ġe-net'ic. [Lat. **Pyogenet'icus.**] Pertaining to pyogenesis. Also the same as PYOGENIC.

Pў-o-ġen'ic. [Lat. **Pyogen'icus**; from the Gr. *πῦον*, "pus," and *γεννάω*, to "produce."] Producing or secreting pus.

Pyogen'ic Mem'brane. A thin, yellowish, flaky layer on the interior of the wall of an abscess.

Pyohæmia.* See PYÆMIA.

Py-o-i'dēs.* [From the Gr. *πῦον*, "pus," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling pus; py'oid.

Py-o-me'le.* [From the Gr. *πῦον*, "pus," and *μήλη*, a "probe."] The same as PYAULACOMELE, which see.

Py-o-no'ma.* [From the Gr. *πῦον*, "pus," and the termination *-oma.*] A suppurating sore.

Py-o-pneu-mo-tho'rax.* [From the Gr. *πῦον*, "pus," and the Lat. *pneumotho'rax.*] A term applied to pneumothorax complicated with suppuration.

Py-o-poi-e'sis.* [From the Gr. *πῦον*, "pus," and *ποιέω*, to "make."] The same as PYOGENESIS, which see.

Py-o'sis.* [Gr. *πύωσις.*] The progress or formation of pus. Nearly the same as PYOGENESIS and PYESIS.

Pȳ-o-tho'rax.* [From the Gr. *πῦον*, "pus," and the Lat. *tho'rax.*] A term applied to a collection of pus in the cavity of the thorax.

Pȳr'a-mid. [Lat. **Pyr'amis, m'idis;** Gr. *πυραμίς*; Fr. *Pyramide*, pĕ'rȧ'mĕd'.] A solid contained by a triangular, square, or polygonal base, and other planes meeting in a point which is called the *vertex.* The planes which meet in the vertex are called the *sides*, which are necessarily all triangles. Pyramids are triangular, quadrangular, pentagonal, etc., according as the base is a triangle, a square, a pentagon, etc. In Anatomy, the term *pyramid* is applied to a small bony projection in the cavity of the tympanum.

Pȳ-ram'ĭ-dal. [Lat. **Pyramida'lis.**] Relating to a pyramid, or formed like a pyramid:—usually applied to four-sided solids which diminish to the apex; sometimes used as an equivalent for *conical.* In Botany, tapering upwards.

Pyram'idal Skull. Under this name, Dr. Prichard describes that form of the skull which Blumenbach terms Mongolian, and which is most characteristically seen in the Esquimaux.

Pȳ-ram-ĭ-da'lis.* "Pyramidal." Otherwise termed **Pyramida'lis Ab-dom'ĭ-nis.*** A muscle arising from the pubes and inserted into the *linea alba* nearly half-way between the pubes and umbilicus. It assists the rectus.

Pyramidalis Femoris.* See PYRIFORMIS.

Pyramida'lis Na'si.* "Pyramidal [Muscle] of the Nose." A slip of the *occipito-frontalis* muscle which goes down over the nasal bones and is fixed to the *compressor nasi.*

Pȳ-ram'ĭ-doid. [Lat. **Pyramidoi'des**; from *pyr'amis*, a "pyramid," and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a pyramid.

Pȳ-rec'tĭ-cȧ.* [From the Gr. *πυρεκτικός*, "feverish," or "having fever."] The name of an order in Good's nosology, comprising fevers of every kind.

Py-re'na,* or **Py-re'ne.*** A seed-like nutlet or stone of a small drupe.

Pȳr'e-thrum.* A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*, comprising many species, natives of Europe and Asia. Nearly all of them are aromatic, stimulant, or vermifuge. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the root of the *Anacyclus Pyrethrum.* It is a powerful irritant, and is used as a sialagogue.

Pyr'ethrum Par-the'nĭ-um.* A systematic name of Feverfew, an exotic plant cultivated in gardens. It has bitter tonic properties.

Pȳ-ret'ic. [Lat. **Pyret'icus**; from the Gr. *πυρετός*, "fever."] Relating to fever; febrile.

Pȳr-e-to-ġe-ne'sĭ-ȧ,* or **Pȳr-e-to-ġen'e-sis.*** [From the Gr. *πυρετός*, "fever," and *γένεσις*, "generation."] The origin and formation of fever.

Pȳr-e-tog'rȧ-phy. [Lat. **Pyretogra'phia**; from the Gr. *πυρετός*, "fever," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A history or description of fever.

Pȳr-e-tol'o-ġy. [Lat. **Pyretolo'gia**; from the Gr. *πυρετός*, "fever," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on fevers. Also the doctrine or science of fevers, their nature, causes, and distinctive characters.

Py-rex'ĭ-ȧ,* plural **Py-rex'ĭ-æ.** [From the Gr. *πυρέσσω*, future *πυρέξω*, to "be feverish," to "have a fever."] The state of fever. (See FEVER.) In the plural, febrile diseases; a class of Cullen's nosology.

Pȳ-rex'ĭ-al. [Lat. **Pyrexia'lis.**] Belonging to pyrexia; febrile.

Pȳ-rif'er-us.* [From the Lat. *py'rum*, a "pear," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing fruits in form of the pear; pyriferous:—applied as a specific name to certain plants.

Pȳr'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Pyrifor'mis**; from *py'rum*, a "pear."] Resembling a pear in shape.

Pȳr-ĭ-for'mis.* "Pear-shaped [Muscle]." A muscle arising from the hollow of the sacrum and inserted into the cavity at the root of the *trochanter major.* It moves the thigh. It is also called *Pyramida'lis*, or *Pyramida'lis Fem'oris.*

Pȳr'ite, or **I'ron Pȳ-ri'tēs.** A mineral, and one of the most common ores on the globe. It is a sulphide of iron, and occurs in crystals of the isometric system, the primary form of which is a cube. Its color is bronze-yellow, and it has a splendent metallic lustre. The greater part of the sulphuric acid and sulphate of iron of commerce is obtained from this important ore.

Pȳ-rī'tēs. [From the Gr. *πῦρ*, "fire."] Native compounds of metals with sulphur, as iron pyrites, etc.

Pȳr-ĭ-tif'er-ous. [Lat. **Pyritif'erus**; from *pyri'tes*, and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Containing pyrites.

Pȳr-ĭ-tol'o-ġy. [Lat. **Pyritolo'gia**; from the Gr. *πυρίτης*, "pyrites," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on pyrites; that part of Mineralogy which treats of the various kinds of pyrites.

Pȳr-o-cat'e-chĭne, or **Ox-ȳ-phe'nol.** A crystallizable substance obtained by the dry distillation of catechu and other substances containing tannin. It is volatile, and soluble in water and in alcohol. It is antiperiodic, and resembles resorcin in physiological action, so that it may be used as a substitute for that drug.

Pȳr-o-gal'lic Aç'id. A bitter solid obtained by the distillation of gallic acid. It is very soluble in water, and less so in alcohol. It is poisonous, and is used against certain cutaneous affections. It is an important agent in photography.

Pȳr'o-ġen. [Lat. **Pyroge'nium**; from the Gr. *πῦρ*, "fire," and *γεννάω*, to "produce."] Literally, "producing fire." A term applied to the electric fluid.

Pȳr-o-ġe-ne'sĭ-ȧ,* or **Pȳr-o-ġen'e-sis.*** [From the Gr. *πῦρ*, "fire," and *γένεσις*, "generation."] The generation or production of fire.

Pȳr-o-ġe-net'ic. [Lat. **Pyrogenet'icus.**] Belonging to pyrogenesia; generating fire.

Pȳr-o-ġe'ne-us.* [From the Gr. *πῦρ*, "fire," and *γένω*, to "be born," to "be produced."] Produced by fire, or by heat; pyroge'neous.

Pÿ-roġ'e-nous. [Lat. **Pyroġ'enus**; from the same.] Igneous; produced by fire:—applied to a class of rocks comprehending the volcanic and igneous strata.

Pÿr'o-la.* [From the Lat. *pyr'rus*, a "pear."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Decandria*, natural order *Pyrolaceæ*. It comprises numerous species, natives of Europe and the United States.

Pyr'ola Ro-tun-dĭ-fo'lĭ-a.* A perennial herb, a native of the Northern United States and Europe. It has handsome white flowers.

Pyr'ola Um-bel-la'ta.* A former name for the *Chimaphila umbellata*, or American winter-green. Its leaves are diuretic.

Pyrolaceæ,* pĭr-o-la'she-ē. [From *Pyr'ola*, one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous plants, mostly herbaceous, natives of Europe, North America, and Asia. It includes the *Chimaph'ila* (Winter-green) and other tonics. It is more properly a sub-order of *Ericaceæ*.

Pÿr-o-lā'ceous. [Lat. **Pyrola'ceus.**] Belonging to, or resembling, the genus *Pyrola*.

Pÿr-o-lig'ne-ous. [Lat. **Pyrolig'neus**; from the Gr. *πῦρ*, "fire," and the Lat. *lig'neus*, "of wood."] A term applied to an acid obtained by the destructive distillation of wood.

Pyrolig'neous Aç'id. [Lat. **Aç'idum Pyrolig'neum.**] An acid obtained from the destructive distillation of wood. It consists of acetic acid mixed with empyreumatic oil and bitumen.

Pyrolig'neous Spĭr'it, called also **Pÿr-oxÿl'ic Spir'it,** and **Me-thÿl'ic Al'co-hol.** A substance produced during the distillation of wood. It is more volatile than alcohol, but burns very well in a spirit-lamp, and is comparatively cheap. (Hoblyn.)

Pÿ-rol'o-ġÿ. [Lat. **Pyrolo'gia**; from the Gr. *πῦρ*, "fire," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on heat; the doctrine or theory of fire and heat; that branch of science which treats of heat.

Pÿr-o-lū'sīte. A name of the black oxide of manganese. See Manganesii Oxidum Nigrum.

Pÿr-o-ma'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *πῦρ*, "fire," and *μανία*, "madness."] A form of insanity in which those affected have a propensity to set houses on fire.

Pÿ-rom'e-ter. [Lat. **Pyrom'etrum**; from the Gr. *πῦρ*, "fire," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for ascertaining those higher degrees of heat to which the thermometer cannot be applied.

Pÿ-ron'o-mÿ. [From the Gr. *πῦρ*, "fire," and *νόμος*, a "law" or "rule," "usage."] The art of regulating fire in chemical operations:—also applied to the consideration of fire and its uses.

Pÿr-o-pho'bĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *πῦρ*, "fire," and *φόβος*, "fear."] A mental affection in which there is an excessive or morbid dread of fire.

Py-roph'o-rus.* [From the Gr. *πῦρ*, "fire," and *φέρω*, to "bear," to "produce."] An artificial substance which takes fire or burns on exposure to the air; also an instrument for striking fire or light.

Pÿr-o-phos-phor'ic Aç'id, or **Bi-hÿ'drāt-ed Phos-phor'ic Ac'id.** A compound of phosphorus, oxygen, and water, obtained by heating ordinary phosphoric acid. It is solid and transparent, and forms salts called *pyrophosphates*, two of which are officinal. See Ferri Pyrophosphas, and Sodii Pyrophosphas.

Pÿr-o-sco'pĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *πῦρ*, "fire," and *σκοπέω*, to "examine."] The same as Pyrometer, which see.

Py-ro'sis.* [From the Gr. *πυρόω*, to "burn."] Water-brash; a disease characterized by pain, with a burning sensation, in the stomach, with copious eructation of a watery, insipid fluid: it is a form of *cardialgia*. A genus of the order *Spasmi*, class *Neuroses*, of Cullen's nosology.

Pÿr-os-phy'ra.* [From the Gr. *πῦρ*, "fire," and *σφῦρα*, a "hammer."] An instrument formed like a hammer, heated or plunged into hot water, and employed as a cautery to produce irritation or vesication.

Pÿr'o-tech-nÿ. [Lat. **Pyrotech'nia**; from the Gr. *πῦρ*, "fire," and *τέχνη*, "art."] The art or science of making fireworks.

Pÿ-rot'ic. [Lat. **Pyrot'icos**, or **Pyrot'icus**; from the Gr. *πυρόω*, to "burn."] Having power to burn; caustic.

Pÿr-ox-ÿl'ic. [Lat. **Pyroxyl'icus**; from the Gr. *πῦρ*, "fire," and *ξύλον*, "wood."] A term applied to acetic spirit, because obtained in the distillation of wood. See Pyroligneous Spirit.

Pÿ-rox'ÿ-lin, or **Pÿ-rox'ÿ-lĭne.** [Lat. **Pyroxyli'na**; from the same.] A term applied to gun-cotton, or other substances similarly produced.

Py-rox-ÿ-li'num.* "Pyroxylin." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for soluble gun-cotton, prepared as follows: Take of cotton, one part; nitric acid, ten parts; sulphuric acid, twelve parts; alcohol, stronger ether, and water, each, a sufficient quantity. Mix the acids gradually in a glass or porcelain vessel, and when the temperature of the mixture has fallen to 32° C. (90° F.) add the cotton. By means of a glass rod imbue it thoroughly with the acids, and allow it to macerate for ten hours, or until a small sample of the cotton, taken out, thoroughly washed with a large quantity of water and subsequently with alcohol and pressed, is found to be soluble when shaken in a test-tube with a mixture of one volume of alcohol and three volumes of stronger ether. Then remove the cotton from the acids, transfer it to a larger vessel, and wash it, first with cold water until the washings cease to have an acid taste, and afterwards with boiling water. Finally, drain the pyroxylin on filtering paper, and dry it, in small detached pellets, by means of a water-bath.

Py-rox'ÿ-lon.* "Pyroxylon." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for soluble gun-cotton, prepared as follows: Take of cotton, freed from impurities, half a troyounce; nitric acid, three and one-half troyounces; sulphuric acid, four troyounces. Mix the acids gradually in a porcelain or glass vessel, and, when the temperature of the mixture has fallen to 90°, add the cotton. By means of a glass rod imbue it thoroughly with the acid, and allow it to macerate for fifteen hours; then transfer it to a larger vessel, and

wash it first with cold water until the washings cease to have an acid taste, and then with boiling water. Drain the cotton on filtering paper, and dry it by means of a water-bath.

Pȳ-rox'ȳ-lous. [Lat. **Pyroxylo'sus**; from the same.] A term applied to an acid of less power than the pyroxylic, obtained in the distillation of wood. See PYROLIGNEOUS.

Pȳr'rhin. [Lat. **Pyrrhi'na**; from the Gr. *πυῤῥός*, "ruddy."] A term applied to a substance regarded as the chief colorant of red snow.

Py'rus.* A Linnæan genus of the class *Icosandria*, natural order *Rosaceæ*. It comprises the Apple, Pear, Mountain Ash (*Pyrus Americana*), and many other species, natives of Asia, Europe, and the United States. They generally have handsome flowers.

Pyrus Aucuparia.* See SORBUS AUCUPARIA.

Py'rus Com-mu'nis.* "Common Pear-Tree." The systematic name of the pear-tree. The juice of its fruit, when fermented, forms *perry*. The pear is a native of Europe, Central Asia, and China. Cultivation has developed very numerous varieties (more than a thousand) of this fruit.

Py'rus Cor-o-na'rĭ-a.* The systematic name of the American Crab-Apple, a native of the Middle and Southern United States. It bears fragrant rose-red flowers and fragrant fruits.

Py'rus Cy-do'nĭ-a.* A former name for the *Cydonia vulgaris*, or quince-tree.

Py'rus Ma'lus.* The systematic name of the apple-tree, of all the varieties of which the common crab-tree is supposed to be the parent. See APPLE.

Py'rus Pru-nĭ-fo'lĭ-a.* The Siberian Crab-Apple, a native of Siberia, and cultivated in the United States for its fruit.

Pȳth-o-ġen'ic Fe'ver, or **Pyth-o-ge-net'ic Fe'ver.** A name for typhoid fever.

Py-u'rĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *πῦον*, "pus," and *οὖρον*, "urine."] The emission of purulent urine, —a symptom which occurs in organic affections of the bladder and other diseases.

Pȳx-id'ĭ-um,* or **Pȳx'is.*** [Gr. *πυξίς*, *πυξίδος*, a "box."] A pod which opens by a circular horizontal line cutting off the upper part as a lid.

Q.

Q. P. = *Quan'tum pla'cet.** "As much as you please," or, "as much as is thought fit."

Q. Q. H., or **Quaq. Quart. Hor.** = *Qua'que quar'tâ horâ.* "Every four hours."

Q. S. = *Quan'tum suf'ficit.** "As much as will suffice."

Quack'e-rȳ. "Mean or bad acts in physic," comprehending not only the absurd impostures of ignorant pretenders, but also unbecoming acts of professional men themselves.

Quad-ran'gu-lar. [From the Lat. *qua'tuor*, "four," and *an'gulus*, an "angle."] Having four angles.

Quad'rant, kwŏd'rant. [Lat. **Quad'rans**; from *qua'tuor*, "four."] Literally, the "fourth part of anything;" usually the fourth part of a circle, or ninety degrees:—applied to an instrument of great use in practical geometry, in navigation, etc.

Quad'rant E-lec-trom'e-ter. An instrument for estimating the degree or intensity of electricity. The differences of electric intensity are denoted by an index which traverses a quadrant divided into ninety equal parts, called degrees.

Quadrate. See QUADRATUS.

Quad-ra'tus.* [From the Lat. *quad'ra*, a "square."] (Fr. *Carré*, kȧ'rȧ'.) Quadrate; of a square figure:—applied to certain muscles, from their shape.

Quadra'tus Fem'o-ris.* "Square [Muscle] of the Thigh." A muscle arising from the outer border of the tuberosity of the ischium and inserted into a ridge leading from the great trochanter. It moves the thigh backward.

Quadra'tus Ġe'næ.* "Square [Muscle] of the Cheek." A name given to the muscle otherwise called *depressor labii inferioris* and *platysma myodes*.

Quadra'tus Lum-bo'rum.* "Square [Muscle] of the Loins." A muscle arising from the crest of the ilium and inserted into the last rib and the transverse processes of the first four lumbar vertebræ. It inclines the loins to one side.

Quad-rĭ-cap'su-lar. [Lat. **Quadricapsula'ris**; from *qua'tuor*, "four," and *cap'sula*, a "capsule."] A term applied to a fruit formed by the union of four capsules.

Quad-rĭ-cot-ȳ-led'o-nous. [Lat. **Quadricotyledo'neus**; from *qua'tuor*, "four," and *cotyle'don*.] A term applied to an embryo with four cotyledons.

Quad-rĭ-den'tate. [Lat. **Quad'ridens**, or **Quadridenta'tus**; from *qua'tuor*, "four," and *dens, den'tis*, a "tooth."] Having four teeth or divisions:—applied to a calyx, petal, etc.

Quad-rĭ-fā'rĭ-ous. [Lat. **Quadrifa'rius**; from *qua'tuor*, "four." See MULTIFARIOUS.] Literally, "in four ways." In Botany, having leaves disposed in four ranks, facing or pointing four ways.

Quad'rĭ-fid. [Lat. **Quadrif'idus**; from *qua'tuor*, "four," and *fin'do*, to "cleave."] Divided nearly to the middle of its length into four equal portions; four-cleft.

Quad-rĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *qua'tuor*, "four," and *flos*, a "flower."] A term applied to a plant which bears four flowers, or flowers disposed four by four.

Quad-rĭ-fo'lĭ-ate. [Lat. **Quadrifolia'tus**; from *qua'tuor*, "four," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Bearing four leaves; four-leaved:—sometimes applied when the petiole bears four leaflets from the same point.

Quad-rĭ-fo'lĭ-o-late. [Lat. **Quadrifoliola'tus**; from *qua'tuor*, "four," and *foli'olum*, a "foliole."] Composed of four folioles; bearing four leaflets.

Quad-rĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *qua'tuor*, "four," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having four leaves at one node or at the same level:—applied as the specific name of certain plants, as the *Asclepias quadrifolia*.

Quad-rĭ-ġem'ĭ-nus.* [From the Lat. *qua'tuor*, "four," and *gem'inus*, "double."] "Four-double," or consisting of four nearly equal parts:—applied to leaves or other geminate organs arranged in fours at the same level. Also applied to certain tubercles or protuberances found in the brain. See TUBERCULA QUADRIGEMINA.

Quad-rij'u-gate. [Lat. **Quadrij'ugus**; from *qua'tuor*, "four," and *ju'gum*, a "yoke," or "pair."] Having four pairs of folioles.

Quad-rĭ-lat'er-al. [Lat. **Quadrilatera'lis**; from *qua'tuor*, "four," and *la'tus*, *lat'eris*, a "side."] A plane figure bounded by four straight lines; having four sides.

Quad-ril'o-bate. [Lat. **Quadriloba'tus**; from *qua'tuor*, "four," and *loba'tus*, "lobed."] Divided into four lobes:—applied to parts of plants.

Quad-rĭ-loc'u-lar. [From the Lat. *qua'tuor*, "four," and *loc'ulus*, a "cell."] Having four cells:—applied to fruits, ovaries, etc.

Quad-rĭ-par'tīte. [Lat. **Quadriparti'tus**; from *qua'tuor*, "four," and *parti'tus*, "divided."] Divided into four parts.

Quad-rĭ-pen'nis.* [From the Lat. *qua'tuor*, "four," and *pen'na*, a "wing."] Having four wings; quadripen'nate:—applied to certain insects.

Quad'rĭ-valve. [Lat. **Quadrival'vis**; from *qua'tuor*, "four," and *val'væ*, "folding-doors."] Separated into four valves, as the capsule of some plants.

Quad-ru'ma-na.* [See next article.] The name of an order of *Mammalia*, comprising those of which each of the four extremities is terminated by a hand, as the ape, baboon, and monkey.

Quad-ru'ma-nous. [Lat. **Quadru'manus**; from *qua'tuor*, "four," and *ma'nus*, the hand."] Having four hands; quadru'manate.

Quad'ru-ped. [From the Lat. *qua'tuor*, "four," and *pes*, a "foot."] A four-footed animal. The term is no longer used by zoologists as strictly indicative of a particular class of animals.

Quad-ru'pe-dal. [Lat. **Quad'rupes, pedis**; from the same.] Having four feet.

Quadrupl. = *Quadruplica'to.** "Four times as much."

Qua'le-a.* A genus of trees and shrubs of the order *Vochyaceæ*, natives of Brazil and Guiana. They are remarkable for their unsymmetrical flowers, which have but one petal and one fertile stamen. Many of the species have primrose-scented flowers, blue, yellow-white, or rose-red. The *Qualea pulcherrima* is a very ornamental tree when in flower, and has been described as a "mass of blue and red in which did not appear a single green leaf." The calyx is blue and the petal red.

Qual'ĭ-ta-tĭve. [From the Lat. *qual'itas*, *qualita'tis*, "quality."] Pertaining to quality.

Qual'itative A-nal'ў-sis. The determination of the nature of the component parts of a chemical compound, without reference to their relative proportions.

Qual'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Qual'itas**; from *qua'lis*, "of what sort or manner."] (Fr. *Qualité*, kă'lĕ'tă'.) Attribute; the nature of a thing relatively considered; moral characteristic.

Quam'o-clit Vul-ga'ris.* The systematic name of the Cypress Vine, a twining plant of the order *Convolvulaceæ*, a native of Mexico. It bears red flowers and is cultivated for ornament.

Quantitative Analysis. See ANALYSIS.

Quarantine, kwŏr-an-teen' [Lat. **Quaranti'na**], formerly written **Quarantain.** [From the Italian *quaran'ta*, "forty," because originally it lasted forty days.] (Fr. *Quarantaine*, kă'rŏN'tăn'.) The period during which vessels from infected or suspected ports are debarred from entering into a healthy one, and from landing their goods, crew, or passengers, unless to be confined in a lazaretto.

Quar'tan. [Lat. **Quarta'nus**; from *quar'tus*, the "fourth."] Occurring every fourth day.

Quar'tan A'gue. An intermittent fever the paroxysms of which recur every fourth day, leaving between them an interval of two days.

Quar'tĭne. [Lat. **Quarti'na**; from *quar'tus*, the "fourth."] The fourth envelope of the ovule of plants.

Quartz [Ger. *Quarz*], or **Sil'ĭ-ca.** Pure silex,—a constituent of granite. Rock crystal is crystallized quartz. It occurs commonly in hexagonal prisms, the primary form of which is a rhombohedron; also compact and amorphous. It has no true cleavage, and is infusible before the blow-pipe, and insoluble in the common acids. Its lustre is vitreous. Quartz crystals are often transparent, and are usually terminated by six-sided pyramids. This species comprises many varieties, among which are agate, amethyst, chalcedony, jasper, carnelian, onyx, and cat's-eye.

Quart'zose. Relating to, resembling, or containing quartz; quartzous.

Quas-sā'tion. [From the Lat. *quas'so*, *quassa'tum*, to "shake," to "shatter."] In Pharmacy, the act of reducing roots and tough barks to morsels to facilitate the extraction of their active principles.

Quassia,* kwŏsh'e-a. A genus of trees of the order *Simarubaceæ*. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the wood of the *Picræ'na excel'sa* (or *Quassia excelsa*). According to the

Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is the wood of *Simaruba excelsa*. Quassia has in the highest degree all the properties of the simple or pure bitters. As a tonic, it increases the powers of the digestive organs, with little excitement to the circulatory system.

Quas'sia A-ma'ra.* A tree from which quassia wood is obtained. It is a native of Surinam.

Quas'sia Ex-cel'sa.* Another name for the *Picræna excelsa*, one of the trees from which quassia wood is obtained. It is a native of Jamaica.

Quassia Simaruba.* See SIMARUBA OFFICINALIS.

Quas'sin. [Lat. **Quassi'na.**] A peculiar vegetable principle obtained from quassia wood, on which the virtues of the latter are supposed to depend.

Qua-ter'na-ry. [Lat. **Quaterna'rius**; from *quater'ni*, "four by four."] Disposed in fours; consisting of four. In Botany, the same as TETRAMEROUS, which see. In Chemistry, this term is applied to a compound formed by the union of four simple substances; in Geology, to strata more recent than the Tertiary.

Qua-ter'nate. [Lat. **Quaterna'tus**; from the same.] In Botany, growing in fours; arranged four by four.

Qua-ter'ni.* The same as QUATERNATE.

Qua-ter-ni-fo'li-us.* [From the Lat. *quater'ni*, "four by four," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having quaternate leaves; quaternifo'liate.

Que-bra'cho'ine. An alkaloid obtained from quebracho bark.

Quebra'cho (kå-brä'cho) Bark. The bark of the *Aspidosperma Quebracho*, a tree of the order *Apocynaceæ*, a native of Chili. It is tonic and very bitter. It is used as an antiperiodic, and is highly commended as a remedy in cardiac and asthmatic dyspnœa.

Queen's Delight. See STILLINGIA SYLVATICA.

Quer-cit'ron. [From the Lat. *quer'cus*, an "oak."] The bark of *Quercus tinctoria*, or *Quercus nigra*, black oak, or dyer's oak. It yields a valuable yellow coloring-matter, called *quercitrin* and *quercitric* or *quercitronic acid*.

Quer'cus.* (Fr. *Chêne*, shân.) The Oak. A Linnæan genus of the class *Monœcia*, natural order *Cupuliferæ*, comprising nearly three hundred species or varieties of trees, distributed widely over Asia, Europe, and North America, and most abundant in the northern temperate zone. As these trees vary extremely in the form of their leaves and fruits, there is great difficulty in discriminating the species, and there is a discrepancy between the opinions of various botanists as to the number and limits of the species. See OAK.

Quer'cus Al'ba.* White Oak Bark. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the bark of the *Quercus alba*. It is astringent and tonic, and has sometimes proved very beneficial in the treatment of intermittents. The White Oak is a native of the Northern United States, and is a very valuable timber-tree. Its wood is excellent for ship-building and for furniture.

Quer'cus Cer'ris.* Another name for the QUERCUS INFECTORIA, which see.

Quercus Coccifera.* See KERMES, ANIMAL.

Quer'cus In-fec-to'ri-a.* The systematic name of the tree which yields the gall-nuts of commerce.

Quer'cus Pe-dun-cu-la'ta.* A name for the *Quercus Robur*.

Quer'cus Ro'bur.* The systematic name of the most valuable British oak-tree:—also called *Quer'cus pedunculata*. A decoction of the acorns is reputed efficacious against dysentery and colic.

Quer'cus Su'ber. The Cork Oak, a tree growing in Southern Europe, the bark of which constitutes the spongy, semi-elastic substance known in commerce as *cork*.

Quer'cus Tinc-to'ri-a.* The systematic name of the Quercitron Oak, sometimes called Black Oak. According to Gray, it is a variety of *Quercus coccinea*. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the bark of the *Quercus tinctoria*. Its medical properties are similar to those of the bark of the *Quercus alba*, but it is more apt to irritate the bowels. It is a native of the Atlantic section of the United States. It furnishes *quercitron bark*, a valuable dye stuff.

Quer'cus Vi'rens.* Live-Oak, an evergreen tree, a native of the Southern United States, growing near the sea-coast. Its wood is excellent for naval purposes.

Quick'en-ing. A popular name of the period of gestation when the motion of the fœtus is first perceptible. This generally occurs about the eighteenth week.

Quick'lime. [Lat. **Calx Vi'vum.**] Unslacked, or unquenched, lime.

Quicksilver. See HYDRARGYRUM, and MERCURY.

Quil-la'ia.* Soap Bark. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the bark of *Quilla'ia sapona'ria*. It is inodorous, very acrid, and sternutatory. It is not used in medicine. "Its infusion is used in the arts as a detergent for washing silks, cloths, etc., but we know of no sufficient reason for its introduction into the Pharmacopœia."—(*U. S. Dispensatory.*)

Quilla'ia (or Quil-la'ya) Sap-o-na'ri-a.* Soap Bark, an evergreen tree of the order *Rosaceæ*, a native of Chili. Its bark, which contains *saponine*, is used as a substitute for soap. It is said to be febrifuge and diuretic. Saponine is a powerful poison.

Quillaja.* See QUILLAIA.

Quina.* See QUINIA.

Quina do Campo, kee'nå do kåm'po. "Cinchona of the Plain." The bark of *Strychnos Pseudo-Quina*, used in Brazil as a substitute for cinchona.

Quinaquina. See CINCHONA.

Qui'na-ry. [From the Lat. *qui'nus*, "five by five."] Consisting of five:—applied to leaves,

petals, sepals, etc. The same as PENTAMEROUS, which see.

Quinate. See KINATE.

Quĭ'nate. [Lat. **Quina'tus**; from *quĭ'ni*, "five."] Arranged by fives:—applied to leaves that are inserted five by five around the stem, and to a digitate leaf with five leaflets.

Quince. [Lat. **Cydo'nium.**] The fruit of *Py'rus Cydo'nia.*

Quin-cun'cial. [Lat. **Quincuncia'lis**; from *quin'cunx.*] Arranged in the manner of a *quincunx.* In Botany, applied to a sort of æstivation where there are five parts, two outside, two inside, and one is half out and half in, as the calyx of the rose.

Quin'cunx.* [From the Lat. *quin'que*, "five."] A Latin term for such a disposition of five objects that they shall occupy the four corners of a square and the point of intersection of the diagonals of the same. In other words, an arrangement of trees or other objects in rows so that each stands opposite to the centre of the vacant space which occurs between two members of the next row.

Quin-dec'a-gon. [Lat. **Quindecago'num**; from *quin'que*, "five," and the Gr. *δέκα*, "ten," and *γωνία*, an "angle."] A plane figure having fifteen sides and fifteen angles.

Quin-de-cag'o-nal. [Lat. **Quindecago'nus.**] Belonging to a quindecagon.

Quin'ĭ-a,* or **Quĭ-nīne'** (Fr. pronunciation, kē'nēn'); also called **Qui'na,*** or **Qui-ni'na.*** One of the alkaline proximate principles (the other being *Cincho'nia*) in which the medicinal virtues of Peruvian bark chiefly reside.

Quinia, or Quinine, Amorphous. See QUINOIDINE.

Quin'ĭ-æ Sul'phas.* "Sulphate of Quinia." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a colorless salt, in very light, silky crystals, which are readily soluble in alcohol, and in water acidulated with sulphuric acid. It is composed of two equivalents of quinia with one of sulphuric acid and eight of water. Sulphate of quinia appears to possess essentially the same medical properties as Peruvian bark, without being so apt to nauseate or oppress the stomach. In large doses it sometimes produces serious or dangerous cerebral disturbance, and has occasionally, it is said, proved fatal. It is used as a tonic, antiperiodic, antipyretic, and uterine stimulant. It is considered the most efficient known remedy for malarial diseases.

Quin'iæ Va-le-rĭ-a'nas.* "Valerianate of Quinia." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a salt which has a peculiar repulsive odor and bitter taste. It seems to combine the properties of quinia with those of valerian.

Quin'ic. [Lat. **Quin'icus.**] A term applied to salts that have quinine for their base.

Quinic Acid. See KINIC ACID.

Quinicia,* kwe-nish'e-a. See QUINOIDINE.

Quin-ĭ-dĭ'næ Sul'phas.* "Sulphate of Quinidine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the neutral sulphate of an alkaloid prepared from different species of *Cinchona*, chiefly *Cinchona pitayensis.* The action of this sulphate upon the system appears to be identical with that of quinine, except in being less powerful.

Quin'ĭ-dĭne. [Lat. **Quinid'ia.**] An alkaloid found in the *Cinchonas.*

Qui-ni'na.* "Quinine." Otherwise called **Quin'ĭ-a.*** The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an alkaloid prepared from different species of *Cinchona.* It is a white, flaky, amorphous or minutely crystalline powder, permanent in the air, odorless, and having a very bitter taste. It is soluble in six parts of cold and in two parts of boiling alcohol, and nearly insoluble in water. It is a powerful febrifuge. See QUINIA.

Qui-ni'næ Bi-sul'phas.* "Bisulphate of Quinine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for colorless, clear, orthorhombic crystals or small needles, efflorescing and becoming opaque on exposure to air, odorless, having a very bitter taste and a strongly acid reaction. It is soluble in about ten parts of water (with vivid blue fluorescence) and in thirty-two parts of alcohol at 59° F. This new officinal has been introduced because of the great advantages in solubility that it possesses over the ordinary sulphate. "For use in the form of pills it is greatly superior on this account. . . . Its use is rapidly extending, and when these very important practical points of superiority are fully appreciated by the profession, it will be used exclusively."—(*U. S. Dispensatory.*)

Quini'næ Hy-dro-bro'mas.* "Hydrobromate of Quinine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a salt which crystallizes in colorless, lustrous needles, permanent in ordinary air, odorless, and having a very bitter taste. It is soluble in one part of boiling water and in three parts of alcohol at 59° F. It is well fitted for hypodermic injection on account of its ready solubility.

Quini'næ Hy-dro-chlo'ras.* "Hydrochlorate of Quinine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a salt in white, lustrous needles, permanent in ordinary air, and having a very bitter taste. It is soluble in one part of boiling water. Its medical properties and uses are precisely those of the sulphate.

Quini'næ Sul'phas.* "Sulphate of Quinine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for snow-white, loose, filiform crystals, making a very light and easily compressible mass, odorless, having a persistent, very bitter taste. It is soluble in seven hundred and forty parts of water at 59° F., in about three parts of boiling alcohol, and in thirty parts of boiling water. See QUINIÆ SULPHAS.

Quini'næ Va-le-rĭ-a'nas.* "Valerianate of Quinine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for white, or nearly white, pearly, lustrous, triclinic crystals, permanent in the air, having a bitter taste. It is soluble in about one hundred parts of cold water and in one part of boiling alcohol. It is a nervous stimulant or antispasmodic.

Quinine. See QUININA, and QUINIA.

Quinine, Sulphate of. See QUININÆ SULPHAS.

Quin'ĭ-nism [Lat. **Quininis'mus**; from *quinine'*], **Qui'nism, or Cin'cho-nism.** That dis-

turbance of the nervous system caused by large doses, or by the continued use, of the sulphate of quinine. Large doses of quinine, or smaller doses long continued, may produce two separate sets of symptoms, each independent of the other, according as they act locally on the intestinal canal or on the nervous system after absorption. It is to the nervous symptoms that the term *cinchonism* is usually restricted. These symptoms consist of affections of the hearing and sight, cephalalgia, and sometimes giddiness. Delirium, convulsions, and collapse are said to occur after very large doses.

Quin-oi'dĭne. [Lat. **Quinoi'dia**, or **Quinoidin'ia**; from *qui'na*, "quinine," and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] A resinous substance obtained from the mother-liquor remaining after all the crystals which can be procured are separated, in the preparation of the sulphate of quinine:—also called *amorphous quinine*, and *quinicin*.

Quin-quan'gu-lar. [Lat. **Quinquangula'ris**, or **Quinquangula'tus**; from *quin'que*, "five," and *an'gulus*, an "angle."] Having five angles.

Quin-que-den'tate. [Lat. **Quinquedenta'tus**; from *quin'que*, "five," and *dens*, a "tooth."] Having five teeth or serratures:—applied to leaves, etc.

Quin-que-dĭg'ĭ-tate. [Lat. **Quinquedigita'tus**; from *quin'que*, "five," and *dĭg'itus*, a "finger."] A term applied to a leaf the petiole of which terminates in five folioles.

Quin'que-fid. [Lat. **Quinquef'idus**; from *quin'que*, "five," and *fin'do*, to "cleave."] Cleft into five segments:—applied to parts of plants.

Quin'que-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *quin'que*, "five," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having five flowers.

Quin-que-fo'lĭ-ate. [Lat. **Quinquefolia'tus**; from *quin'que*, "five," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having five leaves.

Quin-que-fo'lĭ-o-late. [Lat. **Quinquefoliola'tus**; from *quin'que*, "five," and *foli'olum*, a "foliole."] Having five leaflets.

Quin-quef'o-rus.* [From the Lat. *quin'que*, "five," and *fo'ro*, to "pierce."] Having five holes; quinquef'orous.

Quin'que-ju'gus.* [From the Lat. *quin'que*, "five," and *ju'gum*, a "yoke."] A term applied to a pinnate leaf the petiole of which bears five pairs of folioles; quin'quejugate.

Quin'que-lo-bate. [Lat. **Quinqueloba'tus**; from *quin'que*, "five," and *lo'bus*, a "lobe."] Having five lobes:—applied to leaves, etc.

Quin-que-loc'u-lar. [Lat. **Quinquelocula'ris**; from *quin'que*, "five," and *loc'ulus*, a "cell."] Having five cells:—applied to fruits or ovaries of plants.

Quin-que-ner'vis,* or **Quin-que-ner'vĭus.*** [From *quin'que*, "five," and *ner'vus*, a "nerve."] A term applied to a leaf having five longitudinal nervures, or having five ribs proceeding from the same point of the base.

Quin-que-par'tite. [Lat. **Quinqueparti'tus**; from *quin'que*, "five," and *parti'tus*, "divided."] Deeply parted with five segments:—applied to a calyx, etc.

Quin-que-plĭ'cate. [Lat. **Quinqueplica'tus**; from *quin'que*, "five," and *plica'tus*, "plaited."] Having five plaits:—applied to parts of certain plants.

Quin-que-văl'vis.* [From the Lat. *quin'que*, "five," and *val'va*, a "valve."] Opening in five valves; quinquevalvate:—applied to capsules of plants.

Quin-qui'na.* Another name for CINCHONA, which see.

Quin'sy, formerly **Squĭ-nan'cy.** [A corruption of *Cynan'che*, "sore throat."] A popular term for *Cynanche tonsillaris*, or *Tonsillitis phlegmonodes*. Acute suppurative inflammation of the tonsil, terminating in abscess. It occurs in persons of full or plethoric habit. Infancy and old age are quite exempt from it. See CYNANCHE.

Quinta Essentia (es-sen'she-a).* See QUINTESSENCE.

Quin'tan. [Lat. **Quinta'nus**; from *quin'tus*, the "fifth."] A form of intermittent which recurs every fifth day, leaving an interval of three days between the paroxysms.

Quĭnt-ĕs'sence. [Lat. **Quin'ta Essen'tia.**] A term denoting in alchemical language the *fifth*, and last, or highest, essence of any natural body. It is now commonly applied to any extract which contains all the virtues of a substance in a small bulk or compass. Sometimes it is used to designate the most volatile part of a substance, as being considered the most valuable.

Quin'tĭne. [Lat. **Quinti'na**; from the same.] The fifth and innermost coat of the ovule of a plant. "A supposed integument of an ovule, but in reality the skin of the nucleus."—(LINDLEY, "Treasury of Botany.")

Quin'tu-ple, or **Quin'tu-pled.** [Lat. **Quin'tuplex**; from *quin'que*, "five," and *pli'co*, to "fold."] Fivefold; multiplied by five.

Quin'tu-ple-nerved, or **Quin'tu-plĭ-nerved.** [From the Lat. *quin'tuplex*, "fivefold," and *ner'vus*, a "nerve."] Having two strong primary nerves on each side of the midrib, as some leaves.

Quis-qua'lis.* A genus of climbing shrubs of the order *Combretaceæ*, natives of the tropical and subtropical parts of Asia and Africa. A species of this genus, perhaps *Q. Chinensis*, is used by the Chinese as a febrifuge.

Quisqua'lis In'dĭ-ca.* An ornamental shrub, a native of the East Indies, bearing handsome flowers. Its fruit is an efficacious vermifuge, and its leaves are used as food. It is cultivated in English hothouses.

Quiz'zer. [From the Eng. *quiz*, to "puzzle," to "question."] One who examines and prepares medical students by addressing to them a series of questions respecting their studies.

Quor. = *Quo'rum.** "Of which."

Quo-tid'ĭ-an, or **Quotid'ian Fe'ver.** [Lat. **Fe'bris Quotidia'na**; from *quotid'ie*, "daily."] (Fr. *Quotidien*, ko'tē'de-ăN'.) A term applied to a kind of intermittent fever, in which the paroxysm returns daily and occurs at the same hour every day. A genus of the order *Febres*, class *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology.

Q. V. = *Quan'tum vis.** "As much as you will."

R.

R. = *Rec'ipe.** "Take."

Rab'id. [Lat. **Rab'idus.**] Mad; raging; affected with hydrophobia.

Ra'bĭ-ēs.* [From the Lat. *ra'bio*, to "be mad," to "rage."] A disease caused by the peculiar virus found in the saliva of rabid dogs and some other animals, the poison being absorbed into the system through a wound, bite, or scratch. In this disorder the very sight of water, or of any liquid, usually causes a spasm of the pharynx, accompanied by a sense of suffocation, and an indescribable horror, whence the name *hydrophobia* (or "dread of water"), by which it is commonly known. See HYDROPHOBIA.

Ra'bies Ca-ni'na.* "Canine Madness." The most common form of the disease termed hydrophobia:—also called *lyssa*. See HYDROPHOBIA.

Ra'bies Fe-li'na.* "Feline Madness." A variety of hydrophobia produced by the bite or scratch of a rabid cat. The spastic symptoms are said to be less acute than those of canine rabies, and frequently intermitting.

Racahout, rȧ'kȧ-hoot'. An Arabic name applied to a kind of starch obtained from the acorns of the *Quercus Ilex*.

Race. [From the Italian *raz'za*, which is probably from the Latin *ra'dix*, a "root."] Races of men are permanent varieties of the human species, characterized by certain prominent distinctive traits. Blumenbach distinguished the following races:

1. The *Caucasian Race.*—Skin white, passing into flesh-color, occasionally brownish; hair wavy, of a light or dark tint; face oval, facial angle large,—viz., from 80° to 85°: comprising the Europeans (except the Laplanders and Finns), the inhabitants of Western Asia as far as the Obi, the Ganges, and the Caspian Sea, and most of the tribes of Northern Africa.

2. The *Mongolian Race.*—Skin yellow; hair black, straight, scanty; face broad, flat; glabella flat and broad: comprising the Tartars and Chinese; also the Laplanders, the Finns, and the Esquimaux and Greenlanders.

3. The *American Race.*—Skin brownish copper-colored; hair black, straight, and scanty, comprising all the aborigines of America, except those included in the preceding variety.

4. The *Ethiopian Race.* — Skin black, or brownish black; hair black, coarse, short, woolly, or frizzly; skull narrow, long; facial angle from 70° to 75°: including all the Africans (except those of the Caucasian variety), also the negroes of Australia, those of Papua, etc.

5. The *Malay Race.*—Skin black; hair black, soft, curling, and abundant; cranium moderately narrow: comprising the brown islanders of the South Sea, the inhabitants of the Sunda Isles, the Moluccas, the Philippine and Marianne Isles, and the true Malays of Malacca.

The classification of Blumenbach, however, has lost not a little of its prestige because it does not rest on a strictly scientific basis. Thus, it groups together under one head nations whose language proves them to be entirely distinct: *e.g.*, the Semitic Jews and Arabs are classed with Aryan nations like the Persians and Greeks. To classify nations by their complexion is scarcely more reasonable or more scientific than it would be to classify fruits by their color.

Classified by their language, mankind may be divided into three or more principal races or families,—viz.: 1. The *Aryan* (ăr'e-an) [from the Sanscrit *ar'ya*, "well-born," or "noble," a term applied to the high-caste Hindoos]. This name, as understood in modern science, includes not only the Sanscrit-speaking people of India, but also the ancient Persians, Greeks, and most of the nations of modern Europe, these being proved by their languages to be related to the Aryas of India. 2. The *Semit'ic* (or *Shemit'ic*) [from *Shem*, the son of Noah]. This race, consisting of the descendants of Shem, includes the Arabians, Hebrews, ancient Assyrians, and probably portions of other nations. 3. The *Tura'nian* [from *Turân*, the ancient Persian name of Tartary]. This race includes the Turks, Mongolians, and most of the nations of Northeastern Asia. But there are many nations or tribes of Asia, Africa, and America which as yet, with our present imperfect knowledge, cannot be satisfactorily classified.

Race, in Botany, is a marked variety which may be perpetuated from seed. Our different sorts of wheat and maize are familiar examples.

Ra-ceme'. [Lat. **Race'mus**; Fr. *Grappe*, grȧp.] Originally, a "cluster of grapes." In Botany, a form of inflorescence in which the flowers, each on its own pedicel, are arranged along a common peduncle or axis, as the currant, hyacinth, and choke-cherry.

Raç-e-mif'er-ous. [Lat. **Racemif'erus**; from *race'mus*, a "cluster of grapes," or a "raceme," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing racemes:—applied to certain plants.

Ra-cem-ĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *race'mus*, a "raceme," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having clusters of flowers; racemiflo'rous:—applied to certain plants.

Raç-e-mose', or **Ra-ce'mous.** [Lat. **Racemo'sus**; from *race'mus*, a "raceme."] Bearing or resembling racemes. *Racemosus* is used as the specific name of certain plants, as *Aralia racemosa*, *Cimicifuga racemosa*.

Rachiagra,* **Rachialgia,*** **Rachialgitis.*** See RHACHIAGRA, RHACHIALGIA, RHACHIALGITIS, etc.

Rachis.* See RHACHIS.

Ra-chi'tis, *i*dis.* [From the Gr. *ῥαχίς*, the "spine."] (Fr. *Rachitisme*, rȧ'shē'tēzm', or *Nouure*, noo'ŭr'.) Properly, inflammation of the spine, but usually applied to the disease commonly known as the RICKETS, which see.

Racine, rȧ'sēn'. The French for "root."

Rack. See ARRACK.

Rad. = *Ra'dix.** "Root."

Radesyge, rä'dẹh-sü'ġẹh. [Danish; from *ra'de* (the same as the German *räu'de*), a "scab," and *syg*, "sick," "diseased."] Also termed **Nor-we'ġĭ-an Lep'ro-sy,** and **Scan-dĭ-nā'vĭ-an Syph'ĭ-lis.** A virulent and infectious disease, particularly affecting the skin, bones, and throat.

Rā'dĭ-al. [Lat. **Radia'lis;** from *ra'dius*, a "ray."] Belonging to the radius. In Botany, growing on the circumference of a circle, yet exhibiting the appearance of rays, like the ray-florets in the *Compositæ*.

Rā'dĭ-ant, or **Rā'dĭ-ate.** [Lat. **Ra'dians, an'tis;** from *ra'dio, radia'tum*, to "shine," to "emit rays," or to "radiate."] (Fr. *Rayonnant*, rä'yo'nŏN'.) Having or emitting rays; diverging from a common centre, like rays. In Botany, furnished with ray-flowers or ligulate florets, as the Aster and other *Compositæ*.

Ra-dĭ-a'ta.* [From the Lat. *ra'dio, radia'tum*, to "radiate."] A grand division or sub-kingdom of animals, chiefly marine, constituting the fourth primary division of animals in the system of Cuvier. They are so called because they have their parts arranged around an axis and on one or several radii. They have a *radiate* structure, like a flower or a star, internally as well as externally. The star-fish and the sea-anemone may be cited as examples.

Ra'dĭ-ate, or **Ra'dĭ-āt-ed.** [Lat. **Radia'tus;** from the same.] Having rays or spreading ligulate florets at the circumference; arranged like the spokes of a wheel. The radiate structure is characteristic of a typical plant and flower.

Rā'dĭ-āt-ed. [Lat. **Radia'tus;** from the same.] Having rays. See RADIANT.

Rā'dĭ-ate-Veined, or **Rā'dĭ-āt-ed-Veined.** A term applied to reticulated leaves in which three or more veins of nearly equal size diverge from the base; palmately-veined.

Ra-dĭ-at-ĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *ra'dius*, a "ray," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having radiated flowers.

Rā'dĭ-āt-ing. [Lat. **Ra'dians,** present participle of *ra'dio, radia'tum*, to "emit rays."] Diverging or spreading from a common point, or from the circumference of a circle.

Rā-dĭ-ā'tion. [Lat. **Radia'tio, o'nis;** from *ra'dius*, a "ray."] The emission of rays of light or heat from a luminous or heated body. The solar radiation causes three series of effects: 1, *luminous radiation*, the sensation of light; 2, *calorific radiation*, the sensation of heat; 3, *chemical* or *actinic radiation*, causing modifications in the constitution of many inorganic bodies and in the molecular actions of organized bodies.

Rad'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Radica'lis;** from *ra'dix, radi'cis*, a "root."] Springing from a root; relating to the root; original; total; thorough. Radical leaves are those which apparently spring from the root. As a noun, radical is used in Chemistry as synonymous with a base. A simple substance which in the acids is combined with another body, which is regarded as an acidifying principle: thus, sulphur and phosphorus are the radicals of sulphuric and phosphoric acids.

Rad'ĭ-cant, or **Rad'ĭ-cāt-ing.** [Lat. **Rad'icans, an'tis;** from *rad'icor, radica'tus*, to "take root."] Rooting; taking root on or above the ground, like the stems of the trumpet creeper (*Tecoma radicans*) and poison ivy; having or forming roots distinct from the main root.

Rad'ĭ-cate. [From the same.] Having a root.

Rad-ĭ-cā'tion. [Lat. **Radica'tio, o'nis;** from the same.] The act of taking root; the arrangement of the roots.

Rad'ĭ-cel. A diminutive root, or a rootlet.

Ra-dĭ'cēs,* the plural of RADIX, which see.

Rad-ĭ-cĭ-flo'rous. [Lat. **Radiciflo'rus;** from *ra'dix*, a "root," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having flowers which grow from a subterranean stem and appear to grow from the root.

Ra-diç'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Radicifor'mis;** from *ra'dix*, a "root," and *for'ma*, a "form."] In Botany, being of the nature of a root; resembling a root.

Rad'ĭ-cle. [Lat. **Radic'ula;** diminutive of *ra'dix*, a "root."] A little root; a rad'icule. In Botany, the inferior part or the stem-part of the embryo, the lower end of which forms the root:—also applied to a fibre of the tap-root.

Rad'ĭ-cose. [From the Lat. *ra'dix*, a "root."] Having a large root.

Rad-ĭ-cu-lĭ-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *radic'ula*, a "radicle."] Having the form of radicles.

Ra-dic-u-lo'sus.* [From the same.] Having radicles.

Ra'dĭ-i,* the plural of RADIUS, which see. In Botany, the pedicles or stalks of secondary umbels (umbellets).

Ra-dĭ'o-lus.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *ra'dius*, a "ray."] A probe; also a sound.

Rā'dĭ-ous. [Lat. **Radio'sus;** from *ra'dio, radia'tum*, to "send out rays," to "radiate."] Emitting luminous rays; radiant.

Radish. See RAPHANUS.

Rad'ish, Horse. The common English name of the *Cochlearia Armoracia*.

Ra'dĭ-us.* [From the Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a "rod," "wand," or "staff."] Literally, the "spoke of a wheel:" hence, a ray of light, because the rays of light go out from a luminous centre, like the spokes of a wheel. In Geometry, a straight line drawn from the centre to the circumference of a circle. In Anatomy, applied to one of the bones of the forearm. In Botany, the ray of a flower. See RAY.

Ra'dius Vec'tor.* In Astronomy, an imaginary straight line drawn from the centre of attraction to the point of an orbit in which the body (planet, comet, or satellite) may be,—for example, the line joining the centre of the sun with the centre of a planet.

Ra'dix,* gen. **Ra-dĭ'cis.** [From the Gr. *ῥάδιξ*, a "branch."] (Fr. *Racine*, rä'sĕn'.) The root, or the descending axis, of a plant, or that portion which grows downward, ordinarily fixing

the plant to the soil and absorbing nourishment from it. It is one of the organs of vegetation. It produces no other organs or parts but naked branches, which are mere repetitions of the original descending axis. Unlike the stem, the root elongates continuously from its extremity alone. See TAP-ROOT, and STEM.

Radzyge. See RADESYGE.

Raf-fle'sĭ-a.* [Named after Sir Stamford *Raffles.*] A genus of parasitic plants, natives of Java and Sumatra, having neither root, stem, nor leaf. The *Rafflesia Arnoldi* is more than three feet in diameter, and is said to be the largest flower in the world. It has the odor of carrion.

Rafflesiaceæ,* raf-fle-se-a'she-ē. [From *Rafflesia*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of exogenous, stemless, anomalous plants (parasites), found in the East Indies on the stems of *Cissi*. The flower constitutes the whole plant. This order comprises, besides the *Rafflesia*, the *Brugmansia*, a native of tropical Asia, and the *Apodanthes* and *Pilostyles*, natives of South America.

Rage, rāzh. The French term for RABIES, which see.

Ragweed. See AMBROSIA.

Rain'bow. [Lat. **I'ris**; **Ar'cus Cœles'tis**; Fr. *Arc-en-Ciel*, ärk'ŏn'se-ĕl'.] A celestial arch of concentric bands of prismatic colors,—a luminous meteor which appears in the region of the sky opposite to the sun, when rain is falling.

Rain-Gauge. See PLUVIOMETER.

Rāi'sin. The dried fruit of the *Vitis vinifera*; a grape dried in the sun:—also called *Uva passa* or *passula*. The countries which export raisins are Spain, Sicily, Turkey, Syria, etc. *Raisin*, in French, signifies a grape (not dried).

Rak. See ARRACK.

Râle, rål. [Fr.; from *râler*, to "rattle in the throat."] A rattle:—applied to various kinds of sound attending the circulation of air in the bronchia and vesicles of the lungs, different from the murmur produced in health. Also termed *Rhonchus*.

Râle Crépitant, rål krā'pē'tŏn'. (Fr.) "Crepitating Rattle." A pathognomonic sign, common in severe pneumonia. It has been compared to the noise of butter boiling, or to that produced by particles of salt thrown on live coals.

Râle Muqueuse, rål mü'kuz'. (Fr.) "Mucous Rattle." A sound similar to that produced by blowing through a pipe into soapy water: when very strong, it is termed *gurgling*.

Râle Sibilant, rål sē'bē'lŏn'. (Fr.) "Sibilant or Hissing Rattle." A sound caused by the presence of only a small quantity of mucus in the ramifications of the bronchia. It has been compared to the sound produced by suddenly separating two oiled surfaces.

Râle Sonore, rål so'nor'. (Fr.) "Sonorous Rattle." A sound like that of the cooing of a dove, or sometimes like the snoring of a sleeping man.

Rā'mal. [From the Lat. *ra'mus*, a "branch."] Of or pertaining to a branch. The same as RAMEAL.

Rambutan. See NEPHELIUM LAPPACEUM.

Rā'me-al, or **Rā'me-ous.** [Lat. **Ramea'lis**; from *ra'mus*, a "branch."] Relating to branches, or growing on branches:—applied to leaves, etc.

Rament. See RAMENTUM.

Ra-men'ta,* the plural of RAMENTUM, which see.

Ram-en-tā'ceous. [Lat. **Ramenta'ceus**; from *ramen'tum*, a "shaving," or a "rament."] Covered with small, dry, membranous scales, as the *Erica ramentacea*.

Ra-men'tum,* plural **Ra-men'ta.** [From the Lat. *ra'do*, to "shave," to "scrape."] Anything which is reduced, or rubbed down, by a file; filings; raspings. In Botany, applied to a species of pubescence, consisting of thin chaffy scales.

Ra'me-us.* The same as RAMEAL, which see.

Ram-ĭ-cor'nis.* [From the Lat. *ra'mus*, a "branch," and *cor'nu*, a "horn."] Having branched antennæ:—applied to certain insects.

Ra-mif'er-ous. [Lat. **Ramif'erus**; from *ra'mus*, a "branch," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing branches:—applied to buds from which leafy branches are developed.

Ram-ĭ-fĭ-cā'tion. [Lat. **Ramifica'tio, o'nis**; from *ra'mus*, a "branch," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] The division of a stem into branches; the act or mode of branching; the arrangement of branches in trees:—also applied to nerves and other animal organs.

Ram'ĭ-fied. [Lat. **Ramifica'tus**; from the same.] Having branches; divided into branches; branched.

Ram-ĭ-flo'rous. [Lat. **Ramiflo'rus**; from *ra'mus*, a "branch," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having flowers growing upon the branches.

Ram'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Ramifor'mis**; from *ra'mus*, a "branch," and *for'ma*, a "form."] Resembling a branch.

Ra-mip'ar-ous. [From the Lat. *ra'mus*, a "branch," and *pa'rio*, to "produce."] Producing branches:—applied to plants.

Ramollissement, rä'mo'lĕss'mŏn'. The French term for SOFTENING, which see.

Ra-mose', or **Rā'mous.** [Lat. **Ramo'sus**; from *ra'mus*, a "branch."] Full of branches; much-branched:—applied to certain plants.

Ram-u-lĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *ram'ulus*, a "little branch," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having flowers on the ramules, as the *Crassula ramuliflora*.

Ram'u-lose, or **Ram'u-lous.** [Lat. **Ramulo'sus**; from *ram'ulus*, a "little branch."] Bearing many branchlets.

Ram'u-lus.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *ra'mus*, a "branch."] A little branch; a ra'mule; a twig; a branchlet.

Ra'mus,* plural **Ra'mi.** [Fr. *Rameau*, rä'mō'.] The bough or branch of a tree or other body.

Ra-mus'cu-lus.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *ra'mus*, a "branch."] A little branch or division; a ramuscule.

Ran'çid. [Lat. **Ran'cidus**; from *ran'ceo* or *rances'co*, to "be musty or rank."] A term applied to fat, oil, or any greasy body which, by absorbing oxygen from the air, has acquired a strong odor and disagreeable taste.

Ran-cid'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Rancid'itas, a'tis**; from *ran'cidus*, "musty and rank."] The property of being RANCID, which see.

Ran'dĭ-a.* [Named in honor of Isaac *Rand.*] A genus of trees or shrubs of the order *Rubiaceæ*, comprising numerous species, natives of tropical parts of India and America. Some of the species are cultivated for ornament.

Ran'dia Du-me-to'rum.* A shrub, a native of India, used as a hedge-plant. Its fruit is emetic.

Rā'nīne. [Lat. **Rani'nus**; from *ra'na*, a "frog."] Belonging to the frog:—applied to a branch of the lingual artery.

Ra-niv'or-ous. [Lat. **Raniv'orus**; from *ra'na*, a "frog," and *vo'ro*, to "devour."] Living on frogs:—applied to certain birds.

Rank. A row, or arrangement in a line.

Ran'u-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *ra'na*, a "frog:" so called from a fancied resemblance.] A fluctuating semi-transparent tumor under the tongue, resulting from accumulated saliva and mucus in the ducts of the sublingual gland.

Ranunculaceæ,* ra-nun-ku-la'she-ē, or **Ranun'cu-li.*** A large natural order of exogenous plants, mostly herbaceous and polypetalous, natives of the temperate and colder parts of the world. Acridity, causticity, and poison are the general characters of this order, which comprises Aconite (*Aconi'tum*), Liverwort (*Hepat'ica*), Crowfoot (*Ranun'culus*), *Clem'atis*, *Ado'nis*, *Anemo'ne*, *Hydras'tis*, Columbine (*Aquile'gium*), *Pæo'nia*, and other ornamental plants.

Ra-nun-cu-lā'ceous. [Lat. **Ranuncula'ceus.**] Resembling the Ranunculus.

Ra-nun'cu-li* (Fr. *Renoncules*, rẹh-nôN'kül'), the plural of RANUNCULUS, forming the Jussieuan name of an order of plants. See RANUNCULACEÆ.

Ra-nun'cu-lus.* Crowfoot. A genus of herbs, the type of the order *Ranunculaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Europe and the United States. The most of them are acrid poisons and have been used as vesicants and counter-irritants. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U S. 1870) for the corm and herb of the *Ranunculus bulbosus*. It was formerly, before the introduction of the Spanish fly, used as a vesicatory; but it is very uncertain in its operation.

Ranun'culus A'cris.* Buttercup, a plant, a native of Europe, naturalized in the United States.

Ranun'culus Bul-bo'sus.* A perennial plant, a native of Europe, naturalized in the United States. Its common names are *King Cup* and *Buttercup*. It has showy yellow flowers and a very acrid root.

Ranun'culus Flam'mu-la.* Lesser Spearwort, a perennial herb, a native of Canada, bearing yellow flowers. It is an acrid poison.

Ranun'culus Scel-e-ra'tus.* Cursed Crowfoot, a native of the United States and Europe. It is said to be common in Sardinia, and is supposed to be the plant which caused *sardonic laughter*. Its juice is acrid and blistering.

Ra-pa'çēs,* the plural of RAPAX, which see.

Ra'pax, a'cis.* [From the Lat. *ra'pio*, to "seize or take by violence."] Ravenous; rapacious:—applied in the plural (*Rapa'ces*) to an order of birds:—also called *Accipitres* and *Raptores*. See ACCIPITER.

Rape. [From the Lat. *ra'pa*, the "turnip."] The *Brassica Napus*, or wild navew.

Rape. [Lat. **Rap'tus**; from *ra'pio*, *rap'tum*, to "take by violence," to "ravish."] A term applied in Medical Jurisprudence to the defloration of a female forcibly and against her will, or of a girl of tender age who has as yet, in the legal sense, no will.

Rape Oil. An oil procured from rape-seed, and used in making ointments, etc.

Ra-pha'nĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *raph'anus*, the "radish."] A disease attended with spasms of the joints,—supposed to have been caused by the seeds of a species of *Raphanus* mixed with the grain used for food. A genus of the order *Spasmi*, class *Neuroses*, of Cullen's nosology.

Raph'a-nus.* [Gr. *ῥαφανίς*.] The radish. A Linnæan genus of plants of the class *Tetradynamia*, natural order *Cruciferæ*. The common radish of gardens is *Raphanus sativus*. It is antiscorbutic.

Raphanus Rusticanus.* See COCHLEARIA ARMORACIA.

Ra'phe,* or **Rha'phe.*** [From the Gr. *ῥάφη*, a "seam," or "suture."] A cord or ridge which connects the hilum with the chalaza of some plants.

Ra'phe Cor'po-ris Cal-lo'si.* "Suture of the Callous Body." A linear depression along the middle of the *corpus callosum*, between two slightly elevated longitudinal bands.

Ra'phe Pĕr-ĭ-næ'i.* "Raphe, or Suture, of the Perineum." An elevated line which runs along the middle of the perineum to the anus.

Raph'ĭ-dēs.* [From the Gr. *ῥαφίς*, a "needle."] The acicular crystals found in the texture of nearly all plants. They commonly consist of oxalate of lime, and often of phosphate or sulphate of lime.

Rap'tor, o'ris.* [From the Lat. *ra'pio*, *rap'tum*, to "seize or take by violence."] A term applied in the plural (*Rapto'res*) to an order of birds:—also called *Accipitres* and *Rapaces*. See ACCIPITER.

Rap-to'rēs,* the plural of RAPTOR, which see.

Rap'tus.* [From the same.] A forcible seizure. Hence such terms as *raptus nervorum* (seizure of the nerves), or cramp, etc.

Rare. [Lat. **Ra'rus.**] Thin; subtile; scarce; sparse; uncommon; thinly scattered; the reverse of *dense*; also the reverse of *common* or *abundant*:—applied to certain metals and plants.

Răr-e-fac'tion. [Lat. **Rarefac'tio, o'nis**; from *ra'rus*, "thin," "rare," and *fa'cio*, *fac'tum*,

to "make."] The act of rarefying or expanding; also the state of being rarefied or expanded. A diminution of the density and weight of a gas without diminution of its volume.

Rar-ĭ-cos'tus.* [From the Lat. *ra'rus*, "rare," or "sparse," hence "few," and *cos'ta*, a "rib."] Having a small number of ribs:—applied to leaves or other parts of plants.

Rar-ĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *ra'rus*, "sparse," or "few," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having few flowers.

Ras. = *Rasu'ræ.** "Shavings."

Rash. An eruption on the skin. See EXANTHEMA.

Ra'sor, o'ris.* [From the Lat. *ra'do, ra'sum*, to "scrape," to "scratch," or "shave."] A term applied in the plural (*Raso'res*) to an order of birds which scratch the ground for their food, as the common hen, the grouse, the quail, and the turkey:—also called *Gallinaceæ*.

Ra-so'rēs,* the plural of RASOR, which see.

Rasp'a-to-rў. [Lat. **Raspato'rium**; from *ra'do, ra'sum*, to "scrape."] An instrument for rasping bones. See SCALPRUM.

Rasp'ber-rў. (Fr. *Framboise*, frŏM'bwåz'.) The popular name of several species of *Rubus*. The European raspberry is *Ru'bus Idæ'us*. The black raspberry of the United States is *Ru'bus occidenta'lis*. The American wild red raspberry is *Ru'bus strigo'sus*. These are excellent summer fruits, and are commonly cultivated.

Ra-su'ra.* [From the Lat. *ra'do, ra'sum*, to "scrape," to "shave."] A shaving; a scratch.

Ratanhy. See RHATANY.

Rate, rāt. (Fr.) See SPLEEN.

Ratio (ra'she-o), **o'nis.*** [From the Lat. *re'or, ra'tus*, to "suppose," "judge," or "think."] Originally, "reason," "thought," "design." Proportion; rate. The proportion which one magnitude bears to another of the same kind.

Rā'tion. [From the Lat. *ra'tio*, "proportion."] A daily allowance or portion of food, drink, etc., given to soldiers, sailors, prisoners, and others. See DIETARY.

Rational, rash'un-al. [Lat. **Rationa'lis**; from *ra'tio*, "reason," "method."] Conformable to reason or to a well-reasoned plan; reasonable; having power to reason:—often applied to a sound course of practice, as opposed to empiricism. Also applied to the mental state of a person.

Rat's Bane. Arsenious acid. The term is also applied to the seed of the *Strychnos Nux-vomica*.

Rat-tan'. A common name of the long trailing stems of the *Calamus Rotang* and other species of *Calamus*, natives of India, Borneo, etc. They are used for making chairs, baskets, and many other articles.

Rat'tle. (Fr. *Râle*, rål.) A vulgar term for the rattling sound in the throat of dying persons, arising from the accumulation of mucus or purulent matter in the bronchia, etc.

Rat'tle-snake Root. The *Polygala Senega*. (See SENEGA.) Also a popular name of the *Prenanthes alba*, or *Prenanthes serpentaria*.

Rattlesnake Weed. See HIERACIUM VENOSUM.

Rau, or **Raw, Proç'ess of.** The *processus gracilis* of the *malleus*.

Rau-ce'do, ed'inis.* [From the Lat. *rau'cus*, "hoarse."] Hoarseness caused by an inflamed state of the mucous membrane of the larynx and trachea.

Rau-wol'fĭ-a Nit'ĭ-da.* A shrub of the order *Apocynaceæ*, a native of tropical America. Its root is used as a cathartic or an emetic.

Ra-ve-na'la Mad-a-gas-ca-rĭ-en'sis,* or **U-ra'nĭ-a Spe-cĭ-o'sa.*** Systematic names of the Traveller's Tree, a plant of the order *Musaceæ*, a native of Madagascar. It has very large leaves, from which an abundant refreshing juice or sap is obtained. Its seeds are edible.

Ra-ven-sa'ra. The vernacular name of the *Agathophyllum Ravensara*, or *Evodia Ravensara*, an aromatic tree, a native of Madagascar. It belongs to the order *Lauraceæ*. Its fruit is a drupe having an oily kernel. All parts of this tree are aromatic and have an odor like cloves.

Ray. [Lat. **Ra'dius.**] A term for the marginal flowers of a head (or compound flower) when they are different from the rest, as in the sunflower; also one of the pedicels of an umbel. In Optics, a beam of light propagated in a straight line from some luminous point. Rays are distinguished into—

1. CALORIF'IC rays, which produce heat,—the highest degree of caloric being found in the red ray of the prismatic spectrum.

2. LU'MINOUS rays, which impart light,—the highest degree of illumination being afforded by the brightest yellow or the palest green of the prismatic spectrum.

3. CHEM'ICAL rays, which cause neither heat nor light, but produce chemical changes. The greatest chemical action is in the violet ray.

The term *ray* is also applied to the bony or cartilaginous formations, more or less numerous, which support the membranous fins of fishes. See RADIUS.

Rayon, rā'yŏN'. The French for "ray."

Rays, Medullary. See MEDULLARY RAYS.

Re. A Latin particle signifying "again," "back," or "against," and hence often implying resistance. Before a vowel a *d* is added, as *redintegration* for *re-integration*.

Re-ac'tion. [Lat. **Reac'tio, o'nis**; from *re*, "again," or "back," and *a'go, ac'tum*, to "act."] Literally, "acting back or against;" also "acting again." In Mechanics, the reciprocality of force exerted by two bodies which act mutually on or against each other. It is a law of dynamics that every action is followed by an equal and contrary reaction. In Physiology, the "acting again" of the vital powers after they have been greatly depressed; also the effect produced on the system by irritants or stimuli, in which the vital forces seem to resist the irritating substance. In Chemistry, the state or process of applying a reagent, or test, for detecting the presence of certain other bodies.

Re-ā'gent. [Lat. **Rea'gens, en'tis;** from the same.] (Fr. *Réactif*, rā'ăk'tĕf'.) A substance employed in chemical analysis to ascertain the quantity or quality of the component parts of bodies by reacting on their elements; a test.

Re-ăl'gar. The sulphide of arsenic:—also called *Arsenicum rubrum*, or "Red Arsenic." Realgar occurs native: it may also be formed artificially by heating arsenious acid with sulphur. It is used as a pigment.

Rēa'son. [Fr. *Raison*, rā'zôn'; Gr. λόγος.] The rational faculty of man; the faculty which distinguishes truth from falsehood; conscious intelligence; the thinking principle; that which perceives the relation of cause and effect.

Réaumuria,* rā-ō-mu'rē-ą. A genus of saline shrubs of the order *Réaumuriaceæ* or *Tamaricaceæ*, natives of the shores of the Mediterranean and the salt plains of Central Asia. The leaves of *R. vermiculata* are used as an external application for the cure of the itch.

Réaumuriaceæ,* rā-o-mu-re-ā'she-ē or rō-mu-rē-ā'she-ē. [From *Réaumu'ria*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of exogenous shrubs, found on the coast of the Mediterranean and on the saline plains of Northern Asia.

Réaumur's Scale. See THERMOMETER.

Re-cēiv'er. A vessel fitted to a retort, an alembic, or the like, for receiving the product of distillation.

Re-cep'ta-cle. [Lat. **Receptac'ulum;** from *recip'io, recep'tum*, to "receive."] Originally, a place to receive or keep things in. In Botany, a general term denoting a part which receives or bears other parts:—applied to the axis or support of a flower; the dilated apex of the peduncle, which sometimes bears a single flower, and sometimes many. It is the same as the *torus*. The *clinanthium*, the common axis or support of a head of flowers in the *Compositæ*, is also called a receptacle. The receptacle varies greatly in form, which may be conical, globular, discoid, etc. It is the receptacle which forms the edible part of the strawberry.

Re-cep-tac'u-lum Chy'li.* "Receptacle of the Chyle." (Fr. *Réservoir du Chyle*, rā'zĕR'-vwÅR' dü shēl.) A name applied to the somewhat expanded lower portion of the thoracic duct.

Re-cep-tiv'ĭ-tў. [From the Lat. *recip'io, recep'tum*, to "receive."] The state of being receptive. The susceptibility of certain organs to receive morbific impressions.

Re-cess'. [Lat. **Reces'sus;** from *rece'do, reces'sum*, to "recede."] A retirement; a retreat; a seclusion; a private abode. In Botany, a sinus or indentation.

Récidive. See RELAPSE.

Reç'ĭ-pe.* [Imperative mood of the Lat. *recip'io*, to "take."] A word constantly used in the abbreviated form, ℞, as the commencement of a medical prescription.

Rec-lĭ-nā'tion. [Lat. **Reclina'tio, o'nis;** from *recli'no, reclina'tum*, to "bend back."] One of the operations for cataract, in which the lens is thrown backward into the middle and towards the bottom of the vitreous humor.

Re-clined', or **Rec'lĭ-nate.** [Lat. **Reclina'tus;** from the same.] Bending downward; turned or curved downward; nearly recumbent:—applied to branches of plants.

Re-cli'ning. The same as RECLINED.

Rec'on-dīte. [Lat. **Recon'ditus;** from *recon'do*, to "hide."] Concealed; not easily to be seen; also abstruse, profound.

Re-cov'er-ў. [From the Lat. *recu'pero*, to "recover."] Restoration to health; recuperation.

Re-cre-ā'tion. [From the Lat. *re*, "again," and *cre'o, crea'tum*, to "create."] Restoration; refreshment; relaxation; renovation; any diversion, exercise, play, or pastime which tends to repair the waste of vital energy caused by labor or the exhaustion of nervous power which results from continual application to monotonous duties. It is important to the preservation of health.

Rec're-ment [from the Lat. *re*, "again," and *cer'nere, cre'tum*, to "sift" or "secrete"], or **Recrementitial** (rek-re-men-tish'ąl) **Hu'mor.** Literally, "a returned secretion,"—that is, a secretion, like the saliva, which, after having been separated from the blood, is again given back to it.

Rec-ru-dĕs'çence. [Lat. **Recrudes'cens;** from *recrudes'co*, to "grow raw and sore again."] A growing worse again; an increase of a disease after a temporary abatement.

Rect. = *Rectifica'tus.** "Rectified."

Rec-tăl'ğĭ-ą.* [From the Lat. *rec'tum*, and the Gr. ἄλγος, "pain."] Pain of the rectum:—the same as PROCTALGIA.

Rec-tan'gle. [Lat. **Rectan'gulus;** from *rec'tus*, "right," and *an'gulus*, an "angle."] A right-angled parallelogram. When the adjacent sides are equal, it becomes a square.

Rec-tan'gu-lar. [Lat. **Rectangula'ris.**] Having right angles; forming right angles.

Rec-tem'brў-us.* [From the Lat. *rec'tus*, "straight," and *em'bryon*, an "embryo."] A botanical term applied to a section of the *Leguminosæ* containing those having the radical of the embryo straight.

Rec-tĭ-fĭ-cā'tion. [Lat. **Rectifica'tio, o'nis;** from *rectif'ico, rectifica'tum*, to "make right."] A second or repeated distillation, in which substances are more perfectly purified.

Rec'tĭ-fied. [Lat. **Rectifica'tus;** from the same.] Made purer or stronger.

Rectified Spirit. See SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS.

Rec-tĭ-lin'e-ar, or **Rec-tĭ-lin'e-al.** [Lat. **Rectilin'eus;** from *rec'tus*, "straight," and *li'nea*, a "line."] Relating to, conforming to, or bounded by, straight lines.

Rec'tĭ-nerved. [Lat. **Rectiner'vis;** from *rec'tus*, "straight, and *ner'vus*, a "nerve."] Having straight nerves or veins; parallel-veined:—applied to leaves.

Rec-tĭ-ros'tris.* [From the Lat. *rec'tus*, "straight," and *ros'trum*, a "beak."] Having a straight beak; rectirostrate:—applied to shells, birds, etc..

Rec-ti'tis, *idis.** [From the Lat. *rec'tum.*] Inflammation of the rectum. See PROCTITIS.

Rec-tĭ-ve'nĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *rec'tus,* "straight," and *ve'na,* a "vein."] Straight-veined; having all the veins parallel, as in the leaves of grass.

Rec'to-çēle.* [From the Lat. *rec'tum,* and the Gr. *κήλη,* "hernia."] Hernia of the rectum caused by a giving way of the walls of the vagina.

Rec-tri'cēs,* the plural of RECTRIX, which see.

Rec'trix, tri'cis,* plural **Rec-tri'cēs.** [From the Lat. *re'go, rec'tum,* to "guide."] The plumes of the tail of birds, which, like a rudder, direct their flight.

Rec'tum.* [From the Lat. *rec'tus,* "straight."] The last, nearly straight, portion of the large intestine, terminating at the anus.

Rec'tus.* [From the Lat. *re'go, rec'tum,* to "rule."] Right; straight:—applied to muscles, etc. In Botany, in a right line, not wavy or curved or deviating from a straight direction.

Rec'tus Ab-dom'ĭ-nis.* "Straight [Muscle] of the Abdomen." A muscle arising from the pubes and inserted into the three inferior true ribs and the ensiform cartilage. It pulls down the ribs in respiration.

Rec'tus Cap'ĭ-tis,* plural **Rec'ti Cap'ĭ-tis.** "Straight [Muscles] of the Head." The name of five muscles arising from the upper cervical vertebræ and inserted into the occipital bone. These are the *rec'tus cap'itis anti'cus ma'jor, rec'tus cap'itis anti'cus mi'nor, rec'tus cap'itis latera'lis, rec'tus cap'itis posti'cus ma'jor,* and *rec'tus cap'itis posti'cus mi'nor.*

Rec'tus Ex-ter'nus Oc'u-li.* "External Straight [Muscle] of the Eye." A muscle arising from the optic foramen and inserted into the outer side of the eye. It is also named *abductor oculi,* from its turning the eye outward.

Rec'tus Fem'o-ris.* "Straight [Muscle] of the Thigh." A muscle arising by two heads from the ilium and acetabulum and inserted into the patella. It is sometimes called *rectus cruris* ("Straight [Muscle] of the Leg"). It extends the leg.

Rec'tus In-fe'rĭ-or Oc'u-li.* "Inferior Straight [Muscle] of the Eye." A muscle arising from the lower part of the optic foramen and inserted opposite to the *rectus superior.* It is also named *dep'rimens oc'uli,* from its drawing the eye downward.

Rec'tus In-ter'nus Oc'u-li.* "Internal Straight [Muscle] of the Eye." A muscle arising from the margin of the optic foramen and inserted into the inner side of the eye. It is also named *adducens,* from its drawing the eye towards the nose.

Rec'tus Su-pe'rĭ-or Oc'u-li.* "Superior Straight [Muscle] of the Eye." A muscle arising from the upper part of the optic foramen and inserted into the superior and fore part of the sclerotica. It is also named *attollens* or *levator oculi,* from its office of raising the eye, and *superbus* ("proud"), from the expression which it imparts.

Re-cu-per-ā'tion. [From the Lat. *recu'pero, recupera'tum,* to "recover" or "rescue."] Recovery; restoration of health or strength; renovation.

Re-cu'per-a-tĭve. [From the same.] Tending to recovery; restorative.

Re-cur'rence. [See next article.] A return; the act of recurring or returning.

Re-cur'rent. [Lat. **Recur'rens, en'tis;** from *recur'ro,* to "run back."] Running back:—applied to a nerve and to branches of arteries, nerves, etc.; also returning at intervals. *Recurrent diseases* are those which have a tendency to return after their actual or apparent cure or removal, either without any obvious cause,—as cancer or ague,—or from some slight cause,—as gout.

Re-cur-vā'tion. [Lat. **Recurva'tio, o'nis;** from *recur'vo, recurva'tum,* to "bend back."] A bending backward:—applied to the vertebral column.

Re-curved', or **Re-cur'vate.** [Lat. **Recurva'tus, Recur'vus;** from the same.] Bent or curved backward; curved outward or backward; bent but not rolled backward:—applied to petals, sepals, and other organs.

Re-cur-vĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *recur'vus,* "bent back," and *fo'lium,* a "leaf."] Having leaves recurved or reflected at their extremity.

Red. [Lat. **Ru'ber;** Fr. *Rouge,* roozh.] One of the primary colors. It occurs nearly pure in carmine and the ruby. Other shades or varieties of red are *scarlet, crimson, rose-red, vermilion,* etc. Red is the least refrangible of the colors of the spectrum.

Red Cedar. A popular name of the *Juniperus Virginiana.* Its wood is durable and valuable for furniture, fence-posts, etc.

Red Fire. A pyrotechnical compound of nitrate of strontia, sulphur, antimony, and chlorate of potassium, burning with a red flame.

Red Gum. A popular name for *Stroph'ulus intertinc'tus,* an affection of the skin occurring in infants.

Red Lead. Minium, or red oxide of lead.

Red Pep'per. A common name of *Capsicum annuum.*

Red Pre-cip'ĭ-tate. The HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM RUBRUM, which see.

Red Root. One of the popular names for the *Ceano'thus America'nus,* otherwise called *New Jersey Tea,* a small indigenous shrub, of the Linnæan class *Pentandria,* natural order *Rhamnaceæ,* found in most parts of the United States. It has small white flowers in clusters or dense panicles, and ovate, acuminate, and serrate leaves. The root is astringent, and imparts a red color to water. During the Revolutionary War the leaves of this plant were used as a substitute for tea, on which account it has recently attracted considerable attention. An infusion of the dried leaves and seeds has been recommended in aphthous affections of the mouth, and in the sore throat attending scarlet fever.

Red San'dal, Red Saun'ders. The wood of *Pterocar'pus santali'nus.*

Red Snow. The common name of the *Protococcus nivalis*, a species of *Algæ*, which in an incredibly short space of time produces large patches of a brilliant scarlet on the surface of snow in the Arctic regions. This plant is composed of a single cell.

Red Wine. See VINUM RUBRUM.

Red'-Wood. The common name of the *Sequoi'a sempervi'rens*, an evergreen coniferous tree of California. It attains a great height (about three hundred feet), and is the most valuable timber-tree of that State. It is used in building houses, and is very durable.

Red. in pulv. = *Redac'tus in pul'verem.** "Reduced to powder."

Re-dac'tion. [From the Lat. *red'igo, redac'tum*, to "drive back," to "bring back," to "reduce," to "gather."] The act of editing, digesting, or reducing to form, as literary materials.

Re-dac'tus.* [From the same.] Reduced.

Redig. in pulv. = *Rediga'tur in pul'verem.** "Let it be reduced to powder."

Re-din'te-grate. [Lat. **Redintegra'tus**; from *re*, "again," and *in'teger*, "entire," "sound."] Restored to soundness or completeness; renovated.

Re-din-te-grā'tion. [Lat. **Redintegra'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] A restoration to soundness; a reproduction of a part of the body which has been destroyed.

Re-duc'tion. [Lat. **Reduc'tio, o'nis**; from *redu'co, reduc'tum*, to "bring back," to "reduce."] The process by which metals, changed or disguised by a union with other substances, are restored to their metallic state. It is generally applied to the restoration of ores or metallic oxides. In some cases the reduction is effected by heat alone. In Surgery, the returning of a dislocated bone into its natural situation.

Re-duc'tor, o'ris.* [From the same.] A bringer or leader back:—applied to a muscle of the vertebral column.

Re-du'plĭ-cate. [From the Lat. *re*, "again," and *du'plico, duplica'tum*, to "double."] Valvate, with the margins turned outward:—applied to a mode of æstivation.

Re-du-plĭ-cā'tion. [Lat. **Reduplica'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] The act of doubling:—applied to the paroxysms of ague of a double type.

Re'dux.* A term signifying the return of certain physical signs after their temporary disappearance in the course of a disease,—usually associated with crepitation in pneumonia, and with friction in pleurisy and pericarditis. Redux signs are usually significant of a favorable tendency in a disease.

Reed. A popular name of several graminaceous plants of the genus *Arundo*, and of *Phragmites*.

Re-fĭn'ing. The act of purifying anything,—particularly the assaying or purifying of gold and silver by separating them from other bodies which are combined with them.

Re-flect'. [From the Lat. *re*, "again," or "back," and *flec'to, flec'tum* or *flex'um*, to "bend," or "turn."] To turn back. (See REFLECTION.) To double back on itself, as a membrane.

Re-flec'tion, or Re-flex'ion. [Lat. **Reflec'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] The act of turning back or reflecting; the act of turning the mind back on its own operations; meditation; a series of thoughts respecting the past or the absent. In Mechanics, the rebound of a body from the surface of another body against which it impinges. In Natural Philosophy, the term is applied to analogous motions of light, heat, and sound. In Obstetrics, it is applied to a bending back of the uterus (see RETROVERSIO UTERI); in Anatomy, to a duplicature of a membrane, etc.

Reflec'tion, An'gle of. The angle made by the line of direction of the reflected body or ray with a line which is perpendicular to the reflecting surface.

Re'flex. [Lat. **Reflex'us**; see REFLECTION.] A term applied to certain actions and functions of living beings. See next article.

Re'flex Ac'tion. A term applied to those involuntary movements caused by some impression or irritation conveyed to the spinal marrow by the afferent spinal nerves, in consequence of which an excitement or impulse is sent back by the reflex spinal nerves, producing the movements in question. Thus, an irritation of the lining membrane of the nostril causes the convulsive involuntary movement of the muscles of respiration, termed *sneezing*.

Re'flex Func'tion. A term applied to certain functions of living beings, performed through the medium of the reflex nerves.

Re'flex Spi'nal Nerves. Those of the spinal system of nerves which convey motor impulses from the spinal marrow in consequence of impressions made upon the surface of the body. See REFLEX ACTION.

Re-flexed'. Bent outward or backward, or curved backward excessively:—applied to parts of plants.

Reflexion. See REFLECTION.

Re'flux. [Lat. **Reflux'us**; from *re*, "back," and *flu'o, fluc'tum* or *flux'um*, to "flow."] The movement of the sea when it retires after the *flux*, or flow; the ebb. In Physiology, the return of the blood from the head, or from the lower half of the body, to the heart.

Re-fract'ed. Literally, "broken back." In Botany, suddenly bent backward; bent suddenly so as to appear broken.

Re-fract'ing. [See next article.] Causing refraction:—applied to telescopes, in which the luminous rays are refracted by means of lenses; also to a transparent medium, as air or water.

Re-frac'tion. [Lat. **Refrac'tio, o'nis**; from *re*, "again," or "back," and *fran'go, frac'tum*, to "break."] The deviation of a ray of light from its original direction on entering obliquely a medium of a different density. The laws which regulate the refraction of light form the subject of that branch of Natural Philosophy called *Dioptrics*.

DOUBLE REFRACTION is a property of certain transparent minerals, etc., as Iceland spar, by

which they present two images of any object seen through them. A ray of light passing through these media is separated into two distinct pencils which pursue separate courses.

Re-frac'tĭve [Lat. **Refracti'vus**; from the same], or **Re-fract'ing.** Pertaining to refraction; causing or producing refraction.

Re-frac'to-rў. [From the Lat. *re*, "back," or "against," implying resistance, and *fran'go, frac'tum*, to "break," to "subdue."] Properly, "that will not or cannot be subdued:"—applied to a substance which it is difficult or impossible to melt, as platinum, graphite, and osmium.

Re-frac'tus.* [From the Lat. *re*, "again," and *fran'go, frac'tum*, to "break."] The same as REFRACTED.

Re-fran-ğĭ-bil'ĭ-tў, a'tis; from the same.] The tendency of luminous rays to be refracted or bent in passing obliquely from one transparent medium into another, or in traversing a medium the density of which is not uniform.

Re-fran'ğĭ-ble. [Lat. **Refrangib'ilis**; from the same.] Susceptible of refraction:—applied to rays of light. In the solar spectrum the red ray is the least refrangible, and the violet is the most refrangible.

Re-frig'er-ant. [Lat. **Refrig'erans**; from *refrig'ero, refrigera'tum*, to "cool," to "chill."] A term applied to medicines which cool the body or blood, or which allay thirst and impart a feeling of coolness. The chief refrigerants are the whole class of febrifuges, ice, water, acids, effervescing drinks, and the juices of fruits.

Re-frig-er-ā'tor. [From the same.] An apparatus or box containing ice, in which milk, butter, viands, etc., are kept cool in summer.

Re-frig'er-a-to-rў. [Lat. **Refrigerato'rium**; from the same.] A vessel filled with cold water, for condensing vapors or cooling substances.

Re-ğen-er-ā'tion. [Lat. **Regenera'tio, o'nis;** from *re*, "again," or "anew," and *gen'ero, genera'tum*, to "generate."] A term applied in Physiology to the reproduction of a part or substance lost by disease or injury. See REDINTEGRATION.

Re'ğĭ-a A'qua.* "Royal Water." See NITRO-MURIATIC ACID.

Reğ'ĭ-men, m'inis.* [From the Lat. *re'go*, to "rule" or "regulate."] (Fr. *Régime*, rā'zhĕm'.) A Latin word signifying "government," or "regulation:"—applied to the regulation of the diet both in health and in disease. A rational and methodical course of life in respect to food, etc. See DIETARY.

Re'ğion. [Lat. **Re'gio, o'nis.**] A particular portion of the body:—especially used in reference to a particular organ or viscus, as the region of the liver, heart, kidney, etc. Also a country; a large tract of land.

Re-gres'sus.* [From the Lat. *regre'dior, regres'sus*, to "return."] A return. In Morphology, the change from one organ into the form of the organs that immediately preceded it, as of petals into sepals.

Reg'u-lar. [Lat. **Regula'ris**; from *reg'ula*, a "rule."] A term applied to flowers in which the members of each floral circle are alike in shape and size,—*i.e.*, all the petals are equal and alike, and each sepal is equal and similar to every other. Also applied to a pulse which is normal, the pulsations being equal in frequency and in force.

Reg'ular Prac-tĭ'tion-er. A person who has been authorized to practise medicine, and who practises the same according to rules.

Regular Solids. See SOLID.

Reg-u-lar-ĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *regula'ris*, "regular," and *flos*, a "flower."] A term applied to the head and the disk of the *Compositæ*, when composed of flowers with regular corols.

Reg'u-lus.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *rex, re'gis*, a "king."] A pure metal reduced from its ore.

Reg. umb. = *Re'gio umbili'ci.** "Region of the navel."

Re-gur-ğĭ-tā'tion. [Lat. **Regurgita'tio, o'nis;** from *re*, "again," or "back," and *gur'ges*, a "flood," a "flowing."] A flowing back; a flowing the wrong way:—applied, for example, to the flowing back of the blood from the ventricles into the auricles of the heart.

Rein, rāN. The French name for "kidney."

Rei-neck'ĭ-a Car'ne-a.* A plant of the order *Liliaceæ*, a native of China, cultivated for ornament. It bears rose-colored fragrant flowers.

Reins, rānz. [From the Lat. *ren*, gen. *re'nis*, the "kidney."] The kidneys; the lower part of the back.

Re-jec'tion. [Lat. **Rejec'tio**; from *rejic'io, rejec'tum*, to "cast away," to "refuse."] The act of rejecting or casting away; expulsion.

Re-ju-ve-nĕs'çence. [From the Lat. *re*, "again," and *ju'venis*, "young."] Renewal of youth.

Re-lapse'. [From the Lat. *re*, "back," and *la'bor, lap'sus*, to "fall."] (Fr. *Rechute*, rĕh-shüt', or *Récidive*, rā'sē'dēv'.) The return of a disease which has apparently ceased, during or immediately after convalescence, or of a particular symptom in the course of a disease.

Re-lap'sing Fe'ver, or **Fam'ine Fe'ver.** A continued contagious fever, characterized by absence of eruption and a tendency to relapse at intervals of from five to seven days and for an indefinite number of times, and generally occurring as an epidemic. Famine is one of the originating causes of relapsing fever, whence it is sometimes called *Famine typhus.*

Re-lā'tion. [Lat. **Rela'tio**; from *ref'ero, rela'tum*, to "bring back," to "refer."] (Fr. *Rapport*, rā'por', and *Relation*, rĕh-lā'se-ôN'.) Connection; relative position; connection by consanguinity; relationship; respect; reference.

Re-lā'tions, Or-gan'ic. A term applied to the relations subsisting between different parts of the animal economy. They may be ranked under three different heads:

1. *Mechanical Relations*, or such as depend upon the position of parts, in consequence of which, if one organ be displaced (or greatly enlarged), the free and healthy operation of an ad-

jacent organ is interfered with : thus, in cases of *prolapsus uteri*, urination is sometimes rendered difficult and painful.

2. *Functional Relations*, or those whereby the healthy condition of one organ depends upon the healthy operation of another : thus, if there be derangement in either the respiratory or the digestive function, the blood fails to communicate a healthful stimulus to the heart, and the function of the latter organ becomes consequently impaired.

3. *Sympathetic Relations*, or those which depend upon the nervous sympathy subsisting between different parts. See SYMPATHY.

Relaxantia,* re-lax-an′she-ạ, **Re-lax′ants.** From the Lat. *relax′o, relaxa′tum*, to "loosen."] (Fr. *Relâchant*, rẹh-lȧ′shŏN′.) A term applied to substances which relax and soften parts that are inflamed, or which diminish tension.

Rel-ax-ā′tion. [Lat. **Relaxa′tio, o′nis ;** from the same.] The act of relaxing, or state of being relaxed. In Physiology, the reverse of *contraction* or *tension ;* looseness ; want of muscular tone or vigor.

Re-lī′quĭ-æ, a′rum.* [From the Lat. *relin′quo*, to "leave."] Relics :—applied to organic remains, as fossil Zoöphytes, Crustaceans, etc. In Botany, the withered remains of leaves which do not fall off, but perish upon a plant and adhere to it.

Re-man′sĭ-o Men′sĭ-um.* Suppression of the menses :—another name for AMENORRHŒA.

Re-me′dĭ-ạl. Medicinal ; healing ; affording a remedy.

Re-me′dĭ-um Cạ-tholī′con.* A panacea. See CATHOLICON.

Rem′e-dў. [Lat. **Reme′dium** ; from *re*, "again," and *me′deor*, to "heal."] (Fr. *Remède*, rẹh-mȧd′.) That which is employed in the treatment of diseases, whether palliative, preventive, or curative. The term properly signifies a therapeutic agent which possesses a recognized influence in preventing, relieving, or removing a morbid condition. Thus, quinine is a remedy for ague, and opium for pain.

Rem′ĭ-ġēs.* [Plural of the Lat. *re′mex, rem′igis*, a "rower," or "oarsman."] A term applied to strong, stiff feathers in the wings of birds, the action of which is compared to that of oars.

Re-mis′sion. [Lat. **Remis′sio, o′nis ;** from *remit′to, remis′sum*, to "remit," to "relax."] An abatement or diminution of febrile symptoms occurring between the accessions of remittent fever : —also applied to the abatement of the symptoms of continuous fever.

Re-mit′tent. [Lat. **Remit′tens** ; from the same.] A term applied to disorders the symptoms of which abate considerably and then return again and again until the disease either is overcome or proves fatal.

Remit′tent Fe′ver [Lat. **Fe′bris Remit′tens** ; Fr. *Fièvre rémittente*, fe-ạvr′ rȧ′mè′tŏNt′], or **Bil′ious Remit′tent.** The name given to any fever which abates, but does not wholly cease, at regular intervals. (See EPANETUS.) It is not contagious. "A paroxysmal fever of malarial origin, in which the paroxysms do not intermit, but only, as the name implies, remit. It is a more acute affection than intermittent fever, more severe in its symptoms, more rapid in its course, and the direct mortality is ten times greater than in any other form of malarial fever."—(W. C. MACLEAN.) It prevails in the malarial parts of both the Old World and the New, especially in hot climates.

Rem′o-ra.* [From the Lat. *rem′oror*, to "hinder," to "stop."] A stoppage, or stagnation :—also applied to surgical instruments used to retain parts in their place.

Re-mote′. [Lat. **Remo′tus**, "distant."] In Botany, separated by intervals longer than usual.

Remote′ Cau′ses. A synonyme for predisposing causes.

Re-mo-tĭ-fo′lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *remo′tus*, "distant," and *fo′lium*, a "leaf."] A term applied to leaves distant from one another.

Ren,* gen. **Re′nis.** The kidney ; the gland by which the urine is secreted.

Re′nạl. [Lat. **Rena′lis** ; from *ren*, the "kidney."] Belonging to the kidney.

Re′nal Ap′o-plex-ў. Another name for *Ischu′ria rena′lis.*

Renal Calculus. See NEPHROLITHOS.

Re′nal Glands or **Cap′sules.** [Lat. **Glan′dulæ** or **Cap′sulæ Rena′les.**] The renal (suprarenal) glands, or atrabiliary capsules.

Re-nan-the′ra Low′ĭ-i.* A magnificent orchid, a native of Borneo, bearing several slender, pendulous flower-spikes which are ten feet long. Each of these bears about fifty rather large flowers.

Ren′cu-lus.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *ren*, the "kidney."] The name of each distinct lobe of the kidney in the embryo of the *Mammalia.*

Ren-e-ăl′mĭ-ạ,* or re-no′me-a (?). [Named after *Renealme*, or *Renaulme* (pronounced rẹ-nōm′), a French botanist.] A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Zingiberaceæ*, natives of tropical America.

Reneal′mia Ex-al-ta′tạ.* An herbaceous plant of the order *Zingiberaceæ*, a native of Guiana. It is diaphoretic, and diuretic, and, in large doses, emetic.

Ren-ĭ-fo′lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *ren*, *re′nis*, the "kidney," and *fo′lium*, a "leaf."] Having reniform leaves ; renifo′lious.

Ren′ĭ-form. [Lat. **Renifor′mis** ; from *ren*, *re′nis*, the "kidney," and *for′ma*, a "form."] Formed like the kidney :—applied to a roundish cordate leaf of which the lateral dimension exceeds the length from the base to the apex, as that of *Asarum Canadense.*

Re-nī′tence. [From the Lat. *reni′tor*, to "resist."] The resistance which solid bodies oppose to pressure ; reluctance.

Re-nī′tent. [From the same.] Resisting pressure. A renitent tumor is one that is hard to the touch.

Ren′net, or **Run′net.** A term applied to a fluid made by infusing the rennet-bag, or inner coat or membrane of a calf's stomach, in hot water ; also to the membrane itself. It has the property of coagulating milk.

Renoncule, rẹh-nôn'kül'. The French name for RANUNCULUS. See RANUNCULI.

Ren-o-vā'tion. [Lat. **Renova'tio;** from *ren'ovo, renova'tum,* to "renew."] The act of renovating or renewing; renewal; restoration. Nutrition and assimilation are processes of renovation.

Re-pand'. [Perhaps from the Lat. *repan'dus,* "bent back," "turned up."] Having the margin indented with shallow sinuses, or having an uneven or angular margin; wavy-margined: —applied to leaves.

Repanditas.* See LORDOSIS.

Re-pel'lent. [Lat. **Repel'lens;** from *repel'lo,* to "beat or drive back."] Driving back: —applied to medicines which cause diseases to recede from the surface.

Re'pent. [Lat. **Re'pens;** from *re'po,* to "creep."] Creeping on the ground:—applied to plants and reptiles. In Botany, the term signifies prostrate or running on the ground, into which the plant sends roots, as the *Mitchella repens.*

Re-per-cus'sion. [See next article.] The act of drawing back; reverberation; the action of a repellent remedy which causes the disappearance of a tumor or an eruption.

Re-per-cus'sīve. [From the Lat. *re,* "back," and *percu'tio, percus'sum,* to "strike," to "beat."] The same as REPELLENT, which see.

Repercutiens (rep-er-ku'she-ĕns), **en'tis.*** [From the same.] The same as REPELLENT, which see.

Repet. = *Repeta'tur,** or *Repetan'tur.** "Let it, or them, be repeated."

Re-place'ment. The act of replacing; substitution. In Mineralogy, an edge or angle of a crystal is said to be *replaced* when cut off by one or more secondary planes. See TRUNCATION.

Re-plē'tion. [Lat. **Reple'tio,** o'*nis;* from *rep'leo, reple'tum,* to "fill up."] The state or condition of being full, or gorged. The same as PLETHORA, which see.

Rep'lĭ-cate, or **Rep'lĭ-cā-tive.** [Lat. **Replicati'vus;** from *re,* "again," or "back," and *pli'co, plica'tum,* to "fold."] Folded back:—applied to vernation when the upper part of the leaves is folded back and applied to the lower.

Re'plum.* A Latin word signifying a leaf of a door. In Botany, the persistent frame of some pods after the valves fall away, as of the prickly poppy.

Repose. See REST.

Reprimentia,* rep-re-men'she-ạ. [From the Lat. *rep'rimo,* to "repress."] "Repressing Medicines." Remedies for fluxes, as astringents, acid stimulants, etc.

Rep'rĭ-ments. The same as REPRIMENTIA, which see.

Re-pro-duc'tion. [Lat. **Reproduc'tio,** o'*nis;* from *re,* "again," and *produ'co, produc'tum,* to "bring forth," to "produce."] The production by organized bodies of others similar to themselves.

Re-pro-duc'tĭve. [Lat. **Reproducti'vus;** from the same.] Producing again; adapted for reproduction.

Reproduc'tive Or'gans of Plants. The stamens and pistils. "The *seed,* and the *fruit,* and the *flower* from which the fruit results, are named the *Organs of Reproduction.*"—(GRAY.)

Rep'tant. [Lat. **Rep'tans;** from *rep'to,* to "creep."] Creeping; the same as REPENT:—applied to plants.

Rep-tā'tion. [Lat. **Repta'tio,** o'*nis;* from *rep'to, repta'tum,* to "creep."] Creeping. The mode of progression proper to serpents and certain *Invertebrata.*

Rep'tĭle. [See REPTILIS.] A cold-blooded vertebrate animal which creeps on the ground.

Rep-til'ĭ-ạ,* the plural of REPTILIS, which see.

Rep'tĭ-lis.* [From the Lat. *re'po, rep'tum,* to "creep."] A reptile; anything that creeps: —applied in the plural neuter (*Reptil'ia*) to a class of cold-blooded vertebrate animals which have either no feet, as the serpents, or feet so short, as the lizards, that they creep with their bodies close to the ground. Reptiles are divided into three orders,—*Chelonians, Saurians,* and *Ophidians.*

Rep-tĭ-liv'or-ous. [Lat. **Reptiliv'orus;** from *rep'tilis,* a "reptile," and *vo'ro,* to "devour."] Eating or devouring reptiles:—applied to birds.

Re-pul'sion. [Lat. **Repul'sio,** o'*nis;* from *repel'lo, repul'sum,* to "drive back" or "repel."] That power or tendency which impels the particles of matter to separate, or prevents them from coming into contact, and is in constant opposition to *attraction.* This repulsive force, which is inherent in all matter, is by many supposed to be caloric.

Re-pul'sive. [Lat. **Repulsi'vus;** from the same.] Producing repulsion:—sometimes applied to double refraction when the extraordinary ray is more removed from the axis than the ordinary, and this is situated between it and the axis.

Repulsive Force. See REPULSION.

Res Bo-tan'ĭ-cạ.* A Latin synonyme of Botany.

Res Her-ba'rĭ-ạ.* The Latin name of Botany.

Re-sec'tion. [Lat. **Resec'tio,** o'*nis;* from *res'eco, resec'tum,* to "cut off."] A variety of amputation.

Re-se'dạ.* [From the Lat. *rese'do,* to "appease" or "allay."] A genus of herbaceous or slightly shrubby plants of the order *Resedaceæ,* comprising several species, natives of Europe and Northern Africa.

Rese'da Lu-te'o-lạ.* A European plant, called Weld, or Dyers' Weed, which was once used as a diaphoretic and diuretic. It affords a yellow dye.

Rese'da O-do-ra'tạ.* Mignonette, an herbaceous plant, a native of Africa. It is cultivated for the delicious perfume of its flowers.

Resedaceæ,* res-e-da'she-ē. A small natural order of exogenous plants, mostly herbaceous, comprising the *Rese'da odora'ta* (Mignonette), highly prized for its fragrance.

Reś'er-voir. [From the Lat. *reser'vo*, to "reserve," to "keep for future use."] A place where anything is kept in store; a cavity, basin, or cistern in which water or other liquid is accumulated. The bladder is a reservoir of urine.

Réservoir du Chyle, rā'zĒR'vwÂR' dü shēl. The French term for RECEPTACULUM CHYLI, which see.

Re-śid'u-al. [From the Lat. *resid'uum*, "residue."] Pertaining to the residuum; remaining. "Many of the new elements of Chemistry have been detected in the investigation of *residual phenomena*. The small concentrated residues of great operations in the arts are almost sure to be the lurking-places of new chemical ingredients: witness iodine, bromine, selenium, etc."—(SIR J. HERSCHEL.)

Residue. See RESIDUUM.

Re-śid'u-um.* [From the Lat. *resid'eo*, to "remain."] The residue; matter which remains after a chemical operation:—applied to that which is left after any process of separation or purification.

Re-sī'na,* plural **Re-si'næ.** [Gr. ῥητίνη; from ῥέω, to "flow."] A resin,—a vegetable, solid, inflammable substance, the residuum of the turpentines of various species of *Pinus* and *Abies*. Resins have an acrid or bitterish taste, are insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether, and fusible by a moderate heat. They have a peculiar lustre, called *resinous*. They are composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. *Resina* is also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the residue left after distilling off the volatile oil from turpentine. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is the residue after the distillation of the volatile oil from the turpentine of *Pinus palustris* and of other species of *Pinus*.

Resi'na Al'ba.* "White Resin." The resin obtained from the *Pinus sylvestris*, etc.; also the residuum of the distillation of turpentine in a particular state of purity.

Resi'na Co-pai'bæ.* "Resin of Copaiba." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the residue left after distilling off the volatile oil from copaiba. It is soluble in alcohol and benzol. In large doses it is emetic and causes gastro-intestinal irritation. It is inferior to the volatile oil and to the balsam of copaiba.

Resi'na Fla'va.* "Yellow Resin." A term applied to the residuum after the distillation of the volatile oil from the turpentines:—sometimes called *Colopho'nia*, or *Coloph'ony;* in the United States popularly termed *Rosin*.

Resi'na Ja-la'pæ.* "Resin of Jalap." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made of jalap, in No. 60 powder, one hundred parts; alcohol and water, each, a sufficient quantity. Moisten the powder with twenty-five parts of alcohol, and pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator; then add enough alcohol to saturate the powder and leave a stratum above it. When the liquid begins to drop from the percolator, close the lower orifice, and, having closely covered the percolator, macerate for forty-eight hours. Then allow the percolation to proceed, gradually adding alcohol, until two hundred parts of tincture are obtained, or until the tincture ceases to produce more than a slight turbidity when dropped into water. Distil off the alcohol, by means of a water-bath, until the tincture is reduced to forty parts, and add the latter, with constant stirring, to nine hundred parts of water. When the precipitate has subsided, decant the supernatant liquid, and wash the precipitate twice, by decantation, with fresh portions of water. Place it upon a strainer, and, having pressed out the liquid, dry the resin with a gentle heat. It is generally believed that the resin of jalap is its sole purgative principle.

Resi'na Ni'gra.* "Black Resin." A term applied to a coarser kind of resin.

Resi'na Pod-o-phyl'li.* "Resin of Podophyllum." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made as follows: Take of podophyllum, in No. 60 powder, one hundred parts; hydrochloric acid, one part; alcohol and water, each, a sufficient quantity. Moisten the powder with forty parts of alcohol, and pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator; then add enough alcohol to saturate the powder and leave a stratum above it. When the liquid begins to drop from the percolator, close the lower orifice, and, having closely covered the percolator, macerate for forty-eight hours. Then allow the percolation to proceed, gradually adding alcohol, until one hundred and fifty parts of tincture are obtained, or until the tincture ceases to produce more than a slight turbidity when dropped into water. Distil off the alcohol, by means of a water-bath, until the tincture is reduced to the consistence of honey, and pour it slowly, with constant stirring, into one hundred parts of water, previously cooled to a temperature below 10° C. (50° F.), and mixed with the hydrochloric acid. When the precipitate has subsided, decant the supernatant liquid, and wash the precipitate twice, by decantation, with fresh portions of cold water. Spread it in a thin layer upon a strainer, and dry the resin by exposure to the air in a cool place. This resin is a powerful cathartic.

Resi'na Scam-mo'nĭ-i.* "Resin of Scammony." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a preparation made of scammony, in No. 60 powder, one hundred parts; alcohol and water, each, a sufficient quantity. Digest the scammony with successive portions of boiling alcohol until exhausted; mix the tinctures, and reduce the mixture to a syrupy consistence by distilling off the alcohol; then add the residue to two hundred and fifty parts of water, separate the precipitate formed, wash it thoroughly with water, and dry it with a gentle heat. It is wholly soluble in ether. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is made thus: Take of scammony, in fine powder, six troyounces; alcohol, water, each, a sufficient quantity. Digest the scammony with successive portions of boiling alcohol until exhausted; mix the tinctures, and reduce the mixture to a syrupy consistence by distilling off the alcohol; then add the residue to a pint of water, separate the precipitate formed, wash it thoroughly with water, and dry it with a gentle heat.

Re-si'næ,* the plural of RESINA, which see.

Res-ĭ-na'tus.* [From the Lat. *resi'na*, "resin."] Belonging to, or having, resin.

Reṡ-ĭ-nif'er-ous. [Lat. **Resinif'erus**; from *resi'na*, "resin," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or affording resin.

Reṡ'in-ĭ-form. [Lat. **Resinifor'mis**; from *resi'na*, "resin," and *for'ma*, a "form."] Having the appearance of a resin.

Reṡ'ĭ-noid. [Lat. **Resinoi'des**; from *resi'na*, "resin," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling resin :—applied to plasters.

Reṡ-ĭ-no'sa.* Resinous stimulants; vegetable stimulants which owe the whole of their activity to resin.

Reṡ-ĭ-no'sus.* A term used as the specific name of certain plants, as *Gaylussac'cia resino'sa*.

Reṡ'ĭ-nous. [Lat. **Resino'sus**; from *resi'na*, "resin."] Resembling, containing, or consisting of resin.

Re-sist'ance. [Lat. **Resisten'tia**; from *resis'to*, to "stand still," to "stop," to "withstand."] A term applied in Mechanics and Physiology to a force or power acting in opposition to another force or power, so as to destroy or diminish its effect. Also the sensation recognized by the fingers of the degree to which a part yields or resists when palpation or percussion is being performed.

Res Nat-u-ra'lēṡ.* "Natural Things." A term formerly applied to the principle of life, and to such elements, humors, etc., as were supposed to constitute the nature or life of man.

Res Non-nat-u-ra'lēṡ.* "Non-natural Things." Those principal things and substances which contribute to the support of life,—viz., air, meat and drink, motion and rest, sleep, etc.

Reṡ-o-lu'tion. [Lat. **Resolu'tio, o'nis**; from *resol'vo*, *resolu'tum*, to "unbind," to "resolve."] The act of resolving or solving; analysis; decomposition. One of the terminations of inflammation, in which it gradually disappears without abscess or mortification.

Re-sol'vent. [Lat. **Resol'vens**; from the same.] (Fr. *Résolutif*, rā'zo'lü'tĕf'.) A term applied to substances that discuss inflammatory or other tumors; discu'tient. Anything which aids the absorption of effused products may be included in this class of remedies,—the most efficient being, externally, counter-irritation and poultices, and, internally, mercury and iodide of potassium.

Reṡ'o-nance. [From the Lat. *res'ono*, to "resound."] (Fr. *Retentissement*, rẹh-tŏN'tĕss'-mŏN', or *Résonance*, rā'zo'nŏNss'.) A preternatural resounding of the voice, or its sounding in a part where it is not heard in health. Also the character of the sound yielded on percussion over the greater part of the chest, and, within wide limits, of the abdomen also. *Vocal resonance* is the voice-sound transmitted through the chest to the ear of the auscultator.

Re-sor'cin. A diatomic phenol originally obtained from resins (galbanum, etc.) and subsequently formed synthetically. It is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and occurs in tabular, prismatic crystals, freely soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, but insoluble in chloroform and bisulphide of carbon. When struck or rubbed in the dark it appears phosphorescent. It is antipyretic and antiseptic. In large doses it is poisonous. It arrests decomposition in animal tissues, and deodorizes and destroys fetor in wounds. It is said to be preferable to carbolic acid for internal and subcutaneous use. It has been used with asserted success in gastralgia, ulceration, catarrh of the stomach, and (locally) in syphilitic sores. "In *intermittent fever* remarkable results have been lately obtained, which, if confirmed, will put resorcin in the front rank of remedies for malarial diseases."—(BARTHOLOW.)

Re-sorp'tion. [Lat. **Resorp'tio, o'nis**; from *re*, "again," and *sor'beo*, *sorp'tum*, to "drink up," to "swallow."] The absorption of a fluid or substance which has been previously deposited: —sometimes applied to the degeneration of an organ, or part, resulting in atrophy.

Re-spī-ra-bil'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Respirabil'itas, a'tis**; from *respi'ro*, *respira'tum*, to "breathe."] The quality of a gas proper for respiration.

Re-spī'ra-ble. [Lat. **Respirab'ilis**; from the same.] Fit for respiration :—applied to gases.

Res-pĭ-rā'tion. [Lat. **Respira'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] The function of breathing, including both inspiration and expiration; the function by which the nutrient circulating fluid of an organized body is submitted to the influence of air for the purpose of changing its properties. A function characterized by the absorption of gas derived from without and the expulsion of gas produced in the organism,—the absorption of oxygen occurring simultaneously with the elimination of carbonic acid, and resulting in the transformation of venous blood into arterial blood. In an adult person respiration is repeated about twenty times in a minute.

Respiration, Ar-tĭ-fĭ'cial. An important means towards the resuscitation of the apparently drowned or those asphyxiated from breathing poisonous gases, or of those suffering from a powerful dose of some narcotic poison. One method is placing the body on one side and alternately rolling it on its face, to compress the chest, and on its back, to allow the elasticity of the ribs free movement to draw air into the lungs. Another mode, termed "Silvester's Method," is to place the patient on his back and then raise the arms upward above his head, pulling firmly and steadily so long as there is any sound of air entering the chest. As soon as this sound ceases, the arms should be brought down towards the chest and pressed against it firmly and steadily for a second or two after air is heard escaping. This operation should be repeated every three or four seconds. Methods for carrying on artificial respiration, in order to be really beneficial, should be conducted by experienced hands.

Respira'tion, Bron'chĭ-al. A kind of respiration in which there is a sound of air passing through the bronchial tubes without entering the minute air-cells.

Respira'tion, Cav'er-nous. Respiration in which there is a sound of air passing from the bronchia into large morbid cavities, instead of the air-cells.

Respira'tion, Pu'er-ĭle. Respiration in which there is a sound like the respiration of infants.

Respira'tion of Plants. A term applied to a process occurring in plants, regarded as analogous to the respiration of animals. All the green parts of plants when exposed to the influence of light absorb carbonic acid and exhale oxygen.

Re-spī'ra-to-rў. [Lat. **Respirato'rius**; from *respi'ro, respira'tum*, to "breathe."] Pertaining to respiration. The respiratory organs are the lungs, trachea, larynx, heart, etc. These constitute the *respiratory apparatus.*

Respi'ratory Mur'mur. The murmuring sound heard from the lungs of a healthy adult, produced by the penetration of the air into the pulmonary tissue and its expulsion from it.

Respi'ratory Tract. The middle column of the spinal marrow, described by Sir Charles Bell as that from which the respiratory nerves originate.

Re-splen'dent. [From the Lat. *resplen'deo*, to "shine."] Having a brilliant lustre.

Rest. [Lat. **Qui'es, Re'quies, O'tium**; Fr. *Repos*, rẹh-pō'.] Repose; ease; cessation from action and labor. It is an important therapeutic agent, and the best remedy for disease caused by overwork. The waste of muscular and nervous force must be repaired by sleep and cessation from all severe physical and mental exertion.

Res-tau-ra'tio.* [From the Lat. *restau'ro, restaura'tum*, to "restore or repair."] Restoration of health; recovery; recuperation.

Restiaceæ,* res-te-a'she-ē. [From *Res'tio*, one of the genera.] A natural order of endogenous glumaceous plants, found in South Africa and Australia.

Res-tib'ĭ-lis.* [From the Lat. *res'to*, to "remain."] A term applied to such plants as have a perennial root and an annual stem.

Res-tĭ-for'mis.* [From the Lat. *res'tis*, a "rope," or "cord," and *for'ma*, a "form."] Res'tiform; having the appearance of a cord or rope. See CORPORA RESTIFORMIA.

Res-to-rā'tion. Recovery of health. See RESTAURATIO.

Re-sto'ra-tive. [From the Lat. *restau'ro, restaura'tum*, to "restore."] Having power to restore health or strength; serving to repair waste and promote constructive metamorphosis.

Re-sult'. [From the Lat. *resul'to*, to "rebound," to "leap back."] (Fr. *Résultat*, rā'zül'-tā'.) An effect produced by the concurrence of cooperating causes; a consequence. A phenomenon or act which, manifesting itself in organized beings, is not caused by single anatomical elements, nor by any apparatus in particular, but is the physiological attribute of the organism considered as a whole.

Re-sult'ing Af-fin'ĭ-tў. The affinity which is manifested when a compound body acts without the separation of its elements, as when water dissolves a salt.

Re-su'pĭ-nate. [Lat. **Resupina'tus**; from *resupi'no, resupina'tum*, to "turn upside down."] Having the lower surface turned upward; inverted in position:—applied to the flowers of the *Orchis*, which are inverted by the twisting of the flower-stalk or ovary.

Re-sus-çĭ-tā'tion. [Lat. **Resuscita'tio, o'nis**; from *re*, "again," and *sus'cito, suscita'tum*, to "wake," to "excite," to "raise up."] The act of restoring to life those who are apparently dead.

Ret'a-ma Ræ'tam.* A shrub of the order *Leguminosæ*, a native of Arabia and Syria. It has been used medicinally by the Arabs.

Re-tar-dā'tion. [Lat. **Retarda'tio, o'nis**; from *retar'do, retarda'tum*, to "hinder," to "retard."] A stopping, or hindering:—applied to delay of childbirth.

Retch'ing. [Lat. **Vomituri'tio, o'nis.**] Continued involuntary efforts to vomit, without effect.

Re'te.* A net or net-work. Any interlacement of fibres, nerves, or vessels, like net-work.

Rete Malpighii.* See RETE MUCOSUM.

Re'te Mĭ-rab'ĭ-le.* "Wondrous Net-work." The net-work of blood-vessels at the base of the brain of quadrupeds.

Re'te Mu-co'sum.* "Mucous Net-work." A mucous substance between the derma and the epidermis, containing the coloring-matter of the skin: best exhibited in the negro.

Re'te Tes'tis.* "Net-work of the Testis." The tubular structure, or mingling of the *tubuli recti*, on the back of the *tunica albuginea testis.*

Re-ten'tion. [Lat. **Reten'tio, o'nis**; from *retin'eo, reten'tum*, to "hold back," to "retain."] The keeping back, or stoppage, of any of the excretions, particularly the urine. The accumulation of a solid or liquid substance in the canals destined for its excretion, or in a reservoir naturally intended to receive it, but in which its continuance should be only momentary.

Retention of the Menses. See EMANSIO MENSIUM, and AMENORRHŒA.

Retentissement, rẹh-tŏN'tĕss'mŏN'. A French term for RESONANCE, which see.

Re-tic'u-lar. [Lat. **Reticula'ris**; from *re'te*, a "net."] Pertaining to, or resembling, a net:—applied to parts of plants; also to animal tissue or membrane.

Re-tic'u-lāt-ed, or **Re-tic'u-late.** [Lat. **Reticula'tus**; from the same.] Formed like a net; having veins crossing each other, or branching and reuniting, like net-work,—as reticulated or netted-veined leaves, which are almost universal in exogenous plants. They present two general forms of venation, the *feather-veined* and the *radiate-veined.*

Re-tĭc'u-lum.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *re'te*, a "net."] A little net:—applied to the second stomach of the *Ruminantia.* Also a membrane consisting of crossing fibres found in palm-trees at the base of the petiole.

Re-tif'er-ous. [Lat. **Retif'erus**; from *re'te*, a "net," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Marked with, or having, lines like a net:—applied to certain mollusks.

Ret'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Retifor'mis**; from *re'te*, a "net," and *for'ma*, a "form."] Formed like a net. The same as RETICULAR.

Ret'ĭ-na.* [From the Lat. *re'te*, a "net."] (Fr. *Rétine*, rā'tēn'.) The organ of visual perception, the most internal membrane of the eye, being an expansion of the optic nerve. It consists of three layers,—the external, or Jacob's membrane, the middle, or nervous, and the internal, or vascular membrane.

Ret-ĭ-nac'u-lum,* plural **Ret-ĭ-nac'u-la.** [From the Lat. *retin'eo*, to "hold back."] A stay, or tie:—applied in Anatomy to the *frænum*, or fold of membrane, continued from each commissure of the ileo-cæcal and ileo-colic valves round on the inner side of the cæcum. In Botany, a viscid gland belonging to the stigma of Orchids and Asclepiads, and holding the pollen-masses fast. In Surgery, an instrument for keeping the bowels or other parts in their place in certain operations.

Ret'ĭ-nerved. [Lat. **Retiner'vis**; from *re'te*, a "net," and *ner'vus*, a "nerve."] The same as RETICULATED, which see.

Ret-ĭ-ni'tis, *i'dis.** Inflammation of the retina.

Ret'ĭ-ped. [Lat. **Ret'ipes, p'e***dis*; from *re'te*, a "net," and *pes*, a "foot."] Having the skin of the legs divided into small polygonous scales:—applied to certain birds.

Re-tort'. [Lat. **Retor'ta**; from *retor'queo*, *retor'tum*, to "twist or turn back;" named from the bend in the neck.] A vessel made of glass, earthenware, or iron, for the purpose of distillation.

Retort', Tu'bu-lāt-ed. A retort having a small hole in the roof.

Re-trac'tĭle. [Lat. **Retrac'tilis**; from *re*, "again," or "back," and *tra'ho*, *trac'tum*, to "draw."] Capable of being drawn back:—applied to nails or claws when the phalanx which bears them is articulated in such a manner that, in repose, they are withdrawn to the superior part of the toe. The claws of the *Felidæ* are retractile.

Re-trac-tĭl'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Retractil'itas, a'***tis*; from the same.] The quality of a part that is retractile.

Re-trac'tion. [Lat. **Retrac'tio, o'***nis*; from the same.] The shortening of a broken limb, the contraction of the muscles forcing the broken ends of the bone to glide by each other, as in oblique fractures. The state of a part which is contracted and has lost part of its normal dimensions.

Re-trac'tor. [From the same.] A piece of linen employed in amputation for drawing the divided muscles upward, and thus keeping every part of the wound out of the way of the saw.

Ret'ra-hens.* [From the same.] Drawing back; retracting.

Ret'rahens Au'ris.* "Retracting [Muscle] of the Ear." A name given to the *posterior auris* muscle, from its action in drawing back the ear.

Rétrécissement, rā'trā'sēss'mŏn'. The French term for STRICTURE, which see.

Ret-ro-ce'dent. [Lat. **Retroce'dens**; from *re'tro*, "backward," and *ce'do*, to "go," or "move."] Going back, or going from the outer part of the body to an interior organ, as gout, rheumatism, etc.

Ret-ro-ces'sion. [From the same.] A retrograde movement; a translation of a disease to some internal organ. Nearly the same as METASTASIS.

Ret'ro-curved. The same as RECURVED.

Ret'ro-flexed. [Lat. **Retroflex'us**; from *re'tro*, "backward," and *flec'to*, *flex'um*, to "bend."] The same as REFLEXED:—applied to parts of plants.

Retroflex'io (ret-ro-flek'she-o) **U'ter-i.*** A bending back of the womb:—sometimes used in the same manner as RETROVERSIO UTERI.

Ret-ro-flex'ion. [Lat. **Retroflex'io, o'***nis*; see RETROFLEXED.] A bending backward.

Ret'ro-grade. [Lat. **Retrog'radus**; from *re'tro*, "backward," and *gra'dior*, to "go."] Going back or backward; retrocedent.

Ret-ro-phăr-ўn-ge'al. [From the Lat. *re'tro*, "backward," and *phar'ynx*.] Pertaining to parts behind the pharynx.

Re-trorse', or **Re-trorse'lў.** Pointing backward or downward. The term *retrorsafolia* is applied to leaves which are pressed backward against the stem.

Retrover'sio (ret-ro-ver'she-o) **U'te-ri.*** A displacement of the uterus in which the fundus is thrown downward below the promontory of the sacrum, while the os and cervix are forced upward and forward against or over the *symphysis pubis*.

Ret-ro-ver'sion. [Lat. **Retrover'sio, o'***nis*; from *re'tro*, "backward," and *ver'to*, *ver'sum*, to "turn."] A turning backward:—applied to the bladder, uterus, etc. In Botany, a bending backward; an inversion or turning upside down.

Ret-ro-vert'ed. [From the Lat. *re'tro*, "backward," and *ver'to*, to "turn."] In Botany, turned back or over; turned upside down.

Re-tuse'. [Lat. **Retu'sus**; from *retun'do*, *retu'sum*, to "make blunt."] Slightly notched at a rounded apex; having a shallow sinus at the apex:—applied to leaves.

Re-u'nĭ-on. [From the Lat. *re*, "again," and *u'nus*, "one."] An action by which parts that have suffered a solution of continuity are united and kept in contact. The reunion is by *first intention* when a wound cicatrizes without suppuration.

Réveil, rā'vāl'. A French term signifying the passage from sleep to the state of wakefulness, supposed to be caused by the return of the anatomical elements to their state of complete nutrition.

Re-ver-ber-ā'tion. [Lat. **Reverbera'tio, o'***nis*; from *re*, "again," or "back," and *ver'bero*, *verbera'tum*, to "strike," or "beat."] Reflection of light, heat, or sound.

Re-ver-ber-a-to'rĭ-um.* [From the same.] The metallic concave plate appended to lamps for the purpose of increasing the intensity of their light.

Re-ver'ber-a-to-rў Fur'nace. A furnace in which, by its peculiar construction, the flame is

thrown back, or reverberated, upon the substance or body exposed to its action.

Re-ver'sion. [Lat. **Rever'sio**; from *rever'to, rever'sum*, to "return."] The act of returning. In Natural History, the reappearance in animals or plants of traits or qualities which belonged to their remote progenitors, but which their immediate parents did not possess.

Rev'e-rȳ, or **Rev'e-rie.** [From the Fr. *rêver*, to "muse."] Absence of mind; a loose or extravagant train of thoughts; mental aberration. See APHELXIA.

Re-viv-ĭ-fĭ-cā'tion. [From the Lat. *re*, "again," *vi'vus*, "alive," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] Making alive; recovery of life:—a phenomenon occurring in some animalcules, as the *Rotifer redivivus*.

Rev-ĭ-vis'çent. [From the Lat. *revivis'co*, to "recover life," to "revive."] A term applied to animals that can be reanimated by moisture after having lost by desiccation all manifestations of vitality. In a humid medium they live as ordinary animals, and cannot bear a temperature above 122° F. When they have been dried in the open air they can sustain a much higher temperature without losing the property of reviviscence.

Rev'o-lute. [Lat. **Revolu'tus**; from *revol'vo, revolu'tum*, to "roll back."] Rolled back, or rolled outward:—applied to the margins of leaves and to certain tendrils.

Rev-o-lu'tion. [Lat. **Revolu'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] The act of revolving. In Astronomy, the movement which a heavenly body performs between its departure from a given point in its orbit and its return to the same point; also the interval of time spent in such act of revolving:—also applied to the rotation of a heavenly body on its axis.

Rev-o-lu'tive. The same as REVOLUTE.

Re-vul'sant. [Lat. **Revul'sans**; from *re*, "back," and *vel'lo, vul'sum*, to "pull," or "draw;" to "draw off."] Drawing off; deriving. See DERIVATIVE.

Re-vul'sion. [Lat. **Revul'sio, o'nis**; from the same.] Literally, a "drawing back," or "drawing off." A pulling or drawing off, as of the hair, teeth, etc.:—usually applied to the action of medicines which, by producing irritation in one part, draw off diseased action from another.

Rex Met-al-lo'rum.* "King of Metals." An alchemical name for gold.

Rha-bar'ba-rum.* [From *Rha*, the Volga, a river in Russia, and the Lat. *bar'barus*, "wild."] Tournefort's name for RHEUM, which see.

Rha-ehĭ-æ'us.* [From the Gr. *ῥάχις*, the "spine."] Belonging to the spine.

Rha-ehĭ'a-grȧ.* [From the Gr. *ῥάχις*, the "spine," and *ἄγρα*, a "seizure."] Gout or severe pain in the spinal region:—also written *Rachisagra*.

Rha-ehĭ-ăl'ġĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ῥάχις*, the "spine," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain occurring in the spine, or vertebral column.

Rha-ehĭ-ăl-ġi'tis, i*dis.* Inflammatory rhachialgia.

Rha-ehĭ-as'mus.* [From the Gr. *ῥάχις*, the "spine."] A term applied by M. Hall to the first symptoms of epilepsy, consisting in a spasmodic action of muscles at the back of the neck.

Rha-ehĭ-o-camp'sis.* [From the Gr. *ῥάχις*, the "spine," and *κάμψις*, a "bending."] Curvature of the spine.

Rha-ehĭ-oeh'ȳ-sis.* [From the Gr. *ῥάχις*, the "spine," and *χύσις*, a "pouring."] Accumulation of water in the vertebral column.

Rha'ehĭ-o-çy-pho'sis.* [From the Gr. *ῥάχις*, the "spine," and *κυφωσίς*, a "bowing."] A *gibbus*, or hump on the back.

Rha-ehĭ-o-dȳn'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ῥάχις*, the "spine," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Pain in the back, spasmodic or hemorrhoidal, but not purely nervous.

Rha-ehĭ-o-my-e-li'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *ῥάχις*, the "spine," and the Lat. *myeli'tis*, "inflammation of the marrow."] Inflammation of the spinal marrow.

Rha-ehĭ-o-my-e-loph'thĭ-sis.* [From the Gr. *ῥάχις*, the "spine," *μυελός*, "marrow," and *φθίσις*, "wasting."] The same as TABES DORSALIS, which see.

Rha-ehĭ-o-pa-răl'ȳ-sis.* [From the Gr. *ῥάχις*, the "spine," and the Lat. *paral'ysis*.] Paralysis of the spinal marrow.

Rha-ehĭ-or-rheū'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *ῥάχις*, the "spine," and *ῥεῦμα*, a "flux," or "humor."] Rheumatism of the back.

Rha'ehĭ-o-sco-lĭ-o'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *ῥάχις*, the "spine," and *σκολίωμα*, a "curve."] Lateral curvature of the spine.

Rha-ehĭ-o-sco-lĭ-o'sis.* The progress or formation of rhachioscolioma.

Rha-ehĭ-ot'o-mum,* or **Rha-ehĭ-ot'o-mus.*** [From the Gr. *ῥάχις*, the "spine," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] An instrument for opening the spinal canal; a rachiotome.

Rha-ehĭ-ot'o-mȳ. [Lat. **Rhachioto'mia**; from the same.] Dissection of the spine.

Rha'ehis,* or **Ra'ehis.*** [Gr. *ῥάχις*.] The spine, or vertebral column:—applied in Botany to the axis of inflorescence when covered with sessile flowers, as a spike. Also the rib, or leaf-stalk, of ferns.

Rhachisagra.* See RHACHIAGRA.

Rhachitis.* See RACHITIS.

Rha-co'dēs.* [From the Gr. *ῥάκος*, a "ragged garment;" in the plural (*ῥάκεα*), "wrinkles."] Wrinkled, or full of wrinkles.

Rha-co'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *ῥακόω*, to "tear into strips."] A rent or chapped portion of the skin. Also a lax or pendulous condition of the scrotum.

Rha-co'sis.* The progress of rhacoma.

Rhag'a-dēs.* [Plural of the Gr. *ῥαγάς*, a "rent," or "chink."] Clefts, chaps, or excoriations of the skin, especially of the anus.

Rhamnaceæ,* ram-na'she-ē, or **Rham'ni.*** A natural order of polypetalous exogenous trees and shrubs, found in nearly all parts of the world except the Arctic regions. It includes the *Rham'nus*, which yields the best charcoal for gunpowder,

Zizyphus, from which jujube is procured, and *Ceanothus*.

Rham'ni,* the plural of RHAMNUS, forming the Jussieuan name of an order of plants. See RHAMNACEÆ.

Rham'nus.* A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Rhamnaceæ*. It comprises many species of shrubs or small trees, natives of Europe, Africa, India, China, the United States, etc.

Rham'nus Al-a-ter'na.* An evergreen shrub, a native of Europe, and cultivated for ornament. Its leaves are astringent, and its berries are reputed to be purgative.

Rham'nus Ca-thar'tĭ-cus.* The Purging Buckthorn, a native of Europe. It is used only in the form of a syrup, which is added to hydragogue or diuretic mixtures.

Rham'nus Fran'gu-la,* or **Fran'gula Vul-ga'ris.*** Alder Buckthorn, a shrub, a native of Europe. Its bark is cathartic and officinal. See FRANGULA.

Rham'nus Pur-shĭ-a'na.* The systematic name of the California Buckthorn, a small tree, a native of California. It has a bitter bark, called *Cascara sagrada*, which contains tannic and oxalic acids and a bitter resin. It is highly commended as a laxative in constipation.

Rham'nus Tinc-to'rĭ-a.* A tree or shrub, a native of Asia Minor and Persia, producing berries called *French* or *Persian berries*, which are employed to impart a yellow color to calico.

Rham'nus U'tĭ-lis.* A tree or shrub, a native of China. From its bark the Chinese prepare a beautiful green dye called Green Indigo, which imparts to silk fabrics a fine green color.

Rham'nus Ziz'ŷ-phus.* A systematic name of the tree which yields jujube. It is called *Zizyphus vulgaris* by some botanists.

Raphides.* See RAPHIDES.

Rha-phĭ-o-le'pis Ja-pon'ĭ-ca.* An ornamental evergreen shrub of the order *Rosaceæ*, a native of Japan. It is covered with innumerable bouquets or clusters of dark-red flowers.

Rhat'a-nў. [Lat. **Rhata'nia.**] The root of the KRAMERIA TRIANDRA, which see.

Rheg'ma, a*tis*,* or **Rhex'is.*** [From the Gr. *ῥήγνυμι*, to "break," or "burst."] A rent, rupture, or fracture of a part: applied to the eyeball, bones, etc.; also the opening or bursting of an abscess.

Rheg-ma-to'dēs.* [From the Gr. *ῥῆγμα*, a "fracture," or "rent."] Having a rent, tear, or rupture.

Rheg-ma-to-i'dēs.* [From the Gr. *ῥῆγμα*, a "fracture," or "rent," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a *rhegma*, or rent.

Rhe'ic Ac'id. [From the Lat. *rhe'um*, "rhubarb."] The yellow, crystalline, granular matter of rhubarb, procured from the plant by means of ether:—also called *Chrysophanic Acid*. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, and is an active purgative.

Rhe'in, or **Rhe'ine.** [Lat. **Rhei'na.**] A substance obtained by treating rhubarb with ether.

Rhe-om'e-ter. [From the Gr. *ῥέος*, a "current," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] A term employed by French writers as synonymous with galvanometer; an instrument for measuring the force of an electric current.

Rhe'o-phore. [From the Gr. *ῥέος*, a "stream," or "current," and *φέρω*, to "carry," or "convey."] A name applied to the poles of a galvanic battery, as conveying the electric current. The same as ELECTRODE.

Rhe'o-stat. [From the Gr. *ῥέος*, a "current," and *ἵστημι*, to "cause to stand," to "stop."] An instrument or contrivance for causing resistance or stoppage in an electric current.

Rhe'o-tome. [From the Gr. *ῥέος*, a "current," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] A contrivance in a faradic battery for cutting off or interrupting the electric current.

Rhe'um,* gen. **Rhe'i.** [Supposed to be from *Rha*, the river Volga, from the banks of which it was originally brought.] (Fr. *Rhubarbe*, rü'bȧrb'.) A Linnæan genus of the class *Enneandria*, natural order *Polygonaceæ*. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the root of the *Rheum officinale* and of other undetermined species of *Rheum*.

Rhubarb is an astringent as well as a cathartic, and combines to a certain degree the virtues of a tonic with those of a purgative. It is, therefore, well adapted to cases of debility of the digestive organs in which a moderate or gentle cathartic is needed. The principal objection to it is that it sometimes causes griping; but this may be obviated, or mitigated, by combining it with some aromatic. Rhubarb is often advantageously associated with other cathartics.

"It is not yet determined from what precise plant the Asiatic drug is derived, the jealous care with which the monopoly is guarded having prevented accurate information."—(*U.S. Dispensatory.*) The roots of many species of *Rheum* growing in Tartary, China, Siberia, India, etc., have been used as cathartics under the name of rhubarb.

Rhe'um Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'le,* or **Rhe'um Palma'tum.*** The systematic name of the plant which yields rhubarb. It is a native of Asia.

Rhe'um Rha-bar'ba-rum.* Linnæus's name for the *Rheum undulatum*.

Rhe'um Rha-pon'tĭ-cum.* A hardy perennial species of rhubarb, called Pie-Plant. It is commonly cultivated for its edible leaf-stalks.

Rhe'um Un-du-la'tum.* The Russian, or Siberian, rhubarb.

Rheum, rūm. [Lat. **Rheu'ma, a*tis*;** Gr. *ῥεῦμα*, a "flux," or "humor," from *ῥέω*, to "flow."] (Fr. *Rhume*, rüm.) The discharge from the nostrils or lungs, caused by cold.

Rheum, Sâlt. A popular name for various cutaneous diseases or eruptions, especially of the herpetic and eczematous forms.

Rheū-mar-thro'sis.* [From the Gr. *ῥεῦμα*, "flux" or "humor" arising from cold, and *ἄρθρον*, a "joint."] Literally, "humor in the joints;" because it was formerly supposed to be caused by a morbid humor. Rheumatism of the joints.

Rheū-ma-tăl'ğĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ῥεῦμα*, a "flux" or "humor," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Chronic pain arising from rheumatism. See RHEUMARTHROSIS.

Rheumatic, rū-mat'ic. [Lat. **Rheumat'icus.**] Belonging to rheumatism; afflicted with rheumatism.

Rheumat'ic Fe'ver, or **A-cute' Rheu'ma-tism.** An acute febrile disease, caused by certain obscure climatic and diathetic influences, and characterized by pyrexia, sweats, inflammation of the joints, etc. In addition to the symptoms just mentioned, we often find inflammation of the cardiac structures, lungs, and serous membranes. Of the predisposing causes of this disease, the most important is heredity. The most common exciting cause is exposure to cold and wet: in other words, the disease has an intimate etiological relation to weather, season, and climate. The pathology of acute rheumatism is still obscure. According to the *germ theory*, the disease is due to the presence in the blood of a vegetable organism,—*Zymotosis translucens.* The great majority of cases of rheumatic fever ultimately end in recovery, and it is doubtful whether it ever proves fatal *per se*,—*i.e.*, whether any patient dies from excessive pain, sweating, and consequent exhaustion. But a large number of persons suffer from remote effects of the disease, some of which are not only distressing but likely to lead to death. Of the immediately fatal cases, the larger proportion are associated with or due to acute disease of the respiratory organs. The fatal cases which present cardiac disease are scarcely less numerous.

Rheū'ma-tism. [Lat. **Rheumatis'mus**; from the Gr. *ῥεῦμα*, a "humor" arising from cold.] (Fr. *Rhumatisme*, rū'mă'tĕsm'.) A disease (once supposed to be caused by a morbid humor) characterized by severe pains in the joints (especially when these are acted on by the muscles) and more or less heat in the part, sometimes attended with pyrexia. A genus of the order *Phlegmasiæ*, class *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology. The following varieties may be noticed:

1. ARTICULAR RHEUMATISM, occurring in the joints and muscles of the extremities. 2. LUMBAGO, occurring in the loins, and mostly shooting upward. 3. SCIATICA, occurring in the hip-joint, with emaciation of the nates. 4. SPURIOUS PLEURISY, occurring in the muscles of the diaphragm.

Rheu'matism, Mus'cu-lar. A disorder connected with fibro-muscular structures, generally associated with rheumatic diathesis, and characterized by local pain and spasm and a certain degree of fever. The exciting causes are chiefly exposure to cold,—above all, exposure of a muscular part to a "draught" after exertion,—and sprain or strain of the fibro-muscular structures.

Rheū-ma-tiś'moid. [Lat. **Rheumatismoi'des**; from *rheumatis'mus*, and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling rheumatism.

Rheū-ma-to-dŷn'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ῥεῦμα*, "flux" or "humor," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Synonymous with RHEUMATALGIA.

Rheū'ma-toid Ar-thri'tis. A term denoting a form of chronic inflammation of the joints resulting in enlargement and deformity. It is sometimes called *arthritis deformans.*

Rheū-ma-top'ŷ-ra.* [From the Lat. *rheumat'icus*, "rheumatic," and the Gr. *πῦρ*, "fire," also "fever."] Rheumatic fever.

Rheū-ma-to-spas'mus.* [From the Lat. *rheumat'icus*, "rheumatic," and *spas'mus*, a "spasm."] Rheumatic spasm or cramp; rheumatospasm.

Rhex'is.* [Gr. *ῥῆξις.*] Rupture of a vessel or organ; as, *rhexis oculi*, rupture or bursting of the eye.

Rhig'o-lene, or **Rhĭ-gos'o-lene.** A very light, inflammable liquid obtained by the distillation of petroleum. It is the most volatile of hydrocarbons, and is said to be the lightest of known liquids. Density, 0.625. An intense degree of cold is produced by its evaporation, and it is used as a substitute for ether as a refrigerant.

Rhi-năl'ğĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ῥίν*, the "nose," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the nose.

Rhi-nen-çe-phal'ĭ-cus.* [From the Gr. *ῥίν*, the "nose," and *ἐγκέφαλον*, the "brain."] Connected with the nose and brain, etc.

Rhi-nen-çeph'a-lus.* [From the Gr. *ῥίν*, the "nose," *ἐν*, "in," and *κεφαλή*, the "head."] A monster-fœtus having the nose prolonged in form of a proboscis.

Rhi-ni'tis, *idis.** [From the Gr. *ῥίν*, the "nose."] Inflammation of the nose.

Rhi-noc'a-ce.* [From the Gr. *ῥίν*, the "nose," and *κάκη*, "evil," "disease."] The offensive discharge from the nose that occurs in the worst form of scarlatina.

Rhinoceros.* See RHINOCEROTIDÆ.

Rhi-noç-er-ot'ĭ-dæ.* [Lat. **Rhinoç'eros**; from the Gr. *ῥίν*, the "nose," and *κέρας*, a "horn."] A family of herbivorous animals of the class *Mammalia*, order *Ungulata*, comprising several species of *Rhinoceros*, natives of the hotter parts of Asia and Africa. They have a horn on the nose, as the generic name indicates. One African species, *R. bicornis*, has two horns.

Rhi-no-dŷn'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ῥίν*, the "nose," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Pain in the nose.

Rhi-no-pho'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ῥίν*, the "nose," and *φωνή*, the "voice."] The sound of the voice heard through the nose.

Rhī-no-plas'tic. [Lat. **Rhinoplas'ticus.** For etymology see next article.] Relating to the operation of rhinoplasty.

Rhī-no-plas'tў. [Lat. **Rhinoplas'tica**; from the Gr. *ῥίν*, the "nose," and *πλάσσω*, to "form," to "fabricate."] Nose-making; the operation of forming a nose from the integuments of the forehead; rhinoplastics:—otherwise termed the *Taliacotian operation.*

Rhi-no-pol'ŷ-pus.* [From the Gr. *ῥίν*, the "nose," and the Lat. *pol'ypus.*] Polypus of the nose or nostrils.

Rhi-nor-rha'ği-a.* [From the Gr. *ῥίν*, the "nose," and *ῥήγνυμι*, to "burst forth."] Sudden and excessive bleeding from the nose. See EPISTAXIS.

Rhi-nor'rha-phy. [From the Gr. *ῥίν*, the "nose," and *ῥαφή*, a "suture."] A term applied to an operation for the removal of epicanthis.

Rhi-nor-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. *ῥίν*, the "nose," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] An emission of limpid mucus from the nose without inflammatory symptoms.

Rhi-no-scle-ro'ma.* [From the Gr. *ῥίν*, the "nose," and *σκλήρωμα*, a "hard swelling."] A term applied to a chronic induration and thickening of the skin of the nose.

Rhī'no-scope. [Lat. **Rhinosco'pium**; from the Gr. *ῥίν*, the "nose," and *σκοπέω*, to "examine."] A speculum or instrument for the inspection of the nasal passages.

Rhi'no-trix, *ichos.** [From the Gr. *ῥίν*, the "nose," and *θρίξ*, a "hair."] In the plural, the *vibrissæ*, or hairs of the nose.

Rhī-zan'thous. [Lat. **Rhizan'thus**; from the Gr. *ῥίζα*, a "root," and *ἄνθος*, a "flower."] Root-flowered:—applied to parasitic flowers attached by a sort of root or roots to some foster-plant. The *Raffle'sia* and *Cyl'inus* are examples.

Rhī'zanths. The same as RHIZOGENS, which see.

Rhizobolaceæ,* ri-zo-bo-la'she-ē. A natural order of exogenous plants, consisting of a few species of very large trees, found in the hottest parts of South America. It includes the *Car'yocar Rhizob'olus*. These trees bear edible fruits which contain oily kernels.

Rhī-zo-car'pous. [From the Gr. *ῥίζα*, a "root," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] Having a perennial root and a stem which perishes annually.

Rhi-zo'dēs.* [From the Gr. *ῥίζα*, a "root."] Having roots.

Rhī'zo-gens. [From the Gr. *ῥίζα*, a "root," and *γεννάω*, to "produce."] A class of parasitical plants which have a fungus-like consistence and are destitute of true leaves. They seem to be intermediate between endogens and thallogens.

Rhi-zoġ'e-num.* [From the same.] A peculiar organ of some *Algæ*, which increases and fixes itself by numerous roots; a rhizogen.

Rhī-zog'ra-phy. [Lat. **Rhizogra'phia**; from the Gr. *ῥίζα*, a "root," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of roots.

Rhi-zo-i'dēs.* [From the Gr. *ῥίζα*, a "root," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a root; rhi'zoid:—applied to parts of plants.

Rhī-zol'o-ġy. [Lat. **Rhizolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ῥίζα*, a "root," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on roots; that branch of Botany which treats of the roots of plants.

Rhi-zo'ma, a*tis.** [From the Gr. *ῥιζόω*, to "support by the roots."] A rhizome; a rootstock; a perennial, horizontal, more or less subterranean and root-like stem, as that of the *Iris*, *Acorus Calamus*, etc.

Rhī-zo-mor'phous. [Lat. **Rhizomor'phus**; from the Gr. *ῥίζα*, a "root," and *μορφή*, "form."] Having the form of a root; root-like.

Rhi-zoph'o-ra.* Mangrove. A genus of trees growing in muddy swamps close to the sea in tropical climates. They reclaim or wrest portions of the land from the dominion of the ocean by the progressive advance of their roots and by the aerial germination of their seeds, which drop into the water with their roots ready prepared to take possession of the mud. These trees abound in tannin, and the bark of some species is used as astringent and febrifuge.

Rhizophoraceæ,* ri-zo-fo-ra'she-ē. [From *Rhizoph'ora*, one of the genera.] Mangroves. A natural order of exogenous trees and shrubs, found on the shores of tropical regions, where they root in the mud and form a dense thicket down to the verge of the sea. Some species send down roots from the branches like the Banyan.

Rhī-zoph'or-ous. [Lat. **Rhizoph'orus**; from the Gr. *ῥίζα*, a "root," and *φέρω*, to "bear."] Bearing or having roots.

Rhi-zo-phyl'lous. [Lat. **Rhizophyl'lus**; from the Gr. *ῥίζα*, a "root," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] Having leaves bearing roots.

Rhi-zop'o-da,* or **Rhi'zo-pods** [from the Gr. *ῥίζα*, a "root," and *πούς*, a "foot"], or **Fo-ram-ĭ-nif'er-a.** A class or group of *Protozoa*, forming calcareous shells. The species are mostly microscopic. See FORAMINIFERA.

Rhiz'u-la.* [Diminutive of the Gr. *ῥίζα*, a "root."] The very fine roots of mushrooms; a rhizule.

Rho'dĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *ῥόδον*, a "rose."] A rare metal found among the grains of crude platina:—named from the rose color of its compounds. It is of a whitish color, and very hard. Its specific gravity is about 11 or 12. It is one of the most infusible metals, and when pure is not soluble in the most powerful acids.

Rhodium Lignum.* See ROSEWOOD.

Rho-do-den'dra,* the plural of RHODODENDRON, forming the Jussieuan name of an order of plants, now included in ERICACEÆ, which see.

Rho-do-den'dron.* [From the Gr. *ῥόδον*, a "rose," and *δένδρον*, a "tree."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Decandria*, natural order *Ericaceæ*. It comprises many species of ornamental shrubs or trees, natives of India, China, Europe, the United States, etc. They are nearly all evergreen, and have large showy flowers. Their favorite habitat is the mountainous regions of the Northern hemisphere. The *R. nivale* flourishes at an elevation of seventeen thousand feet, and is said to be the most alpine of woody plants.

Rhododen'dron Ar-bo-rĕs'çens,* or **A-za'-le-a Arbores'cens.*** A tall shrub, a native of the Alleghany Mountains of Pennsylvania, Virginia, etc. It bears large rose-colored flowers which are two inches long and deliciously fragrant.

Rhododen'dron Ar-bo're-um.* An ornamental evergreen tree, a native of the Himalaya Mountains. It bears large and beautiful flowers, and is cultivated in conservatories. The trunk of this tree in India sometimes attains a diameter of from three to four feet.

Rhododen'dron Ca-taw-bĭ-en'se.* An evergreen shrub, a native of the mountains of Virginia and North Carolina. It bears large purple flowers in June, and is very ornamental.

Rhododen'dron Chrÿs-an'thum.* Dwarf Rose Bay, or Yellow-Flowered Rhododendron, a narcotic plant, sometimes prescribed for gout, rheumatism, etc. It is a native of Siberia.

Rhododen'dron Lap-pon'ĭ-cum.* Lapland Rose Bay, a prostrate shrub, a native of the Adirondack Mountains, Labrador, Greenland, Europe, etc. It bears very handsome purple flowers, and is one of the brightest ornaments of the shores of Davis Strait. It is a dwarf, about six inches in length or height.

Rhododen'dron Max'ĭ-mum.* Great Laurel, an evergreen shrub, a native of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, etc. It abounds in all parts of the Alleghany Mountains. It is said to be astringent and stimulant. Its flowers are large and beautiful.

Rhododen'dron Pon'tĭ-cum.* A shrub, a native of Asia Minor, having narcotic properties.

Rho-dog'ra-phy. [Lat. **Rhodogra'phia**; from the Gr. *ῥόδον*, a "rose," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of roses.

Rho-do-le'ia Cham'pĭ-o-ni.* An ornamental evergreen shrub of the order *Hamamelidaceæ*, a native of the Chinese island of Hong-Kong. It bears heads of bright pink or rose-red apetalous flowers surrounded with bracts which resemble petals.

Rho-dol'o-gy. [Lat. **Rhodolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ῥόδον*, a "rose," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on roses; the science of roses.

Rho-do'ra Can-a-den'sis,* or **Rho-do-den'dron Rhodo'ra.*** A shrub of the order *Ericaceæ*, a native of New England and Canada. It bears beautiful rose-purple flowers in spring.

Rho-do-sper'mus.* [From the Gr. *ῥόδον*, a "rose," and *σπέρμα*, "seed."] Having seeds or *sporidia* of a rose color.

Rhœ'a-din. The coloring-matter of the *Papaver Rhœas*.

Rhœ'as, a*dos*.* A Pharmacopœial name for the dried petals of the *Papaver Rhœas*.

Rhomb, or **Rhom'bus.*** [Gr. *ῥόμβος*.] An oblique-angled equilateral parallelogram which has two obtuse and two acute angles.

Rhom'be-us,* or **Rhom-boid'al.** Oval, a little angular in the middle:—applied to leaves.

Rhom'bic. [From the Gr. *ῥόμβος*.] Having the form of a rhomb:—applied to leaves, etc.

Rhom-bĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Gr. *ῥόμβος*, a "rhomb," and the Lat. *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having rhombic leaves; rhombifo'liate.

Rhom'bĭ-form. [Lat. **Rhombifor'mis**; from the Gr. *ῥόμβος*, a "rhomb."] Having the form of a rhomb.

Rhom-bip'or-us.* [From the Gr. *ῥόμβος*, a "rhomb," and the Lat. *po'rus*, a "pore."] Having rhombiform pores:—applied to certain animals.

Rhom-bo-he'dral, or **Rhom-bo-hed'rĭ-cal.** [Lat. **Rhombohe'drus.**] Belonging to a rhombohedron.

Rhom-bo-he'dron. [Lat. **Rhombohe'drum**; from the Gr. *ῥόμβος*, a "rhomb," and *ἕδρα*, a "base."] A solid figure bounded by six equal rhombic faces. It is one of the primary forms of crystals.

Rhom'boid. [Lat. **Rhomboi'des**; from the Gr. *ῥόμβος*, a "rhomb," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a rhomb. A quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides and angles are equal, but which is neither equilateral nor equiangular.

Rhom-boid'al. [Lat. **Rhomboida'lis**; from *rhomboi'des*, "resembling a rhomb."] Approaching a rhomboid or a rhomb in form, as the leaves of *Trillium erectum*.

Rhom-bo-i'de-us,* or rom-bo-i-de'us. [From the same.] The name of two muscles (or of one muscle in two parts), the *major* and the *minor*, situated at the posterior inferior part of the neck and upper part of the back. They draw the scapula backward and upward.

Rhom'bus.* The same as RHOMB, which see.

Rhon'chus.* [Gr. *ῥόγχος*.] A rattling sound in the throat, or a very strong wheezing. (See RÂLE.) A sound heard on auscultation when the air-channels are partly obstructed. The term is restricted by some authors to the so-called *dry* and more or less musical sounds produced in the bronchial tubes,—for instance, *sonorous* and *sibilant* rhonchus.

Rhu'barb. [Lat. **Rhe'um**, and **Rhabar'barum**; supposed to be from *Rha*, the Volga, a river in Russia, and *bar'barus*, "wild;" so named because chiefly brought from Russia.] See RHEUM.

Rhu'barb, Of-fĭç'ĭ-nal. The *Rheum officinale* or *palmatum*.

Rhu'barb, Rus'sian; Rhu'barb, Si-be'rĭ-an; Rhu'barb, Un'du-lāt-ed. The *Rheum Russicum* or *undulatum*, the *R. Rhabarbarum* of Linnæus.

Rhumatisme, rü'mȧ'tēsm'. The French term for RHEUMATISM, which see.

Rhume. See RHEUM.

Rhus,* gen. **Rho'is.** A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Anacardiaceæ*. The Sumach-tree. The genus *Rhus* comprises many species, natives of Europe, Japan, the United States, South Africa, etc. *Rhus* [from the Gr. *ῥόος*, contracted *ῥοῦς*] signifies also a flow or discharge, as that of the catamenia.

Rhus Co-pal-li'na.* A shrub called Mountain Sumach, a native of the United States. It has properties similar to those of *Rhus glabra*.

Rhus Co-rĭ-a'rĭ-a.* Tanning Sumach, a native of Europe. Its berries and leaves are astringent and tonic. It is used in tanning morocco leather.

Rhus Gla'bra.* Sumach. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the fruit of the *Rhus glabra*, the properties of which are astringent and refrigerant. It is a native of the United States.

Rhus Rad'ĭ-cans.* Poison Vine, or Poison Ivy, a plant which, when applied to the skin, often produces a vesicular eruption, and sometimes erysipelatous inflammation. See RHUS TOXICODENDRON.

Rhus Tox-ĭ-co-den′dron.* The systematic name of the Poison Sumach, otherwise called Poison Oak. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the fresh leaves of *Rhus Toxicodendron*, or Poison Ivy. This plant contains an acrid poisonous principle. In small doses, however, the leaves have been given as a remedy in certain cutaneous affections. Many botanists regard the *Rhus Toxicodendron* and the *R. radicans* as merely varieties of one species. See RHUS RADICANS.

Rhus Ven-e-na′ta.* Poison Sumach, Poison Elder, or Swamp Sumach, a tall shrub, a native of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, etc., growing in swamps. "The most poisonous species of Rhus." —(GRAY.)

Rhus Ver-nĭ-cif′er-a.* A small tree, a native of Japan. It yields the famous lacquer (varnish) employed by the Japanese for lacquering wares and furniture.

Rhy′as, a*dis.* [From the Gr. *ῥέω*, to "flow."] A disease of the eye consisting in a defect or ulceration of the *caruncula lachrymalis*, causing an incurable *epiphora*, or continual flow of tears.

Rhyncholite, rĭnk′o-līt. [Lat. **Rhyncholi′tes**; from the Gr. *ῥύγχος*, a "beak," and *λίθος*, a "stone."] The petrified beak of a bird.

Rhŷn-chos′po-rus.* [From the Gr. *ῥύγχος*, a "beak," and *σπόρα*, "seed."] Having seeds prolonged in the form of a beak, as the *Rondeletia*.

Rhythm, rĭTHm. [Lat. **Rhyth′mus**; from the Gr. *ῥυθμός*, a "measured movement."] (Fr. *Rythme*, rĕtm.) A term applied to the order or proportion of time which exists between the pulsations of the heart or the movements of any organ; also to the order which prevails in the vibrations of sonorous bodies. Measured motion or time; the measure of time or movement by regularly recurring impulses or accents.

Rhyth′mĭ-cal. [From the same.] Pertaining to rhythm; periodical.

Rhytidosis.* See RUTIDOSIS.

Rhyt-ĭ-glos′sa.* A genus of herbs and shrubby plants of the order *Acanthaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of tropical America and South Africa. The *R. pectoralis*, a native of the West Indies and Brazil, is used to relieve affections of the chest.

Rib. [Lat. **Cos′ta.**] One of the bones which enclose the chest. Also a strong nerve or woody fibre which forms part of the framework of a leaf. (See COSTA.) Parallel ridges are called ribs in Botany.

Riband-Shaped. See LIGULATE.

Ribbed. A term applied to leaves in which ribs or strong nerves run lengthwise; having parallel ridges.

Ri′bēs.* [Said to be of Arabic origin.] The name of a Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Saxifragaceæ*, comprising many species of currants and gooseberries, natives of Asia, Europe, the United States, and South America.

Ri′bes Au′re-um.* The Golden or Missouri Currant, a shrub, a native of Missouri, Nebraska, and Oregon, extensively cultivated for its fragrant yellow vernal flowers. Its fruit is insipid.

Ri′bes Gros-su-la′rĭ-a.* Common or English Gooseberry, a prickly shrub, a native of Europe, cultivated for its fruit. It thrives best in cool or temperate climates. It supplies abundant fruit for pies, tarts, and sauce at an early part of the season.

Ri′bes Ni′grum.* The Black-Currant bush.

Ri′bes Ru′brum.* The Red-Currant bush, of which the white currant is only a variety. It is a native of Europe and the United States.

Ri′bes San-guin′e-um.* The Red-Flowered Currant, an ornamental shrub, a native of California and Oregon, extensively cultivated in gardens. It bears racemes of rich deep rose-red flowers in early spring. Its fruit is insipid.

Ribesius,* ri-be′she-ŭs. Resembling the genus *Ribes*.

Ribless. See ENERVIS.

Ricciaceæ,* rik-se-a′she-ē. [From *Ric′cia*, one of the genera.] A natural order of flowerless plants, allied to mosses and lichens.

Rice. The common name for the *Ory′za sati′va*, which see. It is said that this cereal grain supplies food for a greater number of human beings than are fed on the product of any other plant. It contains 79 per cent. of starch, 13 per cent. of water, and 6 per cent. of nitrogenous matter.

Rice Pa′per. A substance which is said to be a membrane of the *Artocar′pus inci′sa*, or bread-fruit-tree, or the pith of *Ara′lia papyrif′era*. It is brought from China in small pieces of various colors, and is used as a material to paint upon.

Rich-ard-so′nĭ-a Sca′bra.* The systematic name of the white or undulated ipecacuanha, an herb of the order *Cinchonaceæ*, a native of tropical America. It is emetic. The *Richardsonia emetica* is also a source of white ipecacuanha.

Riç′ĭ-nāte. [Lat. **Riç′inas, a′tis.**] A combination of ricinic acid with a base.

Rĭ-cin′ic. [Lat. **Ricin′icus**; from *riç′inus.*] A term applied to one of the three acids produced by the saponification of castor oil.

Riç′ĭ-nĭne, or **Rĭ-cin′ĭ-a.*** An alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Ricinus communis*. It crystallizes in prisms which are soluble in water and in alcohol.

Riç-ĭ-no-i′dēs.* [From the Lat. *riç′inus*, and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the *Ricinus*.

Riç′ĭ-nus.* [From the Lat. *riç′inus*, a kind of tick, which its seed resembles.] A Linnæan genus of the class *Monœcia*, natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

Riç′inus Com-mu′nis.* "Common Ricinus." The castor-oil plant.

Riç′inus Vul-ga′ris.* Another name for the *Ricinus communis*.

Rick′ets, or **Ra-chi′tis.*** A disease of children, characterized by a large head, crooked spine and limbs, tumid abdomen, and general debility; often accompanied with precocious mental faculties. The disease appears to consist essentially in the non-deposition of phosphate of lime in the osteoid tissues. [Respecting the etymology of *Rickets*, much diversity of opinion has prevailed.

Some have supposed it to be a corruption of *rachitis*. But Dr. Good has, in all probability, suggested the true derivation of the word, referring it to the Anglo-Saxon *ricg* or *hric* (German *rücken*), the "back,"—the name *rickets*, as well as *rachitis*, implying that the back, or spine, is one of the principal seats of the disease.]

Ricord's (rē'kor') **Pills.** The name of antisyphilitic pills recommended by the celebrated French physician Ricord, prepared according to the following recipe: Hydrarg. protiodid., Lactuc., Gallæ, āā ʒjss; Extract. opii aquos., gr. ix.; Extract. guaiac. aquos., ʒj. Divide into thirty-six pills.

Ric'tus.* [From the Lat. *rin'gor, ric'tus*, to "grin."] The opening between the lips of ringent, or personate, flowers.

Riding of Bones. A term applied to a displacement of the extremities of fractured bones, so that one rides over the other instead of meeting end to end. The French term for this is *Chevauchement* (shẹh-vōsh'mŏN').

Rig'id. [Lat. **Rig'idus.**] Stiff; inflexible.

Rig-ĭ-dĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *rig'idus*, "stiff," "rigid," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having rigid leaves; rigidifo'lious.

Rĭ-gid'ĭ-tȳ. [Lat. **Rigid'itas, a'tis;** from *rig'idus*, "stiff," "rigid."] Stiffness; inflexibility; rigidness. In Mechanics, a resistance to a change of form.

Rig'or, o'ris* [from the Gr. *ῥιγέω*, to "become cold"], or **Shiv'er-ing Fit.** A sudden coldness, with shivering. (See ALGOR.) This state is characterized by the following symptoms: there is general shivering, the tremulous movements sometimes being so great as to cause chattering of the teeth; the face wears an expression of great discomfort or distress; the complexion, especially on the lips, is blue and livid; the tongue is moist, although thirst is felt; the skin is dry and corrugated; the respiration is quickened and shallow; the pulse is frequent, small and firm. With these may be combined other symptoms, such as headache, nausea, and vomiting.

Rig'or Mor'tis.* Literally, the "stiffness of death." The stiffening of the muscles after death, due to coagulation of their plasma.

Rĭ'mạ.* A chink, fissure, cleft, or crack.

Rĭ'ma Glot'tĭ-dis.* "Cleft or Fissure of the Glottis." The opening of the glottis, or rather of the larynx.

Rī-mose', or **Rī'mous.** [Lat. **Rimo'sus;** from *rī'ma*, a "crack," or "chink."] Full of fissures, or cracks; marked by cracks or chinks on the surface:—applied to parts of plants.

Rim'u-lạ.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *rī'ma*, a "crack," or "chink."] A small fissure, cleft, or crack.

Rin'der-Pest. [From the Ger. *rin'der*, "cattle," and *pest*, "plague."] The cattle-plague, a contagious disease of cattle.

Ring. See ANNULUS.

Ring, Abdominal. See ABDOMINAL RING.

Ring, Fem'o-rạl. [Lat. **An'nulus Femora'lis.**] An opening bounded in front by Poupart's ligament, behind by the pubes, on the outer side by the femoral vein, and on the inner by Gimbernat's ligament.

Ringed. Surrounded by elevated or depressed circular lines or bands, as the roots or stems of some plants, and the cupules of several oaks.

Rin'ġent. [Lat. **Rin'gens;** from *rin'gor*, to "grin."] Gaping; grinning with an open throat:—applied to flowers, as the *Lamium* and *Salvia*.

Rin-ġen-tĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *rin'gens*, "grinning," or "gaping," and *flos*, a "flower."] A term applied to the *calathidium* and the disk in the *Compositæ*, when composed of ringent corollas.

Ring-like. See CRICOID.

Ring'worm. The common name of *Herpes circinatus*.

Ring'worm of the Scalp. The disease termed *Porrigo scutulata*.

Rĭ-pā'rĭ-ous. [Lat. **Ripa'rius;** from *rī'pa*, a "bank of a river."] Growing along rivers or watercourses; growing by water:—applied to plants.

Rip'ples. A popular term in Scotland for TABES DORSALIS, which see.

Ri-so'rĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *rī'deo, rī'sum*, to "laugh."] The "laughing" muscle of Santorini; a thin muscular plane which arises before the parotid gland, and proceeds towards the angle of the mouth, which it draws backward and upward and thus contributes to give a smiling expression to the countenance.

Rī'sus.* [From the same.] Laughter; an inarticulate expression of merriment or derision.

Risus Caninus.* See SARDONIC LAUGH.

Rī'sus Sar-don'ĭ-cus.* The Latin term for SARDONIC LAUGH, which see.

Ri-vin'ĭ-an Ducts. The excretory ducts of the sublingual glands:—first pointed out by Rivinus.

Roast'ing. The protracted application of heat, below the fusing-point, to metallic ores, in order to expel from them the volatile ingredients, such as sulphur, carbonic acid, etc.

Rob. [From the Arabic.] A syrup made from the juice of fruits with sugar, and reduced to a greater consistency by boiling.

Ro-bin'ĭ-ạ.* [Named after J. *Robin*, a French herbalist.] A genus of trees and shrubs of the order *Leguminosæ*, comprising several species, natives of the United States. They are cultivated for ornament.

Robin'ia His'pĭ-dạ.* Rose Acacia, a shrub, a native of Virginia and the Carolinas, bearing flowers of a deep rose color. It is cultivated for ornament.

Robin'ia Pseū'do-A-ca'cĭ-ạ* or **Pseud-Acacia*** (sūd-ạ-ka'she-ạ). The systematic name of the Locust-tree, a native of the United States. The bark of the root is said to be emetic, cathartic, and tonic. It is prized as an ornamental tree, and bears beautiful flowers. Its wood is hard, close-grained, heavy, and remarkable for durability and strength. It is well adapted for fence-posts, railway-sleepers, and treenails.

Rob'i-nĭne. A glucoside obtained from the *Robinia Pseudo-Acacia*. It is crystallizable, and soluble in hot water and in hot alcohol.

Rob'o-rant. [Lat. **Rob'orans**; from *rob'oro*, to "make strong."] Giving strength; strengthening.

Ro-bust'. [Lat. **Robus'tus**; from *ro'bur*, "oak wood;" also "strength."] Hardy; strong; healthy; sturdy; muscular; vigorous.

Roc-çel'la Tinc-to'rĭ-a,* or **Dy'ers' Lich'-en.** The plant which yields litmus. See LICHEN ROCCELLA.

Roc-çel'lāte. [Lat. **Roccel'las, a'tis.**] A combination of roccellic acid with a base.

Roc-çel'lic. [Lat. **Roccel'licus.**] A term applied to a peculiar acid discovered in the *Roccella tinctoria*.

Rocella.* See ROCCELLA TINCTORIA.

Ro-chelle' Salt. The tartrate of potash and soda. It is a mild, cooling purgative, well suited to delicate and irritable stomachs.

Rock-But'ter. A common name for a mineral substance anciently termed *Alu'men liq'uidum*, or "liquid alum," consisting of alum with alumina and the oxide of iron.

Rock-Oil. See PETROLEUM.

Rock-Rose Fam'ĭ-lў. A name for the order *Cistaceæ*.

Rock'-Salt. A name given to native massive salt, found in mines in various parts of the world.

Ro'dens.* [From the Lat. *ro'do*, to "gnaw."] Gnawing:—applied in the plural neuter (*Roden'tia*) to an order of *Mammalia* characterized by two large incisor teeth in each jaw. It comprises the beaver, rat, squirrel, marmot, porcupine, etc.

Ro'dent. [From the same.] A term applied to certain animals. See RODENS.

Ro'dent Ul'cer. A term applied to a kind of tumor which most authors agree in classing among the epitheliomas. A distinguishing feature of most rodent ulcers is the fact that ulceration follows *pari passu* with new growth, the result being that, instead of a formation of a swelling or tumor, a diminution of the size of the part occurs. Another characteristic of the disease is that it runs a course of extreme chronicity, and rarely, if ever, affects the lymphatic glands. Rodent ulcer begins as a pimple, usually on a part of the face, and remains quiescent for a long time, perhaps years.

Rodentia,* ro-den'she-a, the neuter plural of RODENS, which see.

Rods of Cor'ti (kor'tee), also called **Or'gan of Cor'ti.** A term applied to a peculiar arrangement in the cochlea of the ear, consisting in part of rod-like structures.

Rod-Shaped. See VIRGATE.

Rogne, roñ. A French name for "itch." See PSORA.

Rognetta's (rŏn-yĕt'taz) **Operation.** See PHACOCYSTECTOME.

Rolan'do, Fis'sure or **Fur'row of.** A term applied to a fissure of the brain near the fissure of Sylvius.

Rōll'er. A long band of linen, calico, or flannel, wound up from one or both ends.

Ron-de-le'tĭ-a.* [Named after *Rondelet*, a French botanist.] A genus of shrubs of the order *Rubiaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of tropical America. The *R. longiflora*, a native of Brazil, bears copious terminal clusters of beautiful purple-blue flowers.

Rondele'tia O-do-ra'ta.* An ornamental shrub of the order *Rubiaceæ*, a native of Cuba and Mexico. It bears fragrant and brilliant vermilion-colored flowers having a yellow or orange centre.

Ronflement, rŏNfl'mŏN'. The French name for "snoring." See STERTOR.

Root. See RADIX.

Root'let. A very small root or ultimate branch of a root.

Root'-Stock. The same as RHIZOMA, which see.

Ro-rid'u-la Den-ta'ta.* A plant of the order *Droseraceæ*, a native of South Africa. It is remarkably viscid, and is hung up in houses to catch flies.

Ro'rĭ-dus.* [From the Lat. *ros*, *ro'ris*, "dew."] In Botany, dewy; covered with little transparent elevations of the parenchyma.

Ro-rif'er-ous. [Lat. **Ror'ifer**, or **Rorif'erus**; from *ros*, *ro'ris*, "dew," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Producing or bearing dew:—applied in Anatomy to vessels which pour exhaled fluids on the surface of organs.

Ro'sa.* [Gr. *ῥόδον.*] The Rose. A Linnæan genus of the class *Icosandria*, natural order *Rosaceæ*. It comprises many species, natives of the Northern hemisphere, but there is no species indigenous in the Southern. The rose is generally recognized by poets and florists as the queen of flowers and the epitome and paragon of beauty and fragrance. Several thousand varieties of roses are cultivated. According to Bentham and Hooker, the number of species presenting real specific distinctions is thirty.

Ro'sa Ca-ni'na.* "Dog Rose." Hips. A Pharmacopœial name for the ripe fruit of the dog rose, or hip-tree; the wild-brier.

Ro'sa Cen-tĭ-fo'lĭ-a.* "Hundred-leaved Rose." Pale Rose, or Cabbage Rose. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the petals of the *Rosa centifolia*. Their chief use is in the preparation of rose-water.

Ro'sa Dam-as-ce'na.* "Damask Rose." The *Rosa centifolia*.

Ro'sa Gal'lĭ-ca.* "French Rose." Red Rose. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the petals of the *Rosa Gallica*. Red roses are slightly astringent and tonic. They are chiefly used as a vehicle for tonic and astringent medicines.

Ro'sa Păl'lĭ-da.* "Pale Rose." Another name for the *Rosa centifolia*.

Ro'sa Ru'bra.* "Red Rose." The *Rosa Gallica*.

Ro'sa Sўl-ves'tris.* "Wood Rose." Another name for the *Rosa canina*.

Rosaceæ,* ro-sa'she-ē. A natural order of polypetalous exogenous plants, natives chiefly of the temperate or cold climates of the Northern hemisphere. This order, which is unsurpassed for beauty and perfume, comprises, among other genera, the Rose (*Ro'sa*), Raspberry (*Ru'bus*), Strawberry (*Fraga'ria*), *Spiræ'a*, *Quilla'ia*, *Pru'nus* (Plum and Peach), *Py'rus* (Apple and Pear), *Cydo'nia* (Quince), *Braye'ra*, and *Cotoneas'ter*. It includes more than one thousand species of trees, shrubs, and herbs, the fruits of which are all innocent except the cherry-laurel. The distinctive characters of this order are regular flowers, numerous (rarely few) distinct stamens inserted on the calyx, and alternate leaves with stipules.

Ro-sā'ceous. [Lat. **Rosa'ceus.**] Resembling a single rose; arranged like the petals of a rose:—applied specially to a form of polypetalous corolla with five short-clawed spreading petals.

Ro-saç'ic Aç'id. A name applied by Prout to a substance of a rose color deposited by the urine on the access of intermittent fever.

Ro-sa'lĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *ro'sa*, a "rose:" named on account of its color.] An ancient name for SCARLATINA, which see.

Ros-an'ĭ-line. A name given by Hoffmann to a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen, which is the base of the rosaniline salts. When pure, it is in the form of colorless crystals, soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether, and sparingly soluble in water. The rosaniline salts, or *aniline reds*, are the most important of all the aniline colors. They are used for the production of brilliant red tints on cotton, silk, and woollen fabrics, and they constitute the material from which many other colors are prepared. A salt of rosaniline known as *magenta*, or *fuchsine*, occurs in magnificent green crystals which in solution become crimson or cherry-red.

Ros'çid. [Lat. **Ros'cidus**; from *ros*, "dew."] Dewy; moistened with dew.

Ros-co-e'a.* [Named in honor of William *Roscoe*, an English historian.] A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Zingiberaceæ*, natives of Nepaul. Several of the species are cultivated for the beauty of their purple flowers.

Rose. A plant. (See ROSA.) Also a name for erysipelas.

Rose Cam'phor. A solid oil of roses, one of the two volatile oils composing attar of roses; the other is a liquid oil. The former is a stearopten.

Rose, Christ'mas. The *Helleborus niger*.

Rosée, ro'zā'. The French for DEW.

Rose Rash. See ROSEOLA.

Ro-sel'la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *ro'sa*, a "rose."] A rosette:—applied to a mass of small leaves, of various form, terminating the stem of certain mosses.

Rose'ma-rў. The common name of the *Rosmarinus officinalis*.

Rosenmüller (ro-zen-mül'lẹr), **Or'gan of.** Another name for PAROVARIUM, which see.

Ro-se'o-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *ro'sa*, a "rose."] A rose-colored rash, not contagious, and without papulæ, mostly symptomatic of different febrile diseases.

Ro-sette'. A compact cluster or bunch of numerous spreading leaves arranged in a circle in the form of a double rose:—sometimes applied to an artificial ornament imitating a rose.

Rose'wood. A common name for the wood of several species of tropical trees of the order *Leguminosæ*. One kind is obtained from the *Machærium*, a native of Brazil; another from the *Dalbergia latifolia*, an East Indian tree; another from a species of *Dalbergia* which grows in Brazil.

Rosin. See RESIN.

Ros-ma-ri'nus.* [From the Lat. *ros*, "dew," and *mari'nus*, "belonging to the sea."] Rosemary. A Linnæan genus of the class *Diandria*, natural order *Labiatæ*. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the leaves of the *Rosmarinus officinalis*.

Rosmari'nus Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'lis.* The plant termed rosemary. It is carminative, stimulant, and stomachic. It is a native of Europe.

Ros'tel-late. [Lat. **Rostella'tus**; from *rostel'lum*, a "little beak."] Prolonged into a small rigid point, or terminating in a hard, long, straight point, as the pod of a radish. The same as ROSTRATE.

Ros-tel'lum.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *ros'trum*, a "beak."] A little beak:—applied to any similar object.

Ros'tral. [Lat. **Rostra'lis.**] Resembling a beak.

Ros'trate. [Lat. **Rostra'tus**; from *ros'trum*, a "beak."] Having a beak or prolonged appendage; beaked:—applied to parts of plants.

Ros-trĭ-cor'nis.* [From the Lat. *ros'trum*, a "beak," and *cor'nu*, a "horn."] A term applied to a family of coleopterous insects having the antennæ upon a prolongation of the head.

Ros'trĭ-form. [Lat. **Rostrifor'mis**; from *ros'trum*, a "beak."] Formed like a beak. In Anatomy, synonymous with CORACOID.

Ros'trum.* A Latin word signifying the beak of a bird or the snout of a beast:—applied to a ridge, also called the *azygous process*, observed on the median line of the lower aspect of the sphenoid bone. Also the name given to certain kinds of forceps formerly used, from their resemblance to the beaks of different birds. In Botany, any beak-like appendage.

Ros'u-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *ro'sa*, a "rose."] A small rose or rosette.

Ros'u-lar, or **Ros'u-late.** [Lat. **Rosula'rius**; from *ro'sa*, a "rose."] Shaped like a rosette; arranged as the petals of a double rose.

Rosy-Drop. See ACNE ROSACEA.

Ro-ta-çis'mus.* [Gr. ῥωτακισμός.] The harsh vibration of the letter *r*, called a "burr," common in the northern parts of England.

Ro'tate. [Lat. **Rota'tus**; from *ro'ta*, a "wheel."] Wheel-shaped:—applied to a form of monopetalous flowers,—*e.g.*, the blossom of the potato.

Ro-tā'tion. [Lat. **Rota'tio, o'nis**; from *ro'to, rota'tum*, to "turn round."] The act of rotating or turning round. In Astronomy, the

motion of a heavenly body on its axis. In Mechanics, the motion of any solid body about an axis. In Botany, a motion of circulation confined to the interior of the cells of plants.

Ro-ta'tor, o'ris.* [From the same.] A term applied to certain muscles employed in producing a circular movement.

Ro-tif'er-a,* or **Rō'tĭ-fers.** [See ROTIFERUS.] The second class of the *Diploneura*, or *Helminthoida*, consisting of minute soft aquatic animals, with distinct muscular and nervous systems, and having the appearance of revolving wheels, produced by the rapid movement of the cilia placed round the mouth.

Rotifers. See ROTIFERA.

Ro-tif'er-us.* [From the Lat. *ro'ta*, a "wheel," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Having, or bearing, wheels; rotiferous. See ROTIFERA.

Rō'tĭ-form. [Lat. **Rotifor'mis**; from *ro'ta*, a "wheel," and *for'ma*, a "form."] Having the form of a wheel.

Rott-le'ra.* A genus of shrubs or small trees of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, natives of tropical Asia and Australia. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the powder and hairs obtained from the capsules of the *Rottle'ra tincto'ria*. This medicine, the product of a plant growing in India, is said to be almost invariably successful in destroying the tape-worm. It is given in the dose of from two to four drachms, rarely, if ever, requiring to be repeated. See KAMALA.

Rottle'ra Tinc-to'rĭ-a.* A synonyme of the *Mallotus Philippinensis*.

Rot'u-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *ro'ta*, a "wheel."] A little wheel. Another name for the knee-pan. See PATELLA.

Rot'u-lar. [Lat. **Rotula'ris.**] Belonging to the rotula:—applied by Dr. Barclay as meaning towards the rotula, or patella.

Rot'u-late. [Lat. **Rotula'tus**; from *rot'ula*, a "little wheel."] Having the form of a little wheel:—applied to certain shells of Mollusks.

Ro-tu'lĭ-an. [From the same.] Pertaining to the rotula, or patella.

Ro-tund'. [From the Lat. *rotun'dus*, "round."] Having a rounded outline, as parts of some plants; orbicular.

Ro-tun'date. The same as ROTUND, which see. This term is usually applied to bodies that are round only at their ends.

Ro-tun-dĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *rotun'dus*, "round," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having round leaves; rotundifo'liate.

Rouge, roozh. A cosmetic, or dye, prepared from *Car'thamus tincto'rius*. Another kind of rouge is composed largely of carmine.

Rougeole, roo'zhol'. The French term for "measles." See RUBEOLA.

Rough. Covered with points or short hairs which are harsh to the touch, as many leaves. See SCABER.

Roughness. See SCABRITIES.

Round. [Lat. **Rotun'dus**; Fr. *Rond*, rôN, feminine *Ronde*, rôND.] Circular, orbicular, terete, or globose.

Round-Leaved. See ROTUNDIFOLIUS.

Round Lig'a-ment. [Lat. **Ligamen'tum Te'res.**] A short ligament which connects the head of the femur with the cotyloid cavity.

Round Lig'aments. [Lat. **Ligamen'ta Rotun'da.**] A term applied to two flattish cords attached to the sides of the uterus, a little below, and in front of, the origin of the Fallopian tubes.

Routinist, roo-teen'ist. [From the Eng. *routine*.] A term applied to a physician who in his practice follows an unvarying routine, without taking into consideration the varieties of the disease or the peculiarities of his patient's constitution.

Rōw'an-Tree. A name of the European Mountain Ash (*Pyrus aucuparia*).

Roxburghiaceæ,* rox-bur-ğe-a'she-ē. A natural order of twining shrubs, found in the hotter parts of India. It consists of a single genus, the *Roxbur'ghia*, comprising three or four species. They bear green flowers, which are handsome but very fetid. Lindley regards it as belonging to a transition class, partaking of the nature of endogens and exogens.

Roy'al Stitch. The name of an old operation for the cure of bubonocele. It consisted in putting a ligature under the neck of the hernial sac, close to the abdominal ring, and then tying that part of the sac so as to render it impervious by the adhesive inflammation thus excited.

Ro-ye'na Lu'cĭ-da.* An ornamental shrub of the order *Ebenaceæ*, a native of South Africa. Its wood is like that of ebony.

Rubbing Sound. See BRUIT DE FROTTEMENT.

Ru-be'do, d'inis.* [From the Lat. *ru'ber*, "red."] A diffused redness of the skin, as in blushing.

Ru-be-fā'cient. [Lat. **Rubefa'ciens**; from *rubefa'cio*, to "make red."] A term applied to any substance which reddens and irritates without blistering the skin. Rubefacients are counter-irritants which produce local warmth and redness. Examples of these are ammonia, mustard, capsicum, iodine, and oil of turpentine.

Ru-bel'la,* or **Ep-ĭ-dem'ic Ro-se'o-la.** False measles, a specific eruptive fever, the rash appearing the first day of the illness, beginning on the face, in rose-red spots, extending next day to the body and limbs, subsiding with the fever the third day, and not preceded by catarrh or followed by desquamation. It is contagious, and has a long period of incubation, generally two weeks. One attack is preventive of a recurrence.

Ru'bel-lite. A name of red tourmaline, which when transparent is a beautiful gem of great value.

Ru-bel'lus,* Ru'bens,* Ru-bĕs'çens.* Red or reddish.

Ru-be'o-la.* [From the Lat. *ru'beo*, to "blush."] (Fr. *Rougeole*, roo'zhol'.) The measles, a disease attended with inflammatory fever, dry cough, sneezing, drowsiness, and an eruption of small red points perceptible to the touch. A genus of the order *Exanthemata*, class *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology.

Ru-be'o-līne. [From the Lat. *rube'ola.*] A term applied by Dr. W. Farr to the specific zymotic contagium by which measles is communicated.

Ru-be'o-loid. [Lat. **Rubeoloi'des**; from *rube'ola*, the "measles."] Resembling *rubeola.*

Ru'ber.* The Latin for RED.

Ru'bĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *ru'ber*, "red."] Madder. A Linnæan genus of the class *Tetrandria*, natural order *Rubiaceæ* or *Cinchonaceæ.* Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the root of the *Rubia tinctorum.* It was formerly thought to be emmenagogue and diuretic; but physicians generally have no confidence in its efficacy.

Ru'bia Tinc-to'rum.* "Dyers' Madder." The systematic name of the madder-plant. The root is called *Radix rubra* ("red root").

Rubiaceæ,* ru-be-a'she-ē. [From *Ru'bia*, one of the genera.] The Jussieuan name of an order of plants the same as CINCHONACEÆ, which see. According to Gray, *Rubiaceæ* is the name of a large natural order of monopetalous exogenous plants found in all parts of the world, and including the Cinchona, Coffee, Madder, and other useful and ornamental plants. The *Nauclea*, *Bouvardia*, *Randia*, *Gardenia* (Cape Jessamine), *Tresanthera*, and *Henlea* belong to this order.

Ru-bĭ-ā'ceous. [Lat. **Rubia'ceus**; from *Ru'bia.*] Resembling the *Rubia.*

Ru'bĭ-an. A term sometimes applied to the coloring-matter of madder. See ALIZARIN.

Ru'bĭ-cund. [Lat. **Rubicun'dus**; from *ru'beo*, to "be red."] Red, ruddy, or rosy; blushing.

Ru-bid'ĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *ru'bidus*, "red," because its spectrum is distinguished by red lines.] An element and rare metal discovered by Bunsen and Kirchhof in 1860. It is a white metal, with a yellowish tinge, very soft and light. Specific gravity, 1.5. It is easily oxidized by the air, and burns, like potassium, on water. It occurs in minute proportions in certain mineral waters and in lepidolite associated with lithium.

Ru'bĭ-form. [Lat. **Rubifor'mis**; from *Ru'bus*, the "raspberry."] Having the form of a raspberry.

Ru-biġ'ĭ-nous, or **Ru-biġ'ĭ-nose.** [Lat. **Rubigino'sus**; from *rubi'go, rubiġ'inis*, "rust."] Having the color of rust; rusty-reddish; brownred:—usually employed to denote a surface whose peculiar color is owing to glandular hairs. In Medicine, sometimes applied to sputa.

Ru-bi'go,* gen. **Ru-biġ'ĭ-nis.*** A Latin word signifying "mildew" or "rust."

Rubi'go Fer'ri.* "Rust of Iron." A preparation made by exposing moistened iron wire to the air until it is converted into rust. It is essentially the same as the SESQUIOXIDE OF IRON, which see.

Ru-brĭ-cau'lis.* [From the Lat. *ru'ber*, "red," and *cau'lis*, a "stem."] Having a red stem; rubricau'line.

Ru-brĭ-flo'rous. [Lat. **Rubriflo'rus**; from *ru'ber*, "red," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having red flowers.

Ru'bu-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *Ru'bus.*] The specific name for the yaws in Good's nosology. See ANTHRACIA RUBULA.

Ru'bus.* [From the Lat. *ru'ber*, "red."] The Blackberry and Raspberry. A Linnæan genus of the class *Icosandria*, natural order *Rosaceæ.* It comprises many species, natives of Europe and the United States. *Rubus* is also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the bark of the root of *Rubus Canadensis*, *Rubus villosus*, and *Rubus trivialis.* Rubus is tonic and astringent.

Ru'bus Cæ'sĭ-us.* The Dewberry-plant, or Heath Bramble, the fruit being similar to the blackberry.

Ru'bus Can-a-den'sis,* or **Ru'bus Triv-ĭ-a'lis.*** The Dewberry, or Low Blackberry, a trailing, shrubby plant, a native of the Northern United States. It bears an excellent fruit, which ripens in July. Its flowers are large and white. The *Rubus trivialis* of the Pharmacopœia is a distinct species from the preceding, and is a native of the Southern United States, having evergreen leaves.

Ru'bus Fru-tĭ-co'sus.* The common Bramble, which yields blackberries. It is a native of Europe. Its leaves are slightly astringent.

Ru'bus I-dæ'us.* The systematic name of the Raspberry-plant. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the fruit of *Rubus Idæus.* "The closely-allied light-red fruit of *Rubus strigosus* and the purplish-black fruit of *R. occidentalis* may be employed in place of the above." The *Rubus Idæus* is a native of Europe.

Ru'bus O-do-ra'tus.* Purple-Flowering Raspberry, an unarmed shrub, a native of the Northern United States, cultivated for ornament. It has simple leaves, and large, showy flowers of a purple-rose color.

Ru'bus Stri-go'sus.* Wild Red Raspberry, a shrub, a native of the Northern United States. It bears an edible light-red fruit, ripening in June and July. "Fruit more tender than that of the European raspberry (*R. Idæus*), which it too closely resembles."—(GRAY.)

Ru'bus Vil-lo'sus.* Common or High Blackberry, a shrubby plant armed with stout curved prickles, and very variable in size and aspect. It is common in many of the United States. It bears racemes of edible fruits, which are black when mature.

Ru'bў. [From the Lat. *ru'beo*, to "be red."] A crystallized gem of various shades of red, consisting chiefly of alumina. The Oriental ruby, or red sapphire, is a rare and precious gem. The finest rubies come from Siam and Burmah. A crystal of one, two, or three carats is equal in value to a diamond of the same size. Many of the gems sold for rubies are crystals of spinel.

Ructatio.* See RUCTUS.

Ruc-tu-o'sus.* [From the Lat. *ruc'tus*, a "belch."] Having eructation or belching.

Ruc'tus.* [From the Gr. ἐρεύγομαι, to "belch."] An eructation, belching, or discharge of wind from the stomach.

Rud-beck'ĭ-a La-cin-ĭ-a'ta.* Cone Flower, a plant of the order *Compositæ*, a native of the United States, bearing showy yellow flowers. It is diuretic.

Rud'dle. A kind of red chalk.

Ru'de-ral. [From the Lat. *ru'dus, ru'deris*, "rubbish."] Growing among rubbish or in waste places:—applied to plants.

Ru'dĭ-ment. [Lat. **Rudimen'tum**; from *ru'dis*, "raw," "inexperienced."] The first instruction given to children; a first principle in science; the origin or rude state of anything; an organ that is imperfectly developed.

Ru-dĭ-men'ta-rў, or **Ru-dĭ-men'tal.** [Lat. **Rudimenta'rius**; from the same.] Relating to rudiments. In Botany, imperfectly or incompletely developed; in an early state of development.

Ru-dolph'ĭ-a.* A genus of climbing shrubs of the order *Leguminosæ*, comprising three species, natives of Mexico. They bear scarlet flowers which are said to be extremely handsome.

Rue. The common English name for the *Ruta graveolens*.

Ru-el'lĭ-a.* A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Acanthaceæ*, comprising over one hundred and fifty species, natives of tropical America, Asia, etc. A blue dye-stuff is obtained from *Ruellia Indigotica*, a native of China. The *Ruellia ciliosa*, a native of the United States, has handsome blue flowers. There are six other indigenous species in the United States.

Ruel'lia A-cu-tan'gu-la.* An herb or undershrub, a native of Brazil, having four-angled branches. It is one of the most beautiful species of the genus. It bears showy red or orange-scarlet flowers, the spreading borders of which are two inches in diameter.

Ru-fĕs'çent. [From the Lat. *ru'fus*, "red."] Becoming reddish brown or rust-colored.

Ru-fĭ-ner'vis.* [From the Lat. *ru'fus*, "red," and *ner'vus*, a "nerve."] Having ruddy-colored nervures.

Ru'fous. [Lat. **Ru'fus.**] Brownish red; rust-colored.

Ru'ga,* plural **Ru'gæ.** (Fr. *Ride*, rèd, and *Pli*, plē.) A wrinkle.

Ru-gĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *ru'ga*, a "wrinkle," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having wrinkled leaves; rugifo'lious.

Rugine, rŭ'zhēn'. (Fr.) See RASPATORY.

Ru-gose'. [Lat. **Rugo'sus**; from *ru'ga*, a "wrinkle."] Rugged; wrinkled:—applied to leaves, etc., as those of Sage.

Rum. [Lat. **Spir'itus Jamaicen'sis.**] Jamaica Spirit, a well-known spirituous liquor, obtained from the juice of the sugar-cane; more usually made from molasses.

Rum, Bay. See SPIRITUS MYRCIÆ.

Ru'mex, *icis.** Yellow Dock. A Linnæan genus of the class *Hexandria*, natural order *Polygonaceæ*. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the root of the *Rumex crispus* and other species of *Rumex*. It is astringent and gently tonic.

Ru'mex Aç-e-to'sa.* Common Sorrel, a perennial plant, a native of Europe, formerly cultivated and used as a salad. Its leaves are sour and refrigerant.

Ru'mex A-çet-o-sel'la.* Field Sorrel, a plant naturalized in the United States, and a common weed in sterile and worn fields.

Ru'mex Cris'pus.* Curled Dock, a native of Europe, naturalized in the United States, and a very common weed. It is astringent and tonic.

Ru'mex Hy-dro-lap'a-thum.* Water Dock, a native of Europe. Its root has been used as a tonic, astringent, and antiscorbutic.

Ru'mĭ-nant, or **Ru'mĭ-nāt-ing.** [Lat. **Ru'minans**; from *ru'mino, rumina'tum*, to "chew the cud."] Chewing the cud:—applied to an order of animals. See RUMINANTIA.

Ruminantia,* ru-me-nan'she-a. [The plural neuter of the Latin participle *ru'minans*, "ruminating;" see preceding article.] The name of an order of *Mammalia*, comprising the cow, sheep, and deer. They all have four stomachs.

Ru'mĭ-nāt-ed. [Perhaps from *ru'men*, a "throat," or "opening."] Penetrated with holes or channels, as a nutmeg:—applied to the albumen of seeds.—(GRAY.)

Ru-mĭ-nā'tion. [Lat. **Rumina'tio, o'nis**; see RUMINANT.] Chewing the cud, or bringing up of the food, which has been swallowed, into the mouth again to be more thoroughly chewed. A physiological peculiarity of a certain order of animals.

Run'cĭ-nate. [Lat. **Runcina'tus**; from *runci'na*, a "plane," a "rasp or saw." ?] Coarsely saw-toothed; notched, like a saw; with the teeth turned backward,—*i.e.*, towards the base of a leaf,—as the leaf of the Dandelion.

Run'ner. A prostrate slender branch sent off from the base of the parent stem. It strikes root at its apex, and produces a tuft of leaves, thus giving rise to an independent plant, as in the Strawberry.

Run'ning. A term popularly applied to a continual discharge or flow of pus or mucus.

Rupellensis Sal.* See SAL RUPELLENSIS.

Ru-pes'trĭne, or **Ru-pes'tris.*** [From the Lat. *ru'pes*, a "rock."] Growing naturally or spontaneously on rocks:—applied to certain plants.

Ru'pĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ῥύπος*, "sordes."] An eruptive disease in which there are broad flat vesicles, succeeded by an ill-conditioned discharge which thickens into superficial scabs, easily detached and immediately replaced by new ones.

Ru-pic'o-la.* [From the Lat. *ru'pes*, a "rock," and *co'lo*, to "inhabit."] Inhabiting rocks:—applied to certain plants.

Rup'tĭle. [From the Lat. *rum'po, rup'tum*, to "break," or "burst."] Bursting irregularly:—applied to parts of plants.

Rup'ture. [From the same.] A popular name for HERNIA, which see.

Rup'tur-ing. [From the same.] In Botany, an irregular, not definite mode of bursting.

Ru-ric'o-lus.* [From the Lat. *rus, ru'ris*, the "country," and *co'lo*, to "inhabit."] Living in the country, or fields.

Rus'cus A-cu-le-a'tus.* Butchers' Broom, an evergreen shrub of the order *Liliaceæ*, a native of Europe. Its root is said to be aperient and diuretic. The plant is used as a material of brooms for sweeping.

Rust. [Lat. **Rubi'go, ġ'inis.**] The substance which is formed on the surface of iron and some other metals when exposed to the air and moisture. The rust of iron (*rubigo ferri*) is essentially a sesquioxide (or peroxide) of iron.

Rus-tic'o-lus.* [From the Lat. *rus*, the "country," and *co'lo*, to "inhabit."] Living in fields or meadows:—applied to certain birds.

Rust'ў. Resembling iron rust; covered with rust; ferruginous:—applied to plants.

Ru'ta.* Rue. A Linnæan genus of the class *Decandria*, natural order *Rutaceæ*. It comprises several species of herbs or undershrubs, natives of Europe and other temperate parts of the Eastern hemisphere. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the leaves of the *Ru'ta grav'eolens*. Rue is stimulant, narcotic, and antispasmodic. Locally applied, it is a powerful irritant, and in large doses it is poisonous. See OLEUM RUTÆ.

Ru'ta Grav'e-o-lens.* "Heavy-smelling Rue." The common Rue-plant, a native of Europe.

Rutaceæ,* ru-ta'she-ē, or **Ru'tæ.*** A large natural order of polypetalous exogenous plants, mostly trees or shrubs. It extends over all the tropical, subtropical, and temperate regions of the globe. It includes *Ru'ta* (Rue), *Dictam'nus*, a fragrant plant which emits an inflammable vapor, *Diosma*, *Galipea*, the Orange, the Lemon, the Citron (*Citrus*), and the *Zanthoxylum*.

Ru-tā'ceous. [Lat. **Ruta'ceus.**] Resembling rue (*Ruta*).

Ru-the'nĭ-um.* A rare metal discovered in native platinum. It is hard and brittle, and has a specific gravity of about 11.5. It occurs in minute proportions in iridosmine. It is one of the most infusible and refractory of all substances. It is usually associated with iridium, rhodium, and platinum. It is not dissolved by *aqua regia*.

Ru-tĭ-do'sis,* written also **Rhўt-ĭ-do'sis*** and **Rўt-ĭ-do'sis.*** [From the Gr. *ῥυτίς*, a "wrinkle."] A shrinking or puckering of the cornea, regarded as a certain sign of approaching death.

Ru'tĭ-lans,* **Ru'tĭ-lus.*** In Botany, reddish with a metallic lustre; also brick-red; rutilant.

Ru'tile. [From the Lat. *ru'tilus*, "fiery red."] Titanic Acid, a mineral which occurs in crystals of the dimetric system, with a sub-metallic adamantine lustre. The crystals are often acicular and penetrating quartz (rutilated quartz). Its color is reddish brown, or nearly red.

Ruysch (roisK or rīsk), **Membrane of.** See next article.

Ruў-sehĭ-a'na, Mem-bra'na.* "Ruyschian Membrane," or "Membrane of Ruysch." The internal layer of the choroid coat of the eye,—first particularized by Ruysch:—also called *Tunica Ruyschiana*.

Ruy'sehĭ-i Tu'nĭ-ca Cel-lu-lo'sa.* "Cellular Coat of Ruysch." The cellular coat of the intestines, described by Ruysch.

Rye. A kind of cereal grain, used for bread. (See SECALE.) The seeds are sometimes infected with a parasitic fungus, when they acquire medicinal and poisonous qualities. See ERGOTA.

Rye, Ergot of. See ERGOTA.

Rye, Spurred. The *Secale cornutum*, or ergot of rye.

Rythme. See RHYTHM.

Rytidosis.* See RUTIDOSIS.

S.

S. = *Semis'sis.** "Half."

S. A., or **S. A. L.** = *Secun'dum ar'tem,** "according to art," or *Secun'dum ar'tis le'ges,** "according to the rules of art."

Sab-a-dil'la.* [From the Spanish *cebe'da*, "barley."] Cevadilla. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the seed of *Vera'trum Sabadilla* or the *Asagræ'a officina'lis*.

Sab-a-dil'lin. [Lat. **Sabadilli'na.**] An excessively acrid white substance obtained from the seeds of the *Veratrum Sabadilla* and *Helonias officinalis*.

Sa'bal.* A genus of trees of the order *Palmaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of North America and the West Indies. Some of them are stemless, or have creeping stems. The *Sabal Palmetto*, a native of South Carolina, is called Cabbage Palmetto.

Sabbatia,* sab-ba'she-a. [Named after Liberatus *Sabbati*, an Italian botanist.] A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Gentianaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of the United States (Atlantic section). Some of them bear beautiful flowers. The plants of this genus have been called *Chironia* by some botanists. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the herb of the *Sabba'tia angula'ris* (American Centaury).

Sab-ba'ti-a An-gu-la'ris.* American Centaury. Also called **Chi-ro'nĭ-a An-gu-la'ris.*** A native of the Middle and Southern United States, bearing beautiful rose-colored flowers. Its stem is four-angled, somewhat winged. It is bitter

and tonic, and is employed as a remedy in intermittent and remittent fevers.

Sabba'tia Ȼhlo-ro-i'dēs.* A plant, a native of Massachusetts, New Jersey, Virginia, etc., growing near the sea-coast. It bears panicles of large, deep rose-colored flowers, each of which is about two inches broad. Prof. Gray considers it "one of our handsomest plants."

Sabba'tia Stel-la'ris.* An ornamental plant, a native of New Jersey, Virginia, etc., growing in salt marshes near the sea-coast. It bears handsome flowers of a bright rose-purple color.

Sabiaceæ,* sa-be-a'she-ē. [From *Sa'bia*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of polypetalous exogenous plants (trees, shrubs, or woody climbers), natives of the tropical parts of Asia and America. Some botanists include them in the order *Sapindaceæ*.

Sa-bi'na.* Savine. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the tops of *Juni'perus Sabi'na*. It is highly irritant, and is supposed to have a special direction to the uterus.

Sab-u-lic'o-lus.* [From the Lat. *sab'ulum*, "sand," or "gravel," and *co'lo*, to "inhabit."] Growing or living in sand.

Sab'u-līne. The same as SABULOUS, which see.

Sab'u-lose. [From the Lat. *sab'ulum*, "sand," or "gravel."] Growing in sand:—applied to certain plants.

Sab'u-lous. [Lat. **Sabulo'sus**; from the same.] Gritty; sandy.

Sa-bur'ra.* A Latin word for "ballast:"—applied to foulness of the stomach; sordes.

Sac. [Lat. **Sac'cus.**] Any closed membrane or deep purse-shaped cavity.

Sac'cate, or **Sac'cāt-ed.** [Lat. **Sacca'tus**; from *sac'cus*, a "sac."] Contained in a membranous bag; also formed like a sac; sac-shaped.

Sac'ȼha-rāt-ed, or **Sac'ȼha-rate.** [Lat. **Sacchara'tus**; from *sac'charum*, "sugar."] Having or containing sugar; having a sweet taste.

Saccharated Iodide of Iron. See FERRI IODIDUM SACCHARATUM.

Sac-ȼha-reph-ĭ-dro'sis.* [From the Lat. *sac'charum*, "sugar," and *ephidro'sis*, a "sweating."] A sweating, or sweat, in which the exuded moisture contains saccharine ingredients.

Sac'ȼha-ri Fæx.* "Dregs of Sugar." Treacle, or molasses.

Sac-ȼha-rif'er-ous. [Lat. **Saccharif'erus**; from *sac'charum*, "sugar," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Yielding or containing sugar.

Sac'ȼha-rĭ-fĭ-cā'tion. [Lat. **Saccharifica'tio, o'nis**; from *sac'charum*, "sugar," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] The conversion of a substance into sugar, as starch when treated by sulphuric acid.

Sac-ȼha-rĭ-fĭ-ca'tus.* [From the same.] Converted into sugar.

Sac-ȼha-rim'e-ter. [From the Lat. *sac'charum*, "sugar," and the Gr. *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An ingenious instrument, which, by means of the polarization of light, may be used to measure the strength of a saccharine solution. It is sometimes employed in medicine for ascertaining the amount of sugar present in diabetic urine.

Sac'ȼha-rĭne. [Lat. **Sacchari'nus**; from *sac'charum*, "sugar."] Belonging to sugar, or having the properties of sugar; having a sweet taste.

Sac'ȼha-roid. [Lat. **Saccharoi'des**; from *sac'charum*, "sugar," and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling loaf-sugar in texture:—applied to minerals.

Sac-ȼha-rol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Saccharolo'gia**; from *sac'charum*, "sugar," and the Gr. *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on sugar; or the science of sugar.

Sac-ȼha-rom'e-ter. [Lat. **Saccharom'etrum**; see SACCHARIMETER.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of sugar in liquor, syrups, etc.

Sac'ȼha-rose. [From the Lat. *sac'charum*, "sugar."] A name given to cane-sugar. See SUGAR.

Sac'ȼha-rum.* [From the Arabic *Shak'ar* or *Shak'kar*.] A Linnæan genus of the class *Triandria*, natural order *Graminaceæ*. It comprises many species, mostly natives of tropical and subtropical countries. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the refined sugar of the *Sac'charum officina'rum*. See SUGAR.

Sac'charum A-cer-num.* "Maple Sugar." Sugar obtained from the *A'cer saccharī'num*:—also called *Sac'charum Canaden'se*.

Sac'charum Al'bum.* "White Sugar." Refined sugar; loaf-sugar.

Sac'charum Can-a-den'se.* "Canadian Sugar." A name for *Sac'charum acer'num*, or maple-sugar.

Sac'charum Com-mu'ne.* "Common Sugar." **Sac'charum Non-pu-rĭ-fĭ-ca'tum.*** "Unpurified Sugar." Systematic terms for moist sugar:—otherwise termed *Muscovado sugar*.

Sac'charum Lac'tis.* "Sugar of Milk." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a peculiar crystalline sugar obtained from the whey of cow's milk by evaporation, and purified by recrystallization. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, the name of a crystalline substance obtained from whey, in hard white masses, having a sweet taste, and the specific gravity 1.5. It is used as a bland and nutritious article of diet in certain diseases.

Sac'charum Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'le,* or **Sac'charum Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'rum.*** "Officinal Saccharum." Names for the sugar-cane. It is generally cultivated in warm countries. It has been cultivated in China and India from time immemorial, but it was not used by the ancient Greeks and Romans. "The native country of the Cane is doubtless the Eastern hemisphere, but the exact locality whence it spread is unknown. India lays claim to it, and our name Sugar is a corruption of a Sanscrit word. New Caledonia has also a peculiar claim to be regarded as its native country. There the sugar-cane attains an extraordinary size, and the barbarous natives of that large island

possess an endless number of varieties."—(LINDLEY, "Treasury of Botany.")

Sac'charum Sa-tur'ni.* "Sugar of Lead." The *Acetas Plumbi.*

Sac-cho-lac'tāte. [Lat. **Saccholac'tas, a'tis.**] A combination of saccholactic acid with a base.

Sac-cho-lac'tic. [Lat. **Saccholac'ticus;** from *sac'charum*, "sugar," and *lac*, "milk."] A term applied to mucic acid, because first obtained from sugar of milk.

Sac-cho-lac'tic Aç'id. [Lat. **Aç'idum Saccholac'ticum.**] The same as MUCIC ACID.

Sac-çif'er-us.* [From the Lat. *sac'cus*, a "sac," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or having a sac or sac-like appendage:—applied to plants.

Sac'çī-form. [Lat. **Saccifor'mis;** from *sac'cus*, a "sac."] Formed like a sac or bag:—applied to parts of plants.

Sac'cu-lāt-ed. [Lat. **Saccula'tus;** from *sac'culus*, a "little sac."] Bagged, or pursed out in little expansions.

Sac'cule. [Lat. **Sac'culus;** diminutive of *sac'cus*, a "sac."] A little sac or pouch.

Sac-cu-lo'sus.* [From the Lat. *sac'culus*, a "little sac."] Having little sacs.

Sac'culus Ad-ī-po'sus.* "Adipose Sac." The *bursa mucosa* of a joint.

Sac'culus Cor'dis.* "Sac of the Heart." A name for the pericardium.

Sac'culus (or **Sac'cus**) **Laeh-rў-ma'lis.*** The lachrymal sac or bag, a small cavity forming the commencement of the passage which conducts the tears from the eye to the nose.

Sac'culus La-rўn'ġis.* "Little Sac of the Larynx." A pouch extending upward from the ventricle of the larynx to the upper border of the thyroid cartilage.

Sac'culus Pro'prĭ-us.* The smaller of the two sacs of the vestibulum of the ear, formed by the expansion of the auditory nerve.

Sac'cus.* A Latin word signifying a "sac," or "bag."

Sa'cer Ig'nis.* "Sacred Fire." A term for erysipelas:—also formerly applied to *Herpes exedens.*

Sa'cer Mor'bus.* "Sacred Disease." A name for EPILEPSY, which see.

Sa'cer Mus'cu-lus.* "Sacred Muscle." A designation of the *transversa'lis lumbo'rum.*

Sack. A wine formerly much used, said to be brought from the Canary Islands, and called Canary:—also applied to a wine brought from Malaga, in Spain.

Sā'cral. [Lat. **Sacra'lis;** Fr. *Sacré*, sȧ'krȧ'.] Belonging to the sacrum:—applied by Dr. Barclay as meaning towards the sacrum.

Sac-ro-cox-ăl'ġĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *sa'crum* and *coxal'gia.*] A term applied to a rheumatic affection of the sacro-iliac symphysis.

Sac-ro-lum-ba'lis.* A muscle arising from the sacrum, etc., and inserted into the angles of the six lower ribs.

Sa'crum.* [Etymology uncertain.] The triangular bone wedged between the *ossa innominata*, forming the posterior wall of the pelvis.

Sad'dle-Shaped. In Botany, oblong, with the sides hanging down like the flaps of a saddle.

Safe'tў-Lamp. A lamp invented by Sir Humphry Davy, consisting of a common oil-lamp, completely surrounded with a cage of fine wire gauze, for the use of miners. The gauze has the property of preventing the flame of the lamp from igniting the explosive mixture of gases which surrounds it, that portion only being burned which is within the cage.

Saf'fron. The common English name for the CROCUS SATIVUS, which see.

Saf'fron-Col'ored. Deep orange with a dash of brown.

Saf'fron, Mea'dow. A name for the *Col'chicum autumna'le.*

Sag-a-pe'num.* [Gr. σαγάπηνον.] The name of the gum-resin of an uncertain plant, said to be a species of *Ferula.* It is reputed to be emmenagogue and antispasmodic. It comes from Persia, and is probably obtained from *Ferula Persica.* It resembles galbanum.

Sage. The common name of SALVIA OFFICINALIS, which see.

Sage Brush. A popular name of the *Artemisia cana*, *Artemisia tridentata*, and other species of *Artemisia* growing on the alkaline and arid plains of the Far West.

Sage-Femme, sȧzh fȧm. The French for MIDWIFE, which see.

Saġ'it-tal. [Lat. **Sagitta'lis;** from *sagit'ta*, an "arrow."] Relating to, or shaped like, an arrow:—applied as the specific name of the *Crotalaria sagittalis.*

Saġ'ittal Su'ture. The suture which unites the parietal bones.

Saġ-it-ta'rĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *sagit'ta*, an "arrow."] A genus of aquatic herbs of the order *Alismaceæ*, comprising numerous species, natives of Europe, Japan, Siberia, the United States, etc.

Sagitta'ria Va-rĭ-ab'ĭ-lis,* or **Sagitta'ria Saġ-it-tĭ-fo'lĭ-a.*** An aquatic plant of the order *Alismaceæ*, a native of the United States, Europe, and China. It has sagittate leaves, which are very variable in form. Its root or bulb is edible.

Saġ'it-tate. [Lat. **Sagitta'tus;** from *sagit'ta*, an "arrow."] Having the shape of an arrow, as a lanceolate leaf with a lobe at the base on each side pointing backward,—as the leaf of *Polygonum sagittatum.*

Saġ-it-tif'er-ous. [Lat. **Sagittif'erus;** from *sagit'ta*, an "arrow," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing arrow-shaped objects:—applied to plants, shells, etc.

Sa-ġit-tĭ-fo'lĭ-ous. [Lat. **Sagittifo'lius;** from *sagit'ta*, an "arrow," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having arrow-shaped leaves.

Sā'go. (Fr. *Sagou*, sȧ'goo'.) The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the prepared fecula obtained from the pith of the *Sagus Rumphii* and other species of *Sagus.* It is used as a nutritious and easily digestible food in febrile affections and in convalescence from acute disorders.

Sa-gue'rus Sac-char'ĭ-fer.* The systematic name of the GOMUTI PALM, which see.

Sa'gus,* or **Me-trox'ў-lon.*** A genus of the order *Palmaceæ*, comprising several species of trees, natives of the East Indies.

Sa'gus Rum'phĭ-i.* Sago Palm, a tree, a native of Borneo, Sumatra, Papua, etc. It is one of the sociable palms, growing together in large numbers or masses. The sago of commerce is prepared from the soft inner part of the trunk.

Saignée, sāⁿ'yā'. The French for BLOOD-LETTING.

Sāim. A name for the *Adeps suillus*, or hog's lard. See ADEPS.

Saint Anthony's Fire. See ERYSIPELAS.

Saint John's Wort. See HYPERICUM PERFORATUM.

Saint Vi'tus's Dance. A common name for CHOREA, which see.

Sal. See SHOREA ROBUSTA.

Sal,* gen. **Sa'lis.** [From the Gr. ἅλς, "salt."] Salt:—applied to a compound in definite proportions of an acid with an alkali, earth, or metallic oxide.

Sal Am-mo'nĭ-ac. [Lat. **Sal Ammoni'acum.**] The former name of MURIATE OF AMMONIA, which see.

Sal Ar-gen'ti.* "Salt of Silver." The nitrate of silver. See LUNAR CAUSTIC.

Sal Ben'zo-in.* Benzoic acid; the *Ac'idum Benzo'icum* of the British Pharmacopœia.

Sal Ca-thar'tĭ-cus A-ma'rus.* "Bitter Cathartic Salt." **Sal Ca-thar'tĭ-cus An-glĭ-ca'nus.*** "English Cathartic Salt." Names for the sulphate of magnesia.

Sal Cathar'ticus Glau-be'ri.* "Cathartic Salt of Glauber." The sulphate of soda, or Glauber's salt.

Sal Chal'ў-bis.* "Salt of Iron or Steel." The sulphate of iron.

Sal Com-mu'nis.* "Common Salt." The chloride of sodium. See SODII CHLORIDUM.

Sal Cor'nu Cer'vi.* "Salt of Hartshorn." The SUBCARBONATE OF AMMONIA, which see.

Sal Di-u-ret'ĭ-cus.* "Diuretic Salt." The acetate of potash.

Sal Ep-so-men'sis.* "Epsom Salts." The sulphate of magnesia.

Sal Fos'sĭ-lis,* Sal Gem'mæ.* "Fossil, or Rock, Salt." The chloride of sodium, or common salt.

Sal Glauberi.* See GLAUBER'S SALT.

Sal Mirabilis Glauberi.* See GLAUBER'S SALT.

Sal Prunelle (proo-nĕl'). Nitre, or saltpetre, fused and poured into moulds so as to form small balls. It is sometimes prepared with a mixture of sulphate of potash. See POTASSÆ NITRAS.

Sal Ru-pel-len'sis.* [From *Rupel'la*, the Latin name of Rochelle.] The tartrate of potash and soda, or Rochelle salt.

Sal Sa-tur'ni.* "Salt of Lead." The acetate of lead. See PLUMBI ACETAS.

Sal Vo-lat'ĭ-lis.* "Volatile Salt." The subcarbonate of ammonia.

Sa-la'cĭ-a.* A genus of evergreen shrubs of the order *Hippocrateaceæ*, comprising numerous species, natives of India and the tropical parts of Africa and America. The *S. dulcis*, a native of Brazil, and the *S. pyriformis*, of Sierra Leone, bear edible fruits.

Sa-laç'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Salaç'itas, a'tis;** from *sa'lax, sala'cis*, "lustful," "wanton."] Lechery; lust; strong venereal desire.

Sal'ad. [Fr. *Salade*, să'lăd'; from the Lat. *sala'tus*, "salted," or "seasoned with salt" (from *sal*, "salt").] Fresh or raw herbs, as lettuce and celery, dressed with vinegar, oil, mustard, and salt.

Sā'lep. A farinaceous powder made from the root of the *Orchis morio* and other species of *Orchis*. It is a light and nutritious food, like tapioca.

Salicaceæ,* sal-e-ka'she-ē. [See next article.] A natural order of apetalous exogenous trees and shrubs, natives of Europe, North America, and Northern Asia. It includes the Willow (*Sa'lix*) and Poplar (*Pop'ulus*). The bark is usually astringent, tonic, and stomachic.

Sal-ĭ-cā'ceous. [Lat. **Salica'ceus;** from *sa'lix, sal'icis*, the "willow."] Resembling the willow:—applied to an order of plants. See SALICACEÆ.

Sal-ĭ-ca'rĭ-æ.* The Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants, called by some botanists LYTHRACEÆ, which see.

Sal'ĭ-cin, or **Sal'ĭ-cĭne.** [Lat. **Salici'na.**] An extremely bitter, white substance obtained from the bark of several species of *Salix*. It is a glucoside.

Sal-ĭ-cin'e-us.* Resembling the genus *Salix;* salicineous.

Sal-ĭ-ci'num.* "Salicin." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a neutral principle prepared from the bark of *Salix Helix*, and of other species of *Salix*. It occurs in colorless or white, silky, shining crystals, permanent in the air, odorless, having a very bitter taste and a neutral reaction. It is used as a febrifuge and antiperiodic.

Sal-ĭ-çy'late. A salt formed by the union of salicylic acid with a base. The salicylate of quinine is used as a substitute for the sulphate of quinine.

Sal-ĭ-çўl'ic. [From the Lat. *sa'lix*, "willow," and the Gr. ὕλη, "matter," or "material."] Containing the essential material or virtues of willow:—applied to an acid.

Salicyl'ic Aç'id. A substance obtained by heating salicin with potassa. It occurs in white crystals, soluble in alcohol and boiling water. It is antiseptic, and is employed in febrile affections. See ACIDUM SALICYLICUM.

Sā'lĭ-ent. [From the Lat. *sa'lio*, to "leap," to "spring," to "shoot out."] Shooting or jutting out; prominent.

Sa'lient An'gle. An angle of a polygon projecting outward in reference to the centre of the

polygon. All the angles of any regular figure, as a triangle, square, etc., are salient.

Sa-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Salif'erus**; from *sal*, a "salt," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Containing or producing salt.

Sal'ĭ-fī-a-ble. [Lat. **Salifiab'ilis**; from *sal*, a "salt," and *fi'o*, to "be made."] Having the property of forming a salt by combination with other substances.

Sa-lĭg'e-nin. [Lat. **Saligeni'na**; from *salici'na*, and the Gr. *γένω*, to "be born or produced."] A substance which, together with sugar, contains the elements of salicin, from which it is obtained.

Sa-līne'. [Lat. **Sali'nus**; from *sal*, "salt."] Belonging to or resembling salt; of the nature of salt. In Botany, growing in salt places, or impregnated with salt.

Sal-is-bu'rĭ-a.* [Named after R. A. *Salisbury*, an English botanist.] A genus of trees of the order *Coniferæ* or *Taxaceæ*. The *S. adiantifolia*, or Gingko, is a large Japanese tree of singular appearance and of much botanical interest. It is an ornamental tree, often planted in Europe and the United States, bearing fan-shaped deciduous leaves which have forking veins like those of ferns. Its fruits are resinous and astringent.

Sa-li'va.* [Fr. *Salive*, sȧ'lĕv'.] The fluid secretion of the salivary glands; spittle.

Sa-lī'val. [Lat. **Saliva'lis**; from *sali'va*, "spittle."] Relating to the saliva.

Sal'ĭ-vant. [Lat. **Sali'vans, an'tis**; from the same.] Exciting an increased flow of the saliva; salivating.

Sal'ĭ-va-rў. [Lat. **Saliva'rius**, and **Saliva'ris**; from the same.] Of or relating to the saliva.

Sal'ivary Glands. [Lat. **Glan'dulæ Saliva'riæ.**] The name of three glands situated on each side of the face, behind and beneath the lower jaw, for the purpose of secreting saliva. They are the *parotid*, the *submaxillary*, and the *sublingual* glands.

Sal-ĭ-vā'tion. [Lat. **Saliva'tio, o'nis**; from *sali'va*, "spittle."] An excessive flow of the saliva, produced by the exhibition of medicines.

Sa'lix, *icis.* [From the Lat. *sa'lio*, to "spring out."] (Fr. *Saule*, sōl.) A Linnæan genus of the class *Diœcia*, natural order *Salicaceæ*. It comprises a great number (about one hundred and sixty) of species of trees and shrubs, natives of the temperate regions of the Northern hemisphere, and more abundant in the Old World than in the New. The majority of them grow by the side of watercourses. One species is found nearer the North Pole than any other shrub, tree, or woody plant. The species generally contain *salicin*. *Salix* is also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the bark of *Salix alba*, and other species of *Salix*.

Sa'lix Al'ba.* The White Willow, a large tree, a native of Europe, deriving its specific and popular name from the silky whiteness of its leaf. It is planted for ornament in the United States. Its bark contains *salicin*, and is reputed to be tonic and astringent.

Sa'lix Ca'pre-a.* The Great Round-Leaved Willow.

Sa'lix Frag'ĭ-lis.* "Brittle Willow." The common Crack Willow. The bark is tonic and astringent, and has been employed in intermittents, dyspepsia, etc. It is a native of Europe.

Sa'lix Ni'gra.* The Black Willow, a tree, a native of the United States, especially the Southern States. Its root is reputed to be antiperiodic, febrifugal, and purgative.

Sa'lix Pen-tan'dra.* Bay Willow, a native of Europe, planted in the United States as an ornamental tree. Its bark is tonic and astringent, and contains *salicin*.

Sal'low. [From the Fr. *sale*, "dirty."] Pale; pallid; yellowish; having a sickly color. Also a name of several species of willow that are not flexible, namely, *Salix caprea* and *Salix cinerea*.

Sal-ma'lĭ-a Mal-a-băr'ĭ-ca.* The Simool-Tree, or Malabar Silk Cotton-Tree, a large tree of the order *Sterculiaceæ*, a native of India. Its seeds are invested with a silky cotton, which is used for stuffing cushions. Its trunk affords a pure gum, and its bark possesses emetic properties.

Sal'mon. [Lat. **Sal'mo, Salmo'nis**; Fr. *Saumon*, sō'mòN'.] A genus of excellent food-fishes, the type of the family *Salmonidæ*, comprising several species of anadromous habits,—*i.e.*, they live the greater part of the time in the sea, but ascend rivers to breed or spawn. The principal species are the *Salmo salar*, which is found in European rivers and also in the rivers of Canada and Maine, and the *Salmo* (or *Oncorhynchus*) *quinnat*, which abounds in California and Oregon. It is said that the salmon sometimes attains a weight of eighty pounds.

Sal-mon'ĭ-dæ.* [From the same.] An important family of food-fishes, including the salmons, trouts, whitefish, etc., which are "among the most gamy and savory of the inhabitants of the water."

Salpetra.* See SALTPETRE.

Sal-pin'gĭ-an. [From the Gr. *σάλπιγξ*, a "tube."] Belonging to the Fallopian or the Eustachian tube.

Salpin'gian Drop'sў. Another name for TUBAL DROPSY, which see.

Sal-pin-gi'tis, i*dis.* [From the same.] Inflammation of the Eustachian tube; also of the Fallopian tube.

Sal-pin-gў's'te-ro-çў-e'sis.* [From the Gr. *σάλπιγξ*, a "tube," *ὑστέρα*, the "womb," and *κύησις*, "pregnancy."] A term for pregnancy or fœtation partly in the Fallopian tube and partly in the uterus.

Sal'pinx, in'gis.* [Gr. *σάλπιγξ*, a "trumpet," or "tube."] A name for the Eustachian tube, also for the Fallopian tube.

Săl'sĭ-fў, or **Săl'sĭ-fī.** A name of the oyster-plant, *Tragopo'gon porrifo'lium*.

Sal-so'la.* A genus of plants of the order *Chenopodiaceæ*, comprising several species which grow on the sea-shore or in salt marshes.

Salso'la Ka'li.* Saltwort, an annual herb, a native of the United States. Barilla, or kelp, is obtained from this plant.

Sal-su'gĭ-nose, or **Sal-su'gĭ-nous.** [From the Lat. *salsu'go*, a "salt liquor," "brine."] Growing in places inundated by salt water:—applied to certain plants.

Sal'sus.* The same as SALINE, which see.

Sâlt. [Lat. **Sal**; Fr. *Sel*, sĕl.] The chloride of sodium. (See SODII CHLORIDUM.) Common salt. In Chemistry, a compound, in definite proportions, of an acid with an alkali, earth, or metallic oxide.

Salt, Neū'trăl. A combination of an acid with an alkali, earth, or metallic oxide, so proportioned that the resulting salt has neither acid nor alkaline properties.

Salt of Lem'ons. A combination of oxalic acid with a small portion of potash, as found in wood-sorrel:—also applied to crystallized citric acid.

Salt of Tar'tăr. A very pure carbonate of potassa, prepared from the bitartrate of potassa, or cream of tartar.

Săl-tā'tion. [Lat. **Salta'tio**, *o'nis*; from *sal'to*, *salta'tum*, to "dance," or "jump."] A dancing or leaping:—synonymous with CHOREA.

Săl'tă-to-rў. [Lat. **Saltato'rius**; from the same.] Having the power of leaping; adapted to leaping or saltation:—applied to certain insects.

Sal-tig'ră-dus.* [From the Lat. *sal'tus*, a "leap," and *gra'dior*, to "walk."] Literally, "walking or proceeding by leaps." Seizing their prey by leaping:—applied to insects.

Saltillo, sâl-teel'yo, **Cli'mate of.** Saltillo is a small town of Northern Mexico, capital of the State of Coahuila, about eighty miles nearly west from Monterey. Population, between ten thousand and fifteen thousand. The climate of this region is perhaps unsurpassed in equability by that of any spot on the globe. If surpassed in uniformity of temperature by any place in the world, this would in all probability be some small island in the midst of a vast ocean. But in such a case the dampness of the atmosphere would more than outweigh any advantage resulting from a greater uniformity of temperature. Saltillo is about five thousand feet above the level of the sea, and the air is never overcharged with moisture.

It appears, from observations carefully made, that for several years the thermometer was never known to rise above 86° F. or to sink in the daytime below 50°. The observations were taken three times a day,—sunrise, noon, and sunset. May and June are the hottest months. In June the rains begin in earnest; then the temperature falls. According to a table of thermometrical observations made at Saltillo in the shade for the year 1880, which may be regarded as affording a fair general average, the lowest degree in January was 54°, the highest 74°; the lowest in February was 60°, the highest 76°; in March the lowest was 63°, the highest 78°; April, the lowest 64°, the highest 82°; May, the lowest 72°, the highest 86°; June, the lowest 72°, the highest 85°; July, the lowest 68°, the highest 86°; August, the lowest 68°, the highest 80°; September, the lowest 58°, the highest 81°; October, the lowest 61°, the highest 81°; November, the lowest 58°, the highest 73°; December, the lowest 50° (which was also the lowest for the whole year), the highest 70°.

The rainy months are June and July. The days of rain in each month, according to the above table, are as follows: January, none; February, 3; March, 2; April, none; May, 7; June, 17; July, 22; August, 11; September, 10; October, 3; November, 1; December, 2:—78 in the whole year.

This region is completely protected on the north by a long range of hills, so that it is not visited by those chilly and penetrating winds known as "Northers." Everything seems to combine to render the climate admirably adapted to persons laboring under pulmonary affections.

Sâlt-pe'tre. [Lat. **Salpe'tra**; from *sal*, "salt," and *pe'tra*, a "rock."] The nitrate of potash, or nitre. See POTASSÆ NITRAS.

Sâlts. A term often used in popular language for the sulphate of magnesia and sulphate of soda.

Salts of Harts'horn. Another name for the SUBCARBONATE OF AMMONIA, or SMELLING-SALTS.

Salts, Sec'on-dă-rў. Synonymous with neutral salts. See SALT, NEUTRAL.

Săl'tus.* [From the Lat. *sa'lio*, *sal'tum*, to "leap."] A springing, or leaping:—applied in the same manner as *Subsultus tendinum*.

Sa-lu'brĭ-ous. [Lat. **Salu'bris**; from *sa'lus*, "health."] Salutary; wholesome; conducive to health.

Sa-lu'brĭ-tў. [Lat. **Salu'britas**; from the same.] Wholesomeness; the quality of being salubrious.

Sa'lus,* gen. **Sa-lu'tis.** A Latin word signifying "health," or "safety," also "salvation."

Sal'u-ta-rў. [Lat. **Saluta'ris**; from *sa'lus*, "health."] Healthy; wholesome; favorable to health.

Sal-va-do'ra.* A genus of shrubs or small trees of the order *Salvadoraceæ*, comprising about five species, natives of India, Syria, Abyssinia, Egypt, and Central Africa. They have opposite entire leaves and loose panicles of small monopetalous flowers with four stamens. The *Salvadora Persica*, a native of Persia and Palestine, is a small shrub. It is supposed to be the mustard-tree of Scripture. The *Salvadora Indica*, a native of India, grows to a greater height.

Salvadoraceæ,* săl-va-do-ra'she-ē. A small natural order of exogenous trees and shrubs, found in India and Syria. It includes the *Salvado'ra Per'sica* (the mustard-tree of Scripture).

Săl-va-tel'la.* [From the Lat. *sal'vo*, *salva'tum*, to "save."] A small vein on the back of the hand, ascending the inner side of the forearm: it contributes to form the basilic vein. Bleeding from the *salvatella* vein was once regarded as of especial efficacy in the treatment of certain diseases.

Salve. See UNGUENTUM.

Săl'ver-Shaped. Hypocrateriform; tubular, with a border spreading flat at right angles to the tube:—applied to a form of monopetalous corolla, as that of the Phlox.

Sal'vĭ-a.* (Fr. *Sauge*, sōzh.) Sage. A Linnæan genus of plants of the class *Diandria*, natural order *Labiatæ*. It comprises very numerous species, natives of India, Europe, Brazil, Mexico, the United States, etc. Many species of *Salvia* have beautiful flowers and are cultivated in gardens. Among these are the *Salvia coccinea* and *Salvia fulgens*, which bear scarlet-red flowers. *Salvia* is also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the leaves of the *Sal'via officina'lis*, a native of Europe. They are astringent, aromatic, and tonic, and are often used as a condiment.

Sal'via Co-lum-ba'rĭ-æ.* An herbaceous plant, a native of Arizona, California, Nevada, etc. It has mucilaginous seeds, which are used as food.

Sal'via Ly-ra'ta.* A perennial herb, a native of the Middle and Southern United States. It is regarded as a weed by farmers. Its common names are *Meadow-Sage*, *Cancer-Weed*, and *Lyre-leaved Sage*. It is stated that its fresh radical leaves will cure warts.

Sal'via Pa'tens.* A perennial plant, a native of Mexico, and cultivated for ornament. It bears a showy, deep-blue corolla, two inches long.

Sal'via Pra-ten'sis.* A plant, a native of Europe, having medical properties similar to those of *Salvia officinalis*. Its blue flowers render it a great ornament in the meadows.

Sal'via Scla're-a.* A medicinal plant, a native of Europe. Its leaves are reputed to be antispasmodic.

Sal'via Splen'dens.* Scarlet Sage, an ornamental plant, a native of Brazil. It is cultivated for the beauty of its bright scarlet flowers.

Sam-a-de'ra.* A genus of trees of the order *Simarubaceæ*, natives of tropical Asia and Madagascar. They bear large, pinkish flowers disposed in axillary umbels.

Samade'ra In'dĭ-ca.* A tree of the order *Simarubaceæ*, a native of India. Its bark, called *Niepa* bark, is used as a febrifuge. An oil obtained from its seeds is employed in rheumatism.

Sam'a-ra.* [From the Lat. *sam'ara*, or *sam'era*, the seed of the elm and other trees.] In Botany, a dry, indehiscent pericarp which has an appendage like a wing, as the Maple and Ash. It is also called a *key-fruit*.

Sam'a-roid. Resembling a samara.

Sam'bu-cin. [Lat. **Sambuci'na.**] A peculiar substance found in the flowers of the *Sambucus nigra*.

Sam-bu'cus.* [From the Lat. *sambu'ca*, a musical instrument; sometimes made, it is said, of elder wood.] (Fr. *Sureau*, sü'rō'.) Elder. A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Caprifoliaceæ*. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the flowers of the *Sambu'cus Canaden'sis*. The flowers are excitant and sudorific. The berries are aperient and diaphoretic; the inner bark is purgative, and in large doses emetic.

Sambu'cus Can-a-den'sis.* Common Elder, a shrub or suffruticose plant, a native of the United States. It bears small, dark-purple berries or berry-like drupes.

Sambu'cus Eb'u-lus.* Danewort, an herbaceous plant, a native of Europe. Its bark, leaves, berries, and flowers are drastic, and have been used in medicine.

Sambu'cus Ni'gra.* The systematic name of the medicinal (European) elder.

Sambu'cus Pu'bens.* Red-berried Elder, a shrub, a native of the United States. Its bark is said to be a hydragogue cathartic.

Sam'ȳ-da Suav'e-o-lens.* A shrub or tree, a native of Brazil, bearing white fragrant flowers recalling the odor of orange-blossoms.

Samydaceæ,* sam-e-da'she-ē. [From *Sam'yda*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of exogenous tropical trees and shrubs, found mostly in America. It comprises the *Casearia*.

Sa-nab'ĭ-lis.* [From the Lat. *sa'no*, to "cure."] Curable; that may be cured.

Sa-nā'tion. [Lat. **Sana'tio, o'nis;** from *sa'no, sana'tum*, to "heal."] A cure, or restoration to health; the act of healing.

San'a-tĭve. [Lat. **Sanati'vus.**] Healing; having a power or tendency to heal.

San-a-to'rĭ-um.* A synonyme of SANITARIUM, which see.

San'a-to-rȳ. [Lat. **Sanato'rius;** from *sa'no, sana'tum*, to "heal."] Having power to heal.

Sanctum Semen.* See SEMEN SANCTUM.

Sand. [Lat. **Are'na.**] Finely-divided silicious matter constitutes common river- and sea-sand. Particles of other substances are often blended with it.

Sand-Bath. See BATH.

San-dal'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Sandalifor'mis;** from *sanda'lium*, a "sandal."] Having the form of a sandal or slipper.

San'dal-Wood. The wood of the *Pterocar'pus santali'nus* and *San'talum al'bum*, East Indian trees, and of other species of *Santalum*, which are natives of the Sandwich Islands. It is prized for its fragrance, and is sometimes used as a medicine.

San'da-rac, or **San'da-rach.** An odorous resin obtained from the *Thuja articulata*, or *Callitris quadrivalvis*, a native of Africa. It occurs in pale-yellow grains or tears covered with a fine dust, and is brittle and transparent. It is used as an incense and as a varnish.

San-dor'ĭ-cum In'dĭ-cum.* A tree of the order *Meliaceæ*, a native of the Moluccas, Philippine Islands, etc. Its root is aromatic, and is used in medicine.

Sand'stone. A species of stratified rock, composed of agglutinated grains of sand. Sandstone is much used as a material for architecture. The "brownstone" houses of New York city are built of sandstone. The paving-stone extensively used for the side-walks of New York and other cities is a laminated sandstone.

Sang, sŏN. The French term for BLOOD, which see.

San-ga-ree′. Wine and water sweetened and spiced.

Sangsue, sŏN′sü′. The French term for the leech. See HIRUDO.

San-guif′er-ous. [Lat. **Sanguif′erus**; from *san′guis,* "blood," and *fe′ro,* to "bear," to "convey."] Containing or conveying blood.

San-guĭ-fĭ-cā′tion. [Lat. **Sanguifica′tio, o′nis**; from *san′guis,* "blood," and *fa′cio,* to "make."] The formation of blood; the conversion of chyle into blood, or of venous into arterial blood.

San-guĭ-nă′rĭ-a.* Blood-root. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the rhizome of the *Sanguinaria Canadensis,* collected in autumn. It is a plant of the natural order *Papaveraceæ,* a native of the United States. It is the only species of the genus, and bears a handsome solitary white vernal flower. The rhizome and seeds are emetic.

San-guĭ-năr′ĭne. An alkaloid extracted from the root of the *Sanguinaria Canadensis.* It is a white, pearly substance, of an acrid taste, soluble in ether and in alcohol and sparingly soluble in water. With the acids it forms salts which are soluble in water and form beautiful red solutions. According to Bartholow, it manifests all the physiological capabilities of *Sanguinaria.*

Sanguine, sang′gwin. [Lat. **Sanguin′eus**; from *san′guis, san′guinis,* "blood."] Abounding with blood; warm; ardent:—nearly the same as SANGUINEOUS. In Botany, dull red.

San-guin′e-ous. [Lat. **Sanguin′eus**; from the same.] Relating to the blood; bloody; of the color of blood; abounding in blood:—applied to certain diseases, as *sanguineous apoplexy,* etc. Also applied to a particular habit or TEMPERAMENT, which see.

San-guin-ĭ-ros′tris.* [From the Lat. *san′guis,* "blood," and *ros′trum,* a "beak."] Having a blood-red beak:—applied to birds.

San′guĭ-nis,* the genitive of SANGUIS, which see.

San-guin′o-lent. [Lat. **Sanguinolen′tus**; from *san′guis,* "blood."] Of a blood-red color; bloody, or tinged with blood.

San′guis,* gen. **San′guĭ-nis.** The Latin word for BLOOD, which see.

Sanguis Draconis.* See DRAGON'S BLOOD.

San-guĭ-sor′ba,* or **Po-te′rĭ-um.*** Burnet. A genus of herbs of the order *Rosaceæ,* comprising several species, natives of Europe and Canada.

Sanguisor′ba (or **Pote′rium**) **Can-a-den′-sis.*** A native of the United States. It is reputed to be astringent and tonic.

Sanguisor′ba Of-fĭç-ĭ-na′lis.* Burnet, a plant, a native of Europe. It has been used in medicine.

Sanguisorbaceæ,* san-gwe-sor-ba′she-ē. A natural order of exogenous plants, found in Europe and other temperate regions; or rather a sub-order of *Rosaceæ.* It includes the *Sanguisorba.*

San-guĭ-sor′be-æ.* Synonymous with SANGUISORBACEÆ, which see.

San-guĭ-su′ga.* [From the Lat. *san′guis,* "blood," and *su′go,* to "suck."] A blood-sucker; the leech, properly so called; a subdivision of the genus HIRUDO, which see.

Sanguisu′ga Med-ĭ-cĭ-na′lis,* or **Sanguisu′ga Of-fĭç-ĭ-na′lis.*** The *Hirudo medicinalis.*

Sa-nic′u-la.* "Sanicle." A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ,* comprising several species, natives of Europe and the United States.

Sanic′ula Eū-ro-pœ′a.* An herbaceous plant, a native of Europe. It has been used as a mild astringent.

Sanic′ula Mar-ĭ-lan′dĭ-ca.* The systematic name of Sanicle, or Black Snake-root, a native of the United States. It is said to be tonic.

Sa′nĭ-ēs.* [From the Lat. *san′guis,* "blood."?] A thin, greenish, serous, and fetid discharge from fistulæ, ulcers, etc., sometimes tinged with blood.

Sā′nĭ-ous. [Lat. **Sanio′sus.**] Discharging sanies; of the nature of sanies.

San-ĭ-ta′rĭ-an. [From the Lat. *san′itas,* "health."] One devoted to sanitary studies, or who promotes measures for the preservation of the public health.

San-ĭ-ta′rĭ-um,* or **San-a-to′rĭ-um.*** [From the Lat. *san′itas,* "health."] A retreat for invalids or convalescent persons, selected in reference to the salubrity of its situation. Also an institution for the treatment of the sick.

San′ĭ-ta-rў. [Lat. **Sanita′rius**; from the same.] (Fr. *Sanitaire,* sȧ′nė′têr′.) Pertaining to, or promoting, health. This term is generally used in connection with laws, regulations, and measures bearing on health.

San′ĭ-tў. [Lat. **San′itas, a′tis**; from *sa′nus,* "sound," "healthy," "sane."] (Fr. *Santé,* sŏN′tȧ′.) Health, or soundness of mind and body.

Santalaceæ,* san-ta-la′she-ē. A natural order of apetalous exogenous plants (shrubs, herbs, or trees), natives of Europe, North America, the East Indies, etc. It includes *San′talum* (Sandal-wood,) which is used as a perfume and a medicine, the *Comandra,* the *Exocarpus,* and the *Thesium.*

San′ta-lin. The coloring principle of the wood of the *Pterocarpus santalinus,* or red saunders.

San′ta-lum.* A genus of trees of the order *Santalaceæ,* comprising many species, natives of India, Australia, the Sandwich Islands, etc.

San′talum.* Red Saunders. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the wood of the *Pterocar′pus santali′nus.* It is used only to impart a color to cotton and woollen fabrics, etc.

San′talum Al′bum.* A tree, a native of India, affording the original sandal-wood of India. It is used as a perfume, as incense in Chinese temples, and as a medicine. The colors of this wood are white and yellow.

San′talum Frey-cĭ-ne-tĭ-a′num.* A tree, a native of the Feejee Islands, Malabar, the Marquesas, etc. It supplies a yellow sandal-wood

which is highly valued by the Chinese as a perfume. It has an aromatic odor.

San'talum Mўr-tĭ-fo'lĭ-um.* A tree, a native of India, producing a variety of yellow sandal-wood. A volatile oil obtained from this wood by distillation is much used as a remedy for gonorrhœa and chronic bronchitis.

San'talum Pạ-nic-u-la'tum.* A species of sandal-wood found in the Sandwich Islands.

San'talum Ru'brum.* Red Saunders. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus*. This wood has no medical virtues, and is employed solely for the purpose of imparting color.

San'tal-Wood. Another name for Red Saunders. It is inodorous, and has a splendid scarlet color. It is used as a coloring-matter.

Santé. See SANITY.

San-ton'ĭ-ca.* "Santonica," or Levant Wormseed. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the unexpanded flower-heads of *Artemisia maritima*, variety *Stechmanniana*. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is the unexpanded flowers of *Artemisia Cina*. It is anthelmintic, and owes its efficiency to a peculiar principle called *santonin*.

San'to-nin, or **San'to-nĭne.** [Lat. **Santoni'na**; from *Santon'ica*.] A vegetable principle prepared from *Artemisia Santonica*. It is vermifuge.

San-to-ni'num.* "Santonin." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a neutral principle prepared from santonica. It occurs in colorless, shining, prismatic crystals, which are odorless and are not altered by exposure to the air. It is vermifuge and poisonous. It is nearly insoluble in cold water, but is soluble in two hundred and fifty parts of boiling water and in three parts of boiling alcohol.

San-to-ri'ni Ve'næ E-mis-so'rĭ-æ.* "Emissory [or Emunctory] Veins of Santorinus." The different small veins which pass through the foramina of the cranium, communicating between the sinuses of the *dura mater* and the external veins of the head.

San-to-ri'nus, Fis'sures of. Certain small fissures in the cartilaginous portions of the *meatus auditorius externus*.

Santori'nus, Tu'ber-cles of. The small projections on the arytenoid cartilages which support the ligaments of the glottis.

Sap. [Lat. **Suc'cus**; Fr. *Sève*, sȧv.] The juice of plants; the liquid imbibed by the roots of plants and carried up through the stem. In a crude state it consists chiefly of water; but as it rises through the tissue of the stem it dissolves the secretions it meets with in its course, and, being attracted to the leaves, in which it is subjected to the influence of light and combines with carbonic acid inhaled by the leaves, it is converted into a very different substance, called *elaborated* sap, which contains various nutritive products, as sugar, starch, proteine, etc. See SAP-WOOD.

Sạ-phe'na.* [From the Gr. *σαφής*, "manifest."] The name of two large veins of the leg, *internal* and *external*.

Sap'id. [Lat. **Sap'idus**; from *sa'pio*, to "taste."] Having or imparting taste, especially an agreeable taste; savory.

Sạ-pid'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Sapid'itas**; from the same.] That quality of bodies which affects the organs of taste.

Sapin, sȧ'pȧN'. The French name for FIR-TREE.

Sapindaceæ,* sap-in-da'she-ē. A large natural order of polypetalous exogenous trees and shrubs, natives of tropical and temperate regions of Asia, America, and Europe. It includes the *Sapin'dus*, *Paullin'ia*, *A'cer* (Maple), *Æs'culus* (Horse-chestnut), *Nephe'lium*, *Staphyle'a*, and *Serja'nia*. Some of the species are poisonous, and others medicinal.

Sạ-pin'di,* the plural of SAPINDUS, forming the Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See SAPINDACEÆ.

Sạ-pin'dus.* [From the Lat. *sa'po*, "soap," and *In'dus*, "Indian."] The typical genus of the order *Sapindaceæ*, comprising numerous species of trees or shrubs, natives of the tropical or warm parts of Asia and America. Some of them are called Soap-Berries, because their fruits are used as a substitute for soap. Their seeds are poisonous.

Sapin'dus De-ter'gens.* A tree or shrub, a native of India. It contains *saponin*, and is used for cleansing purposes. Its seeds are poisonous.

Sapin'dus E-mar-gĭ-na'tus.* A tree or shrub, a native of India. It contains *saponin*, and is used as a substitute for soap. Its seeds, which are very hard, are employed as a material for buttons, and a medicinal oil is extracted from them.

Sapin'dus Sap-o-na'rĭ-ạ.* Soap-Berry, a tree or shrub, a native of tropical America. It bears small spherical fruits which are used as a substitute for soap. They contain *saponin*.

Sa'pĭ-um.* A genus of trees or shrubs of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, natives of the tropical parts of both hemispheres. They yield an acrid and poisonous milky juice. Among the species are *Sapium aucuparium* and *Sapium Indicum*, the latter a native of India. Some botanists regard all these plants as species of *Stillingia*.

Sa'po,* gen. **Sạ-po'nis.** (Fr. *Savon*, sȧ'vȯN'.) Soap; a compound of certain principles in oils, fats, or resin, with alkalies in definite proportions. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for soap made with soda and olive oil.

Sa'po Du'rus.* "Hard Soap." The Latin name for Spanish, or Castile, soap.

Sa'po Mol'lis.* "Soft Soap." The Latin name for soap made with olive oil and potash.

Sa'po Vĭr'ĭ-dis.* "Green Soap." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for soap prepared from potassa and fixed oils. It is a powerful detergent stimulant, and is used as a remedy for diseases of the skin.

Sa'po Vul-ga'ris.* "Common Soap." A name for soap made with soda and animal oil.

Sapodilla Plum. See SAPOTA ACHRAS.

Sap-o-nā'ceous. [Lat. **Sapona'ceus**; from *sa'po, sapo'nis*, "soap."] Of the nature or appearance of soap; soapy.

Sap-o-na'rĭ-a Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'lis.* Soapwort, a plant of the Linnæan class *Decandria*, natural order *Caryophyllaceæ*. It is a native of Europe, but introduced into the United States. The root and leaves have been used as a remedy in scrofula, cancer, secondary syphilis, jaundice, etc.

Sa-pon-ĭ-fĭ-cā'tion. [Lat. **Saponifica'tio, o'nis**; from *sa'po, sapo'nis*, "soap," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] The conversion of oils into soap by the action of alkalies.

Sa-pon'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Saponifor'mis**; from *sa'po, sapo'nis*, "soap."] Like soap in its unctuosity.

Sap'o-nin, or **Sap'o-nĭne.** [Lat. **Saponi'na.**] A glucoside or principle obtained from the root of *Sapona'ria officina'lis*, from *Quillaia*, and from other plants. It is soluble in water and in officinal alcohol. Its watery solution becomes frothy when agitated. It is a powerful poison, and is locally very irritant. It is sometimes used in the preparation of emulsions.

Sap'o-nule. [Lat. **Sapon'ulus**; from *sa'po*, "soap," and the Gr. *ὕλη*, "material."] Literally, a material out of which soap is made. A volatile or essential oil in combination with a base.

Sa'por.* Savor; sapidity; taste.

Sap-o-rif'ic. [Lat. **Saporif'icus**; from *sa'por*, "taste," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] Causing or imparting taste.

Sap'or-ous. [From the Lat. *sa'por*, "taste."] The same as SAPID.

Sa-po'ta.* A genus of trees of the order *Sapotaceæ*, natives of tropical America and Australia. Some of the species have a milky juice and bear edible fruits.

Sapo'ta Aeh'ras,* or **Aeh'ras Sapo'ta.*** A tree of the order *Sapotaceæ*, a native of the West Indies. It bears an edible fruit called Sapodilla Plum. Its bark is febrifuge.

Sapo'ta Mam-mo'sa.* A synonyme of LUCUMA MAMMOSA, which see.

Sapotaceæ,* sap-o-ta'she-ē, or **Sa-po'tæ.*** [From *Sapo'ta*, one of the genera.] A natural order of monopetalous exogenous trees and shrubs, mostly natives of the tropics of India, Africa, and America. It includes the *Bassia* (Butter-Tree), *Chrysophyllum*, *Bumelia*, *Isonandra* (Gutta-Percha), *Achras* (Marmalade), *Lucuma*, and *Mimusops* (Bully-Tree). Several of these have a milky juice and bear edible fruits. The wood is generally very hard and durable.

Sa-po'tæ,* the plural of SAPOTA, forming the Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See SAPOTACEÆ.

Sapphire, saf'fīr. [Lat. **Sapphi'rus**; Gr. *σάπφειρος*.] A precious stone of a blue color. It consists essentially of crystallized alumina. Sapphire is a variety of corundum which occurs usually in six-sided prisms (rhombohedral). The name sapphire is usually restricted to clear crystals of bright colors, while dull, dingy, opaque specimens are called *corundum*. Although sometimes applied to crystals of other colors having the same composition, the word sapphire is more properly restricted to the blue. The red crystals are called *Oriental ruby*, the green *Oriental emerald*, and the violet *Oriental amethyst*. Sapphire is inferior in hardness only to the diamond.

Sa-pros'to-mus.* [From the Gr. *σαπρός*, "putrid," and *στόμα*, a "mouth."] Having a foul or stinking breath

Sap-Wood, or **Al-bur'num.*** The outer part of the wood of exogenous trees, which is softer and more bibulous than the heart-wood. It is through the sap-wood that the sap ascends from the root to the leaves.

Sar'çĭ-na.* Literally, a "pack," or "burden." A genus of microscopic fungi belonging to the order *Saccharomycetes*. This organism presents under the microscope a characteristic appearance resembling that of a corded wool-pack: hence the name. The species called *Sarcina ventriculi* is often found in the human stomach. The term *sarcina* is also applied to the fœtus.

Sar'cina Ven-tric'u-li.* A microscopic plant, a species of fungus, often found in the human stomach and in the liquid of pyrosis.

Sar-çi'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *σάρξ, σαρκός*, "flesh."] Muscular inflammation; also acute rheumatism.

Sar'co-carp. [Lat. **Sarcocar'pium**, or **Sarcocar'pus**; from the Gr. *σάρξ, σαρκός*, "flesh," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] The fleshy, or pulpy, part of a drupe, as a peach or a plum.

Sar'co-çēle.* [From the Gr. *σάρξ*, "flesh," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] (Fr. *Hernie charnue*, ĕR'nē' shăR'nü'.) A fleshy enlargement of the testicle:—termed also *Her'nia carno'sa* ("fleshy hernia").

Sar-co-col'la.* [From the Gr. *σάρξ, σαρκός*, "flesh," and *κόλλα*, "glue."] A nauseous gum-resin obtained from *Penæa sarcocolla* and *Penæa mucronata*, African shrubs. It was once used as an astringent.

Sar-co'dēs.* [From the Gr. *σάρξ, σαρκός*, "flesh."] Like flesh; fleshy; sarcous.

Sarco'des San-guin'e-a.* Snow-Plant, a singular, fleshy, herbaceous plant of the order *Ericaceæ*, a native of California. It is the only species of the genus. Its color is flesh-red according to Gray, and blood-red according to Lindley. It grows on the Sierra Nevada, at an altitude of from seven thousand to nine thousand feet.

Sar'coid. [Lat. **Sarcoi'des**; from the Gr. *σάρξ, σαρκός*, "flesh," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling flesh:—applied to certain plants.

Sar-co-lem'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *σάρξ*, "flesh," and *λέμμα*, a "covering."] A term applied to the sheath which encloses each of the muscular fibrils.

Sar-col'o-ġў. [Lat. **Sarcolo'gia**; from the Gr. *σάρξ, σαρκός*, "flesh," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The part of Anatomy which treats of the fleshy parts of the body.

Sar-co'ma, a*tis,* plural **Sar-com'a-ta.** [From the Gr. *σάρξ, σαρκός*, "flesh."] In Pa-

thology, a fleshy tumor; a genus of the order *Tumores*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology. A tumor composed of some modification of embryonic connective tissue. In Botany, *sarcoma* is a name for a floral disk.

Sar-com'a-tous. [Lat. **Sarcomato'sus**; from *sarco'ma*.] Relating to, or of the nature of, sarcoma; fleshy.

Sarcomphalos.* See OMPHALONCUS.

Sar-coph'a-gous. [Lat. **Sarcoph'agus**; from the Gr. *σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, "flesh," and *φάγω*, to "eat."] Eating, or living on, flesh.

Sar-coph'a-gus.* [From the same.] The name given by the ancients to a kind of stone said to have the property of consuming dead bodies placed in contact with it:—also applied to a coffin made of such stone.

Sar-co-phy'ma, a*tis.** [From the Gr. *σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, "flesh," and *φῦμα*, a "tumor."] A fleshy tumor.

Sar-cop'tēs.* [From the Gr. *σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, "flesh," and *κόπτω*, to "cut," to "pierce," or "sting," as a worm or an insect.] That which stings, devours, or consumes the flesh. See next article.

Sarcop'tes Hom'ĭ-nis.* "Consumer of the Flesh of Man." The name given by Raspail to the *Ac'arus scabie'i*, or itch-insect. It is a parasite, belonging to the class *Arachnida*, or spiders, and is therefore not an insect in the stricter sense of the term.

Sar-co-py-o'dēs.* [From the Gr. *σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, "flesh," and *πῦον*, "pus."] Resembling pus mixed with flesh:—applied to the sputa of consumptive patients, etc.

Sar-co'sis.* The progress of sarcoma. Also preternatural generation of flesh.

Sar-co-stem'ma.* A genus of climbing or erect shrubs of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of the tropics of both hemispheres. Some of them are epiphytal. The *Sarcostemma glauca*, a native of Venezuela, yields a sort of ipecac, and is used as a sudorific. The milky juice of *S. viminale* is used by travellers to allay thirst.

Sar-cot'ic. [Lat. **Sarcot'icus**; from the Gr. *σαρκόω*, to "produce flesh."] Making, or inducing the growth of, flesh:—applied to medicines. Also belonging to sarcoma.

Sar'cous. [From the Gr. *σάρξ*, "flesh."] Fleshy; pertaining to flesh or muscle.

Sard. A mineral, a variety of quartz. It is a deep brownish-red chalcedony, of a blood-red color by transmitted light.

Sardine, sar'deen or sar'dĭn. The popular name of the *Clupea Sardina*, a species of food-fish.

Sar-don'ic Laugh. [Lat. **Ri'sus Sardon'icus**; from the Gr. *σαρδονικός*, "belonging to Sardinia;" so called because a certain Sardinian plant is said to have excited a similar affection.] A singular convulsive laugh:—also applied to a peculiar expression of countenance observed in tetanus, diaphragmitis, etc.:—also termed *Spas'mus cyn'icus*.

Sar'do-nyx. [From SARD and O'NYX, which see.] An ornamental stone, a variety of onyx or agate, consisting of sard and white chalcedony in alternate layers.

Sar-gas'sum Bac-cif'e-rum.* A species of *Algæ* which gives name to the Sargasso Sea, a vast area of still water near the centre of the North Atlantic Ocean. Great quantities of these sea-weeds are carried to this sea by the Gulf Stream. There is said to be a Sargasso Sea in the Pacific, about one thousand miles west of San Francisco.

Sar'ment. [Lat. **Sarmen'tum**; from *sar'po*, to "prune."] A runner; a long and flexible branch.

Sar-men-tā'ceous. [Lat. **Sarmenta'ceus**; from *sarmen'tum*, a "sarment."] Bearing or resembling sarments. Bearing long and flexible twigs, either spreading or procumbent.

Sar-men-tif'er-ous. [Lat. **Sarmentif'erus**; from *sarmen'tum*, a "sarment," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing sarments.

Sar-men'tous, or **Sar-men-tose'.** [Lat. **Sarmento'sus**; from *sarmen'tum*, a "sarment."] The same as SARMENTACEOUS.

Sar-o-tham'nus.* A genus of shrubs of the order *Leguminosæ*, comprising several species, natives of Europe. Some or all of them have been called *Spartium* and *Genista* by botanists.

Sarotham'nus Sco-pa'rĭ-us,* or **Spar'tĭum Sco-pa'rĭ-um.*** Broom, a shrub, a native of Europe, bearing large, showy, golden-yellow flowers. It is cultivated for ornament. According to Gray, its name is *Cytisus Scoparius*. It is diuretic and cathartic, and in large doses emetic. See SCOPARIUS.

Sar-ra-ce'nĭ-a.* [Named after Dr. *Sarrazin*, of Quebec.] A genus of herbs called Pitcher-Plants, or Side-Saddle Flower, comprising six species, natives of the United States. Their pitcher-shaped leaves contain water, in which many insects are drowned.

Sarrace'nia Fla'va.* Yellow Trumpet Leaf, a native of the Southern United States, bearing yellow flowers. Its root is astringent, and has been used as a medicine.

Sarrace'nia Pur-pu're-a.* Pitcher-Plant, a native of the Middle and Northern United States. It has purple flowers, and curious leaves which are admirably adapted for catching and drowning insects. The pitcher of the older leaves is usually full of water, which is supposed to be secreted by the plant. The inner surface is beset with sharp, reflexed hairs or bristles, which allow the insects to descend, but effectually obstruct their return.

Sarraceniaceæ,* sar-ra-se-ne-a'she-ē. A natural order of polypetalous exogenous herbaceous plants, found in the bogs of North America. It includes only three genera, the *Sarrace'nia* (Side-Saddle Flower), the *Darlingto'nia*, and the *Heliam'phora*. They are called PITCHER-PLANTS, which see.

Sarrasin, sȧ'rȧ-sȧN'. The French name for "buckwheat."

Sar'sa.* A Pharmacopœial name for Jamaica Sarsaparilla, the dried root of *Smi'lax officina'lis*.

Sar-sa-pa-ril'la.* [Spanish, *sarça*, or *sar'za*, a "brier," and *paril'la*, a "little vine."] The

Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the root of *Smilax officinalis*, of *Smilax medica*, and of other undetermined species of *Smilax*. It is an alterative, much employed in the treatment of secondary syphilis and scrofulous affections. "It is extremely questionable whether sarsaparilla has any therapeutic power. It is not at all equal as an alterative to some of the remedies indigenous in the United States."—(BARTHOLOW.)

Sar-to'rĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *sar'tor*, a "tailor."] Belonging to a tailor:—applied to a muscle (the longest of the human body), so called because a tailor uses it in crossing his legs. It arises from the spinous process of the ilium, and is inserted into the inner tubercle of the head of the tibia.

Sarx.* [Gr. *σάρξ, σαρκός.*] Flesh; the muscular part of animals.

Sar'za. [Spanish for a "bramble" or "low shrub."] Sarsaparilla. A name for the root of *Smi'lax officina'lis*.

Sas'sa-fras.* The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the bark of the root of the *Sassafras officinalis*. It is aromatic, stimulant, astringent, and sudorific. It is used as an adjuvant to other more efficient medicines.

Sas'safras Me-dul'la.* "Pith of Sassafras." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the pith of the stems of the *Sassafras officinalis*. From this pith a bland mucilage is obtained, much used as an application to inflamed eyes.

Sassafras Nut. See PICHURIM BEANS.

Sas'safras Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'lis* (or **Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'le***), or **Lau'rus Sas'safras.*** A tree of the Linnæan class *Enneandria*, natural order *Lauraceæ*. It is a native of the United States, both Northern and Southern. Its virtue depends on an essential oil, which is used by perfumers and confectioners. See OLEUM SASSAFRAS.

Sas'safras Ra-di'cis Cor'tex.* "Bark of Sassafras Root." The former Pharmacopœial name for the bark of the root of the *Sassafras officinalis*.

Sassy Bark. See ERYTHROPHLŒUM.

Sat'el-līte. [Lat. **Satel'les**, gen. **Satel'litis.**] An attendant or partisan. In Astronomy, a moon or secondary planet, which revolves around a primary planet.

Sat'ellite Veins. Veins that accompany arteries, especially those belonging to the brachial artery.

Sa-tel'lĭ-tēs,* gen. **Sa-tel'lĭ-tum**, the plural of the Lat. *satel'les*. See SATELLITE.

Sa-tī'e-tȳ. [Lat. **Sati'etas**; from *sa'tis*, "enough."] Surfeit; disgust for food, from having been cloyed.

Sat'in-Spar. A fibrous variety of carbonate of lime, presenting a silky appearance when polished.

Sat'in-Wood. A beautiful fragrant veneering wood obtained from *Chloroxylon Swietenia*, a tree of the order *Cedrelaceæ*, a native of India, and from *Ferolia Guianensis*, a native of Guiana.

Sa-ti'vus.* [From the Lat. *se'ro, sa'tum*, to "sow," or "plant."] Growing in fields or gardens; that is, cultivated:—applied as the specific name to various plants.

Sat'u-rāte. [From the Lat. *sat'uro, satura'tum*, to "cloy," or "fill."] To fill a liquid with as much salt, or other soluble substance, as it is capable of dissolving.

Sat-u-rā'tion. [Lat. **Satura'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] The act of saturating; the state of a solvent which has dissolved as much of a soluble body as it is capable of dissolving; or the state of a compound in which its elements are combined in such proportions that a fresh quantity of either cannot be added without excess.

Sat-u-re'ia.* Savory. A genus of herbs of the order *Labiatæ*, comprising several species, natives of Europe. Two of them are cultivated in gardens as culinary herbs,—viz., *Satureia hortensis* (Summer Savory) and *Satureia montana* (Winter Savory).

Sat'ur-nīne. [Lat. **Saturni'nus**; from *Satur'nus*, "Saturn;" also a term for lead.] In Chemistry, relating to lead. Also grave or dull, as distinguished from *mercurial*.

Sat'urn-ism. [Lat. **Saturnis'mus**; from the same.] (Fr. *Saturnisme*, sȧ'tüR'nĕsm'.) Lead-poisoning; the toxical effects produced on the economy by the action of lead and its oxides or salts, absorbed by the mucous membrane, or even by the skin. It occurs in painters who use white lead, minium, etc., and in operatives who manufacture the same. The use of water which has stood or flowed in lead pipes may produce the same effects.

Sa-tur'nus.* Saturn. An alchemical name for lead; as, *Sal Saturni* ("Salt of Lead").

Sat-y-ri'a-sis.* [From the Gr. *σάτυρος*, a "satyr."] Excessive or inordinate sexual desire in men. A genus of the order *Dysorexiæ*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology. The proper treatment for this disease consists in a mild cooling diet, accompanied by active exercise and the use of a cold bath. The term *satyriasis* has also been applied to a species of elephantiasis, from its hideous appearance. See ELEPHANTIASIS GRÆCORUM.

Sauge, sōzh. The French name for "sage." See SALVIA.

Saul. See SHOREA ROBUSTA.

Saule, sōl. The French name for "willow." See SALIX.

Saunders-Wood. See SANTAL-WOOD.

Sau-rau'ja.* A genus of trees and shrubs whose position in the natural system has been considered doubtful. It is referred by some botanists to the order *Ternströmiaceæ*. It comprises nearly thirty species, natives of Java, Nepaul, Venezuela, Bolivia, etc. The *Saurauja spectabilis*, a shrub, a native of Bolivia, bears ample panicles of beautiful and fragrant flowers.

Sau'rĭ-an. [Lat. **Sau'rius**; from the Gr. *σαῦρος*, or *σαύρα*, a "lizard."] Relating to or resembling a lizard. Also an animal of the lizard tribe.

Sau-rĭ-o'sis,* or **Sau-ro-der'ma.*** [From the Gr. *σαῦρος*, a "lizard."] A modification of ichthyosis, in which there is an accumulation of se-

baceous matter on the skin, supposed to resemble the skin of a lizard.

Sau-rog'ra-phy. [Lat. **Saurogra'phia**; from the Gr. *σαῦρος*, a "lizard," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of the saurian reptiles.

Sau'roid. [Lat. **Sauroi'des**; from the Gr. *σαῦρος*, a "lizard," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a lizard.

Sau-rol'o-gy. [Lat. **Saurolo'gia**; from the Gr. *σαῦρος*, a "lizard," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise upon saurian reptiles; or the science of saurian reptiles.

Sau-roph'a-gous. [Lat. **Sauroph'agus**; from the Gr. *σαῦρος*, a "lizard," and *φάγω*, to "eat."] Eating lizards and other reptiles:—applied to birds.

Saururaceæ,* sau-ru-ra'she-ē. [From *Saurus*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of apetalous exogenous herbaceous plants, natives of the marshes of China, India, and North America.

Sau-ru'rus.* [From the Gr. *σαῦρος*, a "lizard," and *οὐρά*, a "tail."] A genus of herbs, with naked flowers, consisting of a single species, *Saurus cernuus*, a native of the United States. The plant is antispasmodic and sedative. Its root is emollient.

Sau-va-ge'sĭ-a E-rec'ta.* An herbaceous plant of the order *Violaceæ*, a native of Brazil, Peru, etc. It is said to be diuretic and mucilaginous.

Sauvagesiaceæ,* sō-va-je-sĭ-a'she-ē. [From *Sauvagesia*, one of the genera.] A tribe of *Violaceæ*, or a small natural order of exogenous plants (herbs or shrubs), found in South America and the West Indies.

Sa-van'na, or Sa-van'nah. A low, open, or grassy plain; a prairie:—applied especially to the vast plains of the valley of the Mississippi.

Sav'in. The *Juniperus Sabina*.

Savon, sȧ'vôN'. The French name for "soap." See SAPO.

Sa'vor-y. Sapid; pleasant to the taste; palatable.

Savory. See SATUREIA.

Saw. The Scotch popular term for any salve or ointment. See UNGUENTUM.

Saw'-Toothed. The same as SERRATE, which see.

Sax'a-tĭle. [Lat. **Saxat'ilis**; from *sax'um*, a "rock."] Living or growing in rocky places, or on rocks or stones:—applied to plants.

Sax-ic'o-lus.* [From the Lat. *sax'um*, a "rock," and *co'lo*, to "inhabit."] Living or growing on rocks or stones:—applied to plants.

Sax-if'ra-ga.* [From the Lat. *sax'um*, a "rock," and *fran'go*, to "break."] Saxifrage. A genus of herbs of the order *Saxifragaceæ*, comprising many species (over one hundred and fifty), natives of Europe, the United States, etc. Some of them grow in clefts of rocks: hence the name, *rock-breaker*.

Saxif'raga Cras-sĭ-fo'lĭ-a.* A perennial plant, a native of Siberia, cultivated for ornament. It is said to be antiseptic. It bears clusters of large, bright rose-colored vernal flowers.

Saxif'raga Gran-u-la'ta.* A plant, a native of Europe, bearing showy white flowers. It has been used in medicine as a diuretic.

Saxifragaceæ,* sax-e-fra-ga'she-ē. A natural order of exogenous polypetalous shrubs or herbs, natives of the cold, temperate, and subtropical parts of Asia, Africa, Europe, and the United States. It includes *Saxifraga Philadelphus*, (Mock-Orange), *Ribes* (Currant), *Parnassia*, *Deutzia*, and other ornamental plants.

Sax-if'ra-gæ,* the plural of SAXIFRAGA, forming the Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See SAXIFRAGACEÆ.

Sax'o-nȳ Blue. An intensely deep blue, produced by a solution of indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid.

Scab. [Lat. **Crus'ta.**] A crust-like substance formed on superficial ulcerations by the concretion of the fluid matter discharged from them. Also the same as SCABIES.

Sca'bĭ-ēs.* [From the Lat. *sca'bo*, to "scratch."] The itch:—otherwise termed *Psora*. Also a scab.

Sca'bies Fe-rī'na.* Mange, a cutaneous disease which affects dogs, cows, and other domestic animals.

Sca-bĭ-o'sa.* Scabious. A genus of herbs of the order *Dipsaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of Europe.

Scabio'sa Ar-ven'sis.* An exotic plant of the order *Dipsaceæ*. It is bitter and sub-astringent.

Scabio'sa At-ro-pur-pu're-a.* Sweet Scabious, a native of Europe, cultivated for ornament. Its flowers are sometimes rose-colored. A variety which bears dark-purple or crimson flowers is called *Mourning Bride*, or *Mournful Widow*.

Scā'brid. The same as SCABROUS.

Scab'rĭ-dus.* In Botany, roughish.

Scab-rĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *sca'ber*, "rough," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having calyces rough with hairs.

Scab-rĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *sca'ber*, "rough," "scabby," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having rough leaves.

Scā'brous, or Scā'brate. [Lat. **Sca'ber**; from *sca'bo*, to "scratch."] Rough; rugged; rough or harsh to the touch:—applied to leaves, etc

Scæv'o-la.* The most extensive genus of the order *Goodeniaceæ*, comprising many species of herbs and shrubs, mostly Australian and Oceanic. The *S. Plumieri* is a native of Florida, Southern Asia, the West Indies, etc.

Sca'la,* plural **Sca'læ.** A ladder, or staircase; a scale of steps; a regular gradation.

Sca'la Tȳm'pa-ni.* "Stairway of the Tympanum." The superior of the *scalæ* of the cochlea.

Sca'la Ves-tib'u-li.* "Stairway of the Vestibule." The inferior of the *scalæ* of the cochlea.

Sca'læ,* gen. **Sca-la'rum,** the plural of SCALA, which see.

Sca'læ of the Coch'le-a, or **Sca'læ Coch'le-æ.*** "Stairways of the Cochlea." The two cavities formed by the *lamina spiralis* or spiral septum of the cochlea. They are severally designated the SCALA TYMPANI and SCALA VESTIBULI.

Sca-lăr'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Scalarifor'mis;** from *sca'la*, a "ladder," and *for'ma*, a "form."] Having the form of a ladder:—applied to parts of certain plants.

Scalar'iform Ducts of Plants. A form of vascular tissue, differing from dotted ducts only in the form of the markings, which are like crossbars or the rounds of a ladder.

Scâld. [From the Italian *scalda're*, to "heat."] A lesion of some part occasioned by the application of a hot fluid.

Scâld'-Head. A common name for *Porri'go*, or ringworm of the scalp.

Scale. [Lat. **Squa'ma;** Fr. *Écaille*, ā'kāĭ'.] One of the small laminæ which cover most fishes, serpents, the wings of certain insects, etc. In Botany, any thin, scale-like appendage; a leaf-like process or rudimentary leaf. In Pathology, a small, opaque, whitish lamina of morbid cuticle, running into layers or crusts, which fall off repeatedly and are soon reproduced.

Scale. [From *sca'la*, a "ladder" or "stair;" hence, something which is regularly divided.] A line or rule of definite length, divided into a given number of equal parts, which are sometimes termed *degrees*. Also the dish of a balance. The term *a pair of scales* is used to denote a balance by which things are weighed.

Scale of Hard'ness. A series or table of minerals increasing gradually in hardness, selected as standards of comparison, and beginning with the softest. 1, *Talc;* 2, *Rock-Salt;* 3, *Calcite* (transparent crystal); 4, *Fluorite;* 5, *Apatite* (transparent crystal); 6, *Orthoclase;* 7, *Quartz* (transparent variety); 8, *Topaz* (transparent crystal); 9, *Sapphire;* 10, *Diamond.*

Scale-Skin. See ICHTHYOSIS.

Sca-lēne'. [Lat. **Scale'num,** neuter of *scale'nus;* from the Gr. σκαλήνος, "unequal."] A figure having unequal sides. A triangle of which all the sides are unequal.

Sca-le'nus.* [From the same.] The name of two muscles, the *anticus* and the *posticus*, which bend the head and neck. They arise from the transverse processes of the vertebræ of the neck, and are inserted into the first and second ribs.

Scā'ler. An instrument used by dentists for removing the scales of tartar from the teeth.

Scalloped, skŏl'lopt. The same as CRENATE, —*i.e.*, marked with even and round notches on the margin, as some leaves.

Scalp. [Lat. **Epicra'nium.**] The integuments of the skull.

Scăl'pel. [Lat. **Scalpel'lum;** from *scal'po*, to "carve" or "scrape."] A small knife, usually with a straight blade fixed firmly in the handle: used in dissecting; also in surgical operations.

Scal-pel'lĭ-form. [From the Lat. *scalpel'lum*, a "scalpel," and *for'ma*, a "form."] In Botany, having the form of a common penknife-blade.

Scăl'prum.* [From the Lat. *scal'po*, to "scrape."] A raspatory used in trepanning:—sometimes applied to the cutting edge of the incisor teeth of a mammal. See RASPATORY.

Scal'prum Den-ta'le.* [From the Lat. *dens*, a "tooth."] A file used by dentists.

Scā'lў. Furnished with scales, or scale-like in texture:—applied to parts of plants. See SQUAMOSE.

Sca'ly E-rup'tion. The pathology of scaly eruption is an excessive formation of unhealthy epidermis, which, instead of presenting the normal characters of that structure, is laminated and brittle and falls off in the shape of scales. The scales offer various degrees of size and cohesion, some being minute, silvery, and micaceous, and others large and tough.

Scam-mo'nĭ-a.* The Scammony-plant. See CONVOLVULUS SCAMMONIA.

Scam-mo'nĭ-um.* "Scammony." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a resinous exudation from the root of the *Convol'vulus Scammo'nia*, a native of Syria. Scammony is an active cathartic, often causing, when taken alone, griping, or other unpleasant consequences, to obviate which it is usually combined with other medicines.

Scammo'nium Sў-rĭ'a-cum.* "Syrian Scammony." A name for the gum-resin obtained from the root of the *Convol'vulus Scammo'nia.* See SCAMMONIUM.

Scammony. See SCAMMONIUM.

Scan'dent. [Lat. **Scan'dens;** from *scan'do*, *scan'sum*, to "climb."] Climbing; clinging to contiguous objects for support, by tendrils, etc.; climbing by any means except twisting or twining:—applied to plants.

Scan'dĭ-um.* [From *Scan'dia*, the Latin name of Sweden and Norway.] A metal discovered by Nilsen in 1879 in gadolinite, in Norway.

Scan'dix Cer-e-fo'lĭ-um,* or **Ċhær-o-phўl'lum Sa-ti'vum.*** Chervil, a plant of the order *Umbelliferæ*, a native of Europe. It is used as a culinary herb.

Scandix Odorata.* See MYRRHIS ODORATA.

Scan'sor, o'rĭs.* [From the Lat. *scan'do*, *scan'sum*, to "climb."] A climber:—applied in the plural (*Scanso'res*) to an order of birds which have the toes arranged in pairs, two before and two behind, a conformation of the foot which is admirably adapted for climbing, as the woodpecker.

Scan-so'rēs,* the plural of SCANSOR, which see.

Scan-so'rĭ-al. A climbing bird. See SCANSOR.

Scape. [Lat. **Sca'pus;** from the Gr. σκᾶπος, a "stick" or "staff," a "stalk."] A flower-stalk which arises directly from the root or from the surface of the ground; a long, naked, or nearly naked peduncle which rises from the crown of a root, as in the Primrose, Blood-root, etc.

Sca'pha.* [From the Gr. *σκάπτω*, to "dig."] A skiff, or small boat. The depression or cavity of the external ear, otherwise called *Fos'sa navicula'ris.*

Sca-phid'ĭ-um.* A hollow case containing spores in the *Algæ.*

Sca'phĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *sca'pha*, a "boat."] The carina or keel of papilionaceous flowers.

Sca'phium.* A genus of trees of the order *Sterculiaceæ*, natives of Malacca, having singular boat-shaped follicular fruits which are papery in texture. The seeds are mucilaginous, and have been used as a remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa.

Scā'phoid, or **skaf'oid.** [Lat. **Scaphoi'des**; from *sca'pha*, a "skiff," and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a little boat; navicular.

Scap-ĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *sca'pus*, a "scape," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having flowers upon a scape; scapiflo'rous.

Scap'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Scapifor'mis**; from *sca'pus*, a "scape."] Formed like a scape:—applied to parts of plants.

Scap'ĭ-ger,* or **Sca-pig'er-us.*** [From the Lat. *sca'pus*, a "scape," and *ge'ro*, to "bear."] Having scape-like stems; scapigerous.

Scap'u-la.* (Fr. *Omoplate*, o'mo'plăt'.) The shoulder-blade; a bone which extends from the shoulder-joint towards the vertebral column. It is broad, flat, and generally triangular, in the *Mammalia.*

Scap-u-lăl'gĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *scap'ula*, the "shoulder-blade," and the Gr. *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the scapula.

Scap'u-lar. [Lat. **Scapula'ris.**] Of or belonging to the scapula; scapulary:—applied to arteries, veins, etc.

Scap-u-lo-dyn'ĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *scap'ula*, and the Gr. *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Pain or rheumatism in the shoulder.

Scap'u-lo-Hu'me-ral. [Lat. **Scap'ulo-Humera'lis.**] A term sometimes applied to the shoulder-joint.

Scar. (See CICATRIX.) In Botany, the HILUM, which see.

Scarf'-Skin. [Perhaps from the Anglo-Saxon *Sceorp*, "clothing," or "covering."] The cuticle, or epidermis.

Scăr-ĭ-fĭ-cā'tion. [Lat. **Scarifica'tio, o'nis**; from *scarifi'co, scarifica'tum*, to "lance," as a sore, to "make little incisions."] The operation of making small superficial incisions or punctures through the skin or the mucous membrane with a lancet or scarificator, usually with a view to local depletion.

Scăr-ĭ-fĭ-cā'tor. [Lat. **Scarifica'tor, o'ris**; from the same.] An instrument used in the operation of cupping. Also an instrument with a blunt edge, used in tooth-extraction for separating the gum from the tooth.

Scā'rĭ-ous, or **Scā'rĭ-ose.** [Lat. **Scario'sus.**] Thin, dry, and membranaceous; dry and skinny,—generally transparent:—applied to parts of plants.

Scar-la-ti'na.* [Feminine singular of *scarlati'nus, fe'bris* being understood.] (Fr. *Scarlatine*, skăr'lă'tĕn'.) Scarlet fever, a disease characterized by contagious fever, and a scarlet eruption on the skin in patches, ending in three or four days in desquamation of the cuticle. A genus of the order *Exanthemata*, class *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology. It is often accompanied with great soreness in the fauces and throat, and is then sometimes termed *Scarlati'na angino'sa* or *paristhmit'ica.* See PARISTHMITIS.

Scarlati'na Ma-lig'na.* "Malignant Scarlet Fever." A species of scarlatina, considered to be essentially the same with *Cynan'che malig'na* (putrid sore throat).

Scarlati'na Sim'plex.* "Simple Scarlet Fever." A name sometimes applied to a mild form of scarlatina, attended with little or no soreness of the throat.

Scar'la-tĭne. [Lat. **Scarlati'nus**; from the Italian *scarlat'to*, a "deep red."] Of a deep red or scarlet color.

Scar-la-tĭ-no-ĭ'dēs.* [From the Lat. *scarlati'nus*, and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling scarlatina (*febris*); of a scarlet color; scarlatinoid.

Scar'let. [Lat. **Coccin'eus**; Fr. *Écarlate*, ă'kăr'lăt'.] A secondary color produced by the union of red and yellow. According to Ruskin, pure scarlet is the warmest of abstract hues.

Scarlet Fever. See SCARLATINA.

Scarred. See CICATRIZATUS.

Scat'tered. In Botany, sparse; disposed or distributed without any regular order; dispersed:—used in opposition to *opposite, whorled, ternate*, etc.

Sceleton. See SKELETON.

Sçel-o-tyr'be.* [From the Gr. *σκέλος*, the "leg," and *τύρβη*, "commotion," or "agitation."] Literally, "leg-commotion." A form of shaking palsy, usually attended with a contracted state of the limbs.

Scepaceæ,* se-pa'she-ē. A small natural order of exogenous trees, natives of tropical India. It includes the *Sce'pa.* It has been united with the order *Euphorbiaceæ.*

Schedule, skĕd'yool. [Lat. **Sched'ula.**] A detailed statement; a record; an inventory; a prescription.

Scheele's (sheelz) **Green.** A well-known pigment consisting of arsenite of copper. It is poisonous. See PARIS GREEN.

Scheelite. See TUNGSTATE OF LIME.

Scherbet. See SHERBET.

Scherlievo, skĕr-le-ă'vo. A disease in Illyria and Dalmatia of a syphilitic character.

Sçhe-ro'ma.* [From the Gr. *σχερός*, "dry land," or *ξηρός*, "dry."] A dry inflammation of the eye, owing to a deficiency of the lachrymal secretion.

Sçhin-dy'le'sis.* [From the Gr. *σχινδυλέω*, to "split into small pieces."] A variety of *synarthrosis*, in which one bone is received into a slit in another, as the vomer into the sphenoid.

Schi'nus.* A genus of trees and shrubs of the order *Anacardiaceæ*, natives of tropical America, etc. *Schinus Arveira* (or *Areira*), a tree, a native of Brazil, has an aromatic, astringent, and resinous bark. The root of *Schinus molle*, a native of Peru, is used in medicine.

Schist, shĭst. [Lat. **Schis'ta**; from the Gr. *σχίζω*, to "cleave."] A rock of a fissile structure, such as mica schist and talcose schist. The term is applied to rocks that have a slaty or schistose structure and can be divided into thin slabs or plates. Talcose schist is the same as *Talc Slate*.

Schis-ta'ceous. [From the same.] Of the nature of schist, or slate. In Botany, slate-gray.

Schis-to-car'pous. [Lat. **Schistocar'pus**; from the Gr. *σχίζω*, to "cleave," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] Having fissile fruit:—applied to a family of mosses.

Schis-to-çeph'a-lus.* [From the Gr. *σχιστός*, "cloven," and *κεφαλή*, the "head."] A monster-fœtus having the head cleft or fissured.

Schis'toid. [Lat. **Schistoi'des**; from *schis'ta*, "schist," and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling schist.

Schis-tor'rha-chis.* [From the Gr. *σχιστός*, "cloven," and *ῥάχις*, the "spine."] In Latin, **Spi'na Bif'ĭ-da.** Literally, "cloven spine." Names for *hydrorrhachis*, so called from the double channel which often exists through a considerable length of the vertebral column, the one channel containing the spinal marrow, the other the dropsical fluid.—(Good.)

Schis'tose, or **Schis'tous.** [Lat. **Schisto'sus.**] Having the structure of schist or slate.

Schi-zan'dra Gran-dĭ-flo'ra.* An aromatic shrub of the order *Magnoliaceæ* or *Schizandraceæ*, a native of Nepaul. It bears white fragrant flowers.

Schizandraceæ,* ske-zan-dra'she-ē. [From *Schizan'dra*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of exogenous shrubs, found in India, Japan, and North America. Some botanists regard these as a tribe of the *Magnoliaceæ*.

Schi-zom'ў-çēs.* [From the Gr. *σχίζω*, to "cleave," to "divide," and *μύκης*, "fungus."] A term used in the plural (*Schizomyce'tes*) to denote one of the great classes of morbific fungi. See Pathogenesis.

Schmi-de'lĭ-a Af-rĭ-ca'na.* A tree of the order *Sapindaceæ*, a native of tropical Africa. Its fruit is used as a remedy against the tape-worm.

Schneĭ-de'rĭ-an Mem'brane. [From *Schneider*, its describer.] The mucous membrane lining the interior of the nose and cavities directly connected with it:—also termed the *Pituitary Membrane*.

Schorl. [From the Swedish *skorl*, "brittle"?] A brittle mineral, usually occurring in black, prismatic crystals. It becomes electric by heat and friction.

Scho'tĭ-a Spe-cĭ-o'sa.* A shrub of the order *Leguminosæ*, a native of South Africa. It has an astringent bark, which is used medicinally.

Schweĭ-nit'zĭ-a O-do-ra'ta.* [Named after L. D. *von Schweinitz*, an American botanist of German origin.] A rare parasitic plant of the order *Ericaceæ*, a native of Maryland and Virginia. It bears handsome, fragrant, flesh-colored vernal flowers. Its seeds, according to Gray, are innumerable.

Sçi-ad-o-phўl'lus.* [From the Gr. *σκιάς*, a "canopy," a "parasol," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] Having leaves in the form of an umbrella or parasol.

Sçĭ-at'ic. [Lat. **Sciat'icus**; from *ischiat'icus*, "ischiatic."] Belonging to the ischium. See Ischiatic.

Sciat'ic Nerve, Great. [Lat. **Ner'vus Ischiat'icus Ma'jor**; Fr. *Grand Nerf sciatique*, grŏn nĕrf sē'ă'tēk'.] The termination of the sacral or sciatic plexus. It is the largest of all the nerves, and is distributed chiefly to the muscles of the thigh.

Sçi-at'ĭ-ca.* [From the Lat. *sciat'icus*, "belonging to the *ischium*."] A rheumatic affection of the hip-joint. Also a neuralgic affection of the sacro-sciatic nerve. (See Ischiagra.) Sciatica is signalized by paroxysmal pain in any or all of the following localities: the buttock; the back of the thigh; the knee; the front, back, and outside of the leg; and the whole foot except its inner border. Among the exciting causes of sciatica are exposure of the limb to a draught of cold air for a long time; sitting on a cold or damp seat; strains; concussion of the spine.

Scĭ'ence. [Lat. **Scien'tia**; from *sci'o*, to "know."] Knowledge; learning; skill. The knowledge of many persons methodically digested and arranged so as to become attainable by one. The knowledge of reasons and their conclusions constitutes *abstract*, that of causes and effects and of the laws of nature, *natural*, science. Mathematics is an abstract science, and is the most general and least complex of all the sciences. "Science, though gathered from one small sphere, is the deciphered law of all the spheres."—(Dana.)

Sci-en-tif'ic. [From the Lat. *sci'ens*, "knowing," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] Well versed in science; founded on the methods of science; pertaining to science.

Sci'en-tist. [From the Lat. *sci'ens*, *scien'tis*, "knowing."] A scientific person; one who is versed in a science.

Sçil'la,* gen. **Sçil'læ.** [Perhaps from the Gr. *σκέλλω*, to "dry."] Squill. A Linnæan genus of the class *Hexandria*, natural order *Liliaceæ*. It comprises many species of bulbous plants, natives of Europe and the United States. Several of them are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers, which are blue,—viz., *Scilla amœna*, *Scilla verna*, and *Scilla Peruviana*. The last is a native of Spain, but naturalized in Peru. The others are also exotic.

Scil'la.* "Squill." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the bulb of *Urginea Scilla*. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, the bulb of *Scilla maritima*. It is expectorant, diuretic, and, in large doses, emetic.

Scil'la Fra-se'ri.* Wild Hyacinth, or Quamash, a bulbous plant, a native of the prairies of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, etc. It bears a raceme

of blue or purple flowers. Its bulb is eaten by the Indians.

Scil'la Ma-rit'i-ma.* The squill, or sea-onion. It is a native of Europe.

Scil'læ Ma-rit'i-mæ Bul'bus.* "Bulb of the Scilla Maritima." See SCILLA.

Sçil'li-tin. [Lat. **Scilliti'na**; from *scil'la*, "squill."] The active principle of the squill. It is crystallizable, but amorphous when heated, excessively bitter, and soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

Scimitar-Shaped. See ACINACIFORM.

Scin-dap'sus Of-fĭç-i-na'lis.* An herbaceous plant of the order *Orontiaceæ*, a native of India. Its fruit is used in medicine by the Hindoos.

Sçin-til-lā'tion. [Lat. **Scintilla'tio, o'nis**; from *scintil'lo, scintilla'tum*, to "sparkle."] A sparkling, as of fire:—applied to the twinkling or tremulous motion of the fixed stars, which appear as if the rays of light coming from them were not continuous, but produced by particles succeeding each other at intervals by a vibratory movement.

Sçi'on. A young branch or shoot of a tree, especially one used for grafting.

Seĭr-rho-gas'trĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *σκίρρος*, "scirrhus," and *γαστήρ*, the "stomach."] Scirrhus, or incipient cancer, of the stomach.

Seĭr'rhoid. [Lat. **Scirrhoi'des**; from the Gr. *σκίρρος*, a "hard tumor," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] The same as KELOIDE, which see.

Seĭr-rho'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *σκιρρόω*, to "harden."] The same as SCIRRHUS.

Seĭr-rho-sar'ca.* [From the Gr. *σκίρρος*, a "hard tumor," and *σάρξ*, "flesh."] The *sclerias'is neonatorum*, or scirrhous hardening in the flesh of new-born infants. See SCLEROMA.

Seĭr'rhous. [Lat. **Scirrho'sus**; from *scir'rhus.*] Of the nature of scirrhus, or pertaining to scirrhus.

Seĭr'rhus.* [Gr. *σκίρρος*, a "hard tumor;" Fr. *Squirrhe*, or *Squirre*, skĕR.] A hard, indolent tumor, mostly affecting a glandular part, but occasionally occurring in other tissues. It generally precedes cancer in the ulcerated state. A genus of the order *Tumores*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Scis'sĭle. [Lat. **Scis'silis**; from *scin'do, scis'sum*, to "cut" or "divide."] Capable of being divided or cut:—applied to animals that multiply by division.

Scis'sors. (Fr. *Ciseaux*, sē'zō'.) A cutting instrument often employed in Surgery. It consists of two blades crossing each other and moving on a pivot.

Sçit-a-min'e-æ.* A large natural order of endogenous plants, mostly tropical. It comprises the *Canna Indica* (Indian Shot), *Maranta* (Arrow-Root), *Musa sapientum* (Banana), *Zingiber* (Ginger), etc. Some botanists arrange these in three orders,—namely, *Marantaceæ*, *Musaceæ*, and *Zingiberaceæ*.

Sçi-u-ri'ni,* or **Sçi'u-rīnes.** [From the Lat. *sciu'rus*, a "squirrel."] A family of Rodents, of which the genus *Sciurus* is the type. They are distinguished by their very narrow lower incisors, and by their long bushy tail.

Sçi'u-roid. [From the same.] In Botany, like a squirrel's tail.

Scleranthaceæ,* skle-ran-tha'she-ē. [From *Sclerau'thus*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of exogenous plants, found in Europe, Asia, and North America. They are all weeds.

Sele-re'ma, a*tis.* [Perhaps from the Gr. *σκληρός*, "hard," and *οἴδημα*, a "swelling."] A hard or indurated swelling of the cellular tissue.

Sclere'ma Ne-o-na-to'rum.* "Sclerema of New-Born Children." A disease of early infancy, mostly incurable, characterized by hardening and tightening of the skin, so that all movement becomes impossible. It is supposed to arise from syphilitic taint.

Sele-rem'a-tous. Belonging to sclerema; of the nature of sclerema.

Selĕr-en-çe-pha'lĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *σκληρός*, "hard," and *ἐγκέφαλον*, the "brain."] Induration of the substance of the brain.

Sele-ri'a-sis.* [From the Gr. *σκληρός*, "hard."] An induration or hard tumor; a scirrhus.

Sele'ro-Cho-ro-ĭ-di'tis.* Simultaneous inflammation of the sclerotica and the choroid, in which these membranes become thin and adhere to each other without any interposed morbid product.

Sele-ro-der'ma.* [From the Gr. *σκληρός*, "hard," and *δέρμα*, the "skin."] A disease characterized by hardness of the skin. The cause of this singular affection is regarded as an error or perversion of nutrition. The skin becomes hard, rigid, white, and contracted. On the face the features are distorted by the contraction; the eyelids are drawn apart; the mouth is pinched in size or forced open.

Selĕr'o-ġen. [From the Gr. *σκληρός*, "hard," and *γένω*, to "be born," to "be produced."] The hard matter deposited by some plants in the interior of their cells, as in those forming the shell of the walnut:—sometimes used as synonymous with LIGNINE, which see.

Sele-roġ'e-nus.* [From the Gr. *σκληρός*, "hard," and *γεννάω*, to "produce."] Making hard; hardening or thickening.

Sele'roid. [From the Gr. *σκληρός*, "hard."] Having a hard texture:—applied to parts of plants.

Seler-o-i-ri'tis.* Inflammation of the sclerotica and iris.

Sele-ro'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *σκληρόω*, to "harden."] Properly, a hard tumor:—applied to an induration of the cellular tissues, arteries, integuments, etc.

Selĕr-o-me'ninx.* [From the Gr. *σκληρός*, "hard," and *μῆνιγξ*, a "membrane."] Literally, the "hard or tough membrane." A name for the DURA MATER, which see.

Selĕr-oph-thăl'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *σκληρός*, "hard," and *ὀφθαλμός*, an "eye."] Inflammation of the eye, attended with hardness and protrusion of the eyeball.

Selĕr-o-phyl'lus.* [From the Gr. *σκληρός*, "hard," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] Having rigid or stiff leaves.

Selĕr'o-pus.* [From the Gr. *σκληρός*, "hard," and *πούς*, a "foot."] Having the foot or *stipes* very hard.

Selĕr-o-sar-co'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *σκληρός*, "hard," and *σάρκωμα*, a "fleshy tumor."] A hard, fleshy excrescence.

Sele-ro'sis.* The progress of scleroma; a state of induration, hardness, or toughness. The term is also applied to the process by which such a state is brought about in organs and tissues. Virchow defines *sclerosis* to be "thickening with condensation."

Sele-ro'tal. [Lat. **Sclerota'lis**; from the Gr. *σκληρός*, "hard."] A term applied by Owen to the cartilaginous or osseous parts of the sclerotic coat of the eye.

Sele-rot'ic. [Lat. **Sclerot'icus**; from the Gr. *σκληρόω*, to "harden."] Hard; tough.

Sclerot'ic Coat. [Lat. **Tu'nica Sclerot'ica.**] The same as SCLEROTICA, which see.

Sele-rot'i-ca.* [From the Lat. *sclerot'icus*, "hard."] (Fr. *Sclérotique*, sklā'ro'tēk'.) The hard, dense, fibrous membrane of the eye, which with the cornea forms the external coat or tunic of that organ:—sometimes called the *white of the eye*.

Sele-rot'i-çec-to'mi-a.* [From the Lat. *sclerot'ica*, and the Gr. *ἐκτόμη*, "excision."] The operation for forming an artificial pupil by excision of a part of the sclerotic coat.

Sele-rot'i-co-nyx'is.* [From the Lat. *sclerot'ica*, and the Gr. *νύξις*, a "puncture."] A perforation of the sclerotica in the operation for cataract by depression.

Sele-ro'tis.* A name for the SCLEROTICA, which see.

Sele-ro-ti'tis, i*dis.* [From the Lat. *sclero'tis.*] Inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye.

Sco-bic'u-lar. [Lat. **Scobicula'ris**; from *scobs*, *sco'bis*, "sawdust."] The same as SCOBIFORM.

Scob'i-form. [Lat. **Scobifor'mis**; from the same.] Resembling fine sawdust:—applied to seeds that are as fine as sawdust.

Scobs,* gen. **Sco'bis.** Any powder or dust produced by sawing, filing, etc. Also the scoria of any metal.

Scol'e-coid. [Lat. **Scolecoi'des**; from the Gr. *σκώληξ*, a "worm," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a worm; vermiform.

Scol-e-col'o-ġy. [Lat. **Scolecolo'gia**; from the Gr. *σκώληξ*, a "worm," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise upon worms; the science of worms.

Sco'lex.* [Gr. *σκώληξ*, a "worm."] The embryonic state or phase of a tape-worm or other parasitic worm; an agamous state or phase of the evolution of worms, which gives birth to sexual individuals by gemmation, scission, or segmentation.

Sco-lĭ-o'ma, a*tis.* [Gr. *σκολίωμα*; from *σκολιόω*, to "crook," to "bend."] A bend or curve:—applied to a morbid curvature of the spine.

Sco-lĭ-o'sis.* [Gr. *σκολίωσις*; from the same.] A distortion of the spine; the progress or formation of scoliosis.

Sco-lĭ-ot'ic. [Lat. **Scoliot'icus.**] Belonging to scoliosis.

Scolloped. See CRENATE, and SCALLOPED.

Sco-pa'rĭ-um.* A Pharmacopœial name for the tops of *Cytisus Scoparius*. See next article.

Sco-pa'rĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *sco'pa*, a "broom."] Broom. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the tops of the *Sarotham'nus Scopa'rius*, otherwise termed the *Spartium Scoparium*, and *Cyt'isus Scopa'rius*. Broom is diuretic and cathartic, and has often proved useful as a remedy in dropsy.

Scor'a-mis.* [From the Gr. *σκῶρ*, "ordure."] A night-stool, or night-chair.

Scorbut, skor'bü'. The French for SCURVY.

Scor-bu'tic. [Lat. **Scorbu'ticus.**] Relating to *scorbutus*, or scurvy, or affected with scurvy.

Scor-bu'tus.* (Fr. *Scorbut*, skor'bü'.) The scurvy, a disease characterized by extreme debility, dejection of spirits, bloated countenance, livid spots on the skin, offensive breath, spongy gums, with occasional hemorrhage from the mouth and nostrils, swelling of the legs, etc. A genus of the order *Impetigines*, class *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology:—also termed *Porphyra*. It is mostly caused by privation of fresh vegetable food, and prevails among sailors and soldiers. Lemon-juice is an excellent remedy for this disease.

Sco'rĭ-a,* plural **Sco'rĭ-æ.** [From the Gr. *σκῶρ*, "excrement."] Properly, the dross of melted metals:—usually applied to volcanic cinders; a very light cellular lava.

Sco-rĭ-ā'ceous. [Lat. **Scoria'ceus.**] Relating to, or like, scoria.

Scoriæ.* See SCORIA.

Sco'rĭ-form. [Lat. **Scorifor'mis**; from *sco'ria.*] Having the character or appearance of scoriæ.

Scor'pĭ-oid, or **Scor-pĭ-oi'dal.** [Lat. **Scorpioi'des**; from the Gr. *σκορπίος*, a "scorpion," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a scorpion; curved or circinate at the end; coiled round like a scorpion, as the branches of the cyme of the Heliotrope.

Scor'pĭ-on. [Lat. **Scor'pio**; Gr. *σκορπίος*.] A genus or group of venomous animals of the class *Arachnida*, found in nearly all the warm regions of the globe. Their tail or caudal segment is armed with a terminal sting, the wound of which is very painful, but rarely fatal.

Scor-zo-ne'ra.* [From the Spanish *escorza*, a "serpent."] A genus of herbs of the order *Compositæ*, comprising many species, natives of Europe and Asia. Several of them are cultivated for their esculent roots.

Scorzone'ra His-pan'ĭ-ca.* Viper's Grass, a perennial herb, a native of Spain. Its root, which has a milky juice, is highly esteemed as a

food for invalids, especially the dyspeptic. It is stated that it increases the flow of gastric juice and bile.

Sco-tas'ma, a*tis.** [From the Gr. σκοτάζω, to "darken."] Dimness of sight.

Scotch-Fid'dle. A vulgar term for *scabies.*

Scotodinia.* See SCOTOMA.

Sco-to'ma* (plural **Sco-tom'a-ta**), or **Sco-to-din'i-a.** [From the Gr. σκότος, "darkness."] Darkness before the eyes; obscurity of vision:—an affection symptomatic of various diseases.

Scott's Aç'id Bath. A bath of diluted aqua regia, employed by Dr. Scott as a remedy for jaundice. The aqua regia should be compounded of three parts in measure of muriatic acid and two of nitric acid; and in preparing them for use, a pint of the combined acid is to be mixed with a pint of water. The acid bath is to consist of three ounces of this diluted acid to every gallon of water.

Scrivener's Palsy. See WRITER'S CRAMP.

Scro-bic'u-late. [Lat. **Scrobicula'tus**; from *scrobic'ulus*, a "ditch," or "cavity."] Pitted; marked with pits or cavities:—applied to parts of plants.

Scro-bic-u-lo'sus.* [From the same.] Synonymous with SCROBICULATE.

Scro-bic'u-lus.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *scrobs*, a "ditch."] A little ditch; a pit or hollow.

Scrobic'ulus Cor'dis.* Literally, the "pit of the heart." The hollow part near the region of the heart; the pit of the stomach.

Scrof'u-la,* written also **Scroph'u-la.*** [From the Lat. *scro'fa*, a "sow;" because swine are, it is said, sometimes affected with a similar disease.] (Fr. *Scrofules*, skRo'fül', and *Écrouelles*, ā'kRoo'ĕl'.) Also termed **Stru'ma.*** The king's evil, a disease characterized chiefly by chronic swelling of absorbent glands, particularly of the neck, behind the ears, and under the chin, tending slowly to imperfect suppuration. A genus of the order *Impetigines*, class *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology.

Scrof-u-lo'sis.* The morbid condition or progress of scrofula.

Scrof'u-lous. [Lat. **Scrofulo'sus.**] Having scrofula; of the nature of scrofula.

Scroph'u-la.* The same as SCROFULA, which see.

Scroph-u-la'ri-a.* A genus of herbs or undershrubs of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*, comprising nearly one hundred species, mostly natives of extra-tropical regions of the Old World.

Scrophula'ria No-do'sa.* The systematic name of the Figwort, an herbaceous plant of the natural order *Scrophulariaceæ.* It is a native of Europe and of the United States. It has been used as tonic and diuretic.

Scrophulariaceæ,* skrof-u-la-re-a'she-ē. [From *Scrophula'ria*, one of the genera.] A large natural order of monopetalous exogenous plants (mostly herbs, rarely shrubs), found in all parts of the world, except the coldest. They are allied to *Solanaceæ*, and are generally acrid and bitterish. Some of them are poisonous. It includes the *Digita'lis* (Foxglove), *Calceola'ria*, *Antirrhi'num*, *Gerar'dia*, *Chelo'ne*, *Mim'ulus*, *Tore'nia*, *Veroni'ca*, and other plants cultivated for ornament. This order comprises nearly two thousand species, among which there is one tree, the *Paulownia imperialis.*

Scroph-u-la'ri-æ,* the plural of SCROPHULARIA, forming the Jussieuan name of an order of plants. See SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

Scroph-u-lo'sis.* The same as SCROFULOSIS.

Scro'tal. [Lat. **Scrota'lis.**] Relating to the scrotum.

Scro'tal Her'ni-a. [Lat. **Her'nia Scrota'lis**, or **Her'nia Scro'ti.**] The protrusion of a part or parts of the viscera into the scrotum:—termed also *Oscheocele*, and *Scrotocele.*

Scro'ti-form. [Lat. **Scrotifor'mis**; from *scro'tum*, a "bag," or "pouch."] Pouch-shaped:—applied to parts of plants.

Scro'to-çēle.* [From the Lat. *scro'tum*, and the Gr. κήλη, a "tumor."] The same as SCROTAL HERNIA, which see.

Scro'tum,* gen. **Scro'ti.** Literally, a "bag," or "pouch." The common integuments which enclose the testicles as in a bag or pouch.

Scru'ple. [Lat. **Scru'pulus**; diminutive of *scru'pus*, a "little stone."] A weight of twenty grains. See GRAMMA.

Scurf. [Lat. **Fur'fur, ur***is.**] Small exfoliations of the cuticle, or bran-like scales which occur on the scalp or skin, after some cutaneous eruptions; dandriff. In Botany, the term is applied to minute or bran-like scales on the epidermis or surface of leaves.

Scurvy. See SCORBUTUS.

Scur'vy-Grass. The *Cochlearia officinalis*, a cruciferous exotic plant growing on sea-shores. It has the pungent quality of horseradish, and is reputed to be antiscorbutic.

Scu'tate. [Lat. **Scuta'tus**; from *scu'tum*, a "shield."] Shield-shaped:—applied in Zoology to a surface protected by large scales.

Scu-tel'la,* or **Scu-tel'lum.*** [Diminutive of the Lat. *scu'tum*, a "shield."?] Literally, a "platter:"—applied to a species of fructification, orbicular, concave, and raised at the margin, as in some lichens. Also a small triangular piece on the back of the *mesothorax*, between the *elytra* or wings of insects.

Scu-tel'læ,* the plural of SCUTELLA, which see.

Scu-tel-la'ri-a.* Skullcap. A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Labiatæ*, comprising many beautiful species, natives of Europe, China, the United States, etc. The *S. coccinea*, a native of Mexico, has scarlet flowers, and is cultivated for ornament. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the *Scutella'ria lateriflo'ra*, a native of the United States. It is reputed to be an efficacious nervine.

Scutella'ria Gal-er-ic-u-la'ta.* An herbaceous plant, a native of the Northern United States. It is astringent, and has been used as a febrifuge.

Scutella'ria In'dĭ-cạ.* A plant, a native of India. It is astringent and bitter, and has been used as a febrifuge.

Scutella'ria In-teg-rĭ-fo'lĭ-ạ.* A native of Pennsylvania, Virginia, etc. It has handsome blue flowers. "It is intensely bitter, and no doubt might be usefully employed as a tonic."—(DARLINGTON.)

Scutella'ria Mi-cran'thạ.* A plant, a native of China and Siberia. It bears beautiful blue flowers, and is cultivated for ornament.

Scu'tel-late. [Lat. **Scutella'tus**; from *scutel'la*, a "platter."] Saucer-shaped, or platter-shaped:—applied to a lichen that is covered with scutellæ. Having conceptacles formed like scutellæ.

Scu-tel'lĭ-form. [Lat. **Scutellifor'mis**; from *scutel'la*, a "platter."] Formed like a platter or shallow dish; saucer-shaped:—applied to parts of plants.

Scu-tel-lo-i'dēs.* [From the Lat. *scutel'la*, a "platter," and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a scutella.

Scu-tĭ-bran-chĭ-a'tus.* [From the Lat. *scu'tum*, a "shield," and *branchiæ*.] A term applied in the plural neuter (*Scutibranchia'ta*) to an order of *Gasterop'oda*, in which the shell covers the animal, and particularly the branchiæ, like a shield.

Scu'tĭ-form. [Lat. **Scutifor'mis**; from *scu'tum*, a "shield."] Resembling a shield in form:—the same as THYROID, which see.

Scu'tĭ-ped. [Lat. **Scu'tipes, p'edis**; from *scu'tum*, a "shield," and *pes*, a "foot."] Literally, "shield-footed:"—applied to a family of birds having the forepart of the legs covered with segments of unequal horny rings, ending on each side in a groove.

Scu'toid. [Lat. **Scutoi'des**; from *scu'tum*, a "shield."] Resembling a shield; scutiform:—applied to parts of plants.

Scu'tum.* A "shield:"—applied to the broad dilated stigma of some Asclepiads, as *Stapelia*.

Sçÿb'ạ-lum,* plural **Sçÿb'ạ-lạ.** [From the Gr. *σκύβαλον*, "ordure."] Dry, hard excrement that has formed into little rounded balls like sheep's dung, or somewhat larger.

Sçȳ'phĭ-form. [Lat. **Scyphifor'mis**; from the Gr. *σκύφος*, a "cup."] Formed like a cup or goblet.

Sçy-pho-i'dēs.* [From the Gr. *σκύφος*, a "cup," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a cup; scy'phoid.

Scy'phus.* [From the Gr. *σκύφος*, a "cup."] The coronet of such plants as *Narcissus* (Daffodil).

Scytoblasta.* See SCYTOBLASTEMA.

Sçy-to-blas-te'mạ, a*tis*.* [From the Gr. *σκῦτος*, "skin," and *βλάστημα*, a "growth."] The organic growth or development of the skin; also of the *exanthemata*.

Sçy-to-blas-te'sis.* The progress of scytoblastema.

Se De-fen-den'do.* "In Defending One's Self." A term applied in Medical Jurisprudence to a species of *excusable* homicide, the consequence of a lawful act done in self-preservation.

Sea-Air. "The sea-air and the air at the sea-side are influenced by the constant evaporation from the sea, and also by the temperature of the sea. Owing to these circumstances, the sea-air contains in general more moisture and is more equable in temperature, the summer being less hot and the winter less cold at the sea-side, than at inland places in the same latitude. A very important fact is the comparative purity of the sea-air from organic admixture and inorganic dust, while the presence of a greater or less amount of saline particles cannot be regarded as a disadvantage. The amount of ozone is greater; that of carbonic acid smaller. A residence at the sea-side alone, without sea-bathing, produces on many constitutions all the effects which are usually ascribed to sea-bathing."—(H. WEBER.)

Sea-Cow. See MANATEE, and SIRENIDÆ.

Sea-Green. Bluish-green; glaucescent; resembling the color of the sea:—nearly the same as AQUAMARINE.

Sea-On'ion. The *Scil'la marit'ima*, or squill.

Sea-Ot'ter. The *Enhy'dra Lu'tris*, a carnivorous aquatic animal of the family *Mustelidæ*, found on the Pacific coast of the United States, and adjacent islands. Its fur is one of the finest and most expensive of all furs.

Sea-Salt. The chloride of sodium, obtained from sea-water. See SODII CHLORIDUM.

Sea-Sick'ness. [Lat. **Nau'sea Mari'na.**] A distressing kind of sickness, accompanied with vomiting, generally experienced at sea by those who are as yet unused to the motion of the vessel. After one has become somewhat accustomed to a sea-life, it usually abates, or ceases altogether; but there are those who, though almost constantly at sea, are always liable to a return of this affection whenever the water is unusually agitated.

Sea-Side Grape. See COCCOLOBA UVIFERA.

Sea-Weed. [Lat. **Al'ga**, and **Fu'cus**; Gr. *φῦκος*.] A common name of cellular cryptogamous plants, of the group called *Algæ*, which grow in the sea or other water. They have no proper roots, and no distinction of stem and foliage. Many species are valuable for food, medicine, fuel, or manure. They are greatly diversified in form and size. One species, called *giant kelp*, attains a length of one thousand feet or more. Sea-weeds are the subjects of the science of *Phycology*.

Sea-Wrack. See FUCUS VESICULOSUS.

Seal. The popular name of several species of aquatic and carnivorous animals of the genus *Otaria* and *Phoca*. The hair seals belong to the genus *Phoca*, and the fur seals to the *Otariidæ*.

Seam. See SUTURE.

Search'ing. The operation of introducing a metallic instrument through the urethra into the bladder, to ascertain the presence of a calculus.

Sea'son. (Fr. *Saison*, sẹ̄'zŏN'.) One of the four divisions of the year,—namely, Spring, Sum-

mer, Autumn, and Winter. The change of the seasons is caused by the obliquity of the ecliptic. Astronomically, the seasons begin and end at the equinoxes and solstices. Spring begins March 20, and ends June 21. The preceding remarks apply to the temperate zones, but in the torrid zone there is less variety. "An everlasting summer, with constant heat, reigns in the tropical regions."—(GUYOT.) There the year is divided into two seasons, the *dry* and the *wet*.

Se-bā'ceous. [Lat. **Seba'ceus**; from *se'bum*, or *se'vum*, "suet."] (Fr. *Sébacé*, sā'bă'sā'.) Fatty; suety:—applied to glands which secrete an oily matter resembling suet.

Se-baç'ic. [Lat. **Sebaç'icus**; from *se'bum*, "suet," or "tallow."] A term applied to an acid obtained from suet and other oils.

Se'bāte. [Lat. **Se'bas, a'tis.**] A combination of sebacic acid with a base.

Se-bĕs'tan, or Se-bĕs'ten. A name of the dried fruits of the *Cordia latifolia* and *Cordia Myxa*, which have been used in medicine.

Se-bes-te'na.* The former name of the genus now called *Cordia*.

Se-bif'er-ous. [Lat. **Sebif'erus**; from *se'bum*, "suet," or "tallow," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or producing fat or oil:—applied to certain plants.

Se-bip'ar-ous. [Lat. **Sebip'arus**; from *se'bum*, "tallow," and *pa'rio*, to "produce," or "bear."] Producing, forming, or secreting fat or oil.

Sebum.* See SEVUM.

Se-ca'le.* [Perhaps from the Lat. *se'co*, to "cut."] (Fr. *Seigle*, sāgl.) Rye. A Linnæan genus of the class *Triandria*, natural order *Graminaceæ*.

Seca'le Ce-re-a'le.* The systematic name of common Rye. It is supposed to be a native of Armenia or Southern Russia. It is cultivated in nearly all temperate climates. Rye flour contains about 58 per cent. of starch, 11 per cent. of nitrogenous material, 7 per cent. of dextrin and gum, and 14 per cent. of water. Rye mush is a wholesome laxative article of diet, and, mixed with molasses, may be given with advantage in piles. The flour has been used in the dry state as an external application to erysipelatous inflammation and other eruptive affections.

Seca'le Cor-nu'tum.* "Horned, or Spurred Rye." The ergot of rye, a diseased growth, or excrescence, on the *Secale cereale*, black, and curved like the spur of a fowl. See ERGOTA.

Sec'a-lin. [Lat **Secali'na.**] The gluten of the *Secale cereale*.

Sec-a-li'nus.* Belonging to the *Secale cereale* or to the *Secale cornutum*.

Se-cam'o-ne.* A genus of shrubs of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of India, Africa, and Australia. Several of them are medicinal. Smyrna scammony is said to be obtained from one of the species.

Se'cant. [Lat. **Se'cans**; from *se'co*, to "cut."] "Cutting:"—applied to a right line drawn from the centre of a circle to one extremity of an arc and produced until it meets the tangent to the other extremity.

Se-cer'nent. [Lat. **Secer'nens**, or **Secreto'rius**; from *secer'no*, to "separate," or "secrete."] (Fr. *Sécrétoire*, sā'krā'twâr'.) Literally, "separating," and, hence, "secreting:"—applied to those vessels whose function is to separate materials from the blood, either for the reproduction of the several parts of the body, or for the purpose of throwing off effete matter from the system.

Se'chĭ-um E-du'le.* A climbing plant of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*, a native of the West Indies, where it is commonly cultivated for its fruit. This is about four inches long, and is generally used as an article of food.

Sec'ond In-ten'tion. Healing or closing of wounds by the second intention means a cure by the process of suppuration, granulation, and cicatrization. See FIRST INTENTION.

Second Pair (of Nerves). See NERVES, CRANIAL.

Sec'on-da-rў. [From the Lat. *secun'dus*, "second," "inferior."] Second in order of time or place; inferior in importance; subordinate; hence, supervening, as, *secondary symptoms* of a disease, those which supervene on the primary. The term is also applied to symptoms which are more or less remote from the seat of mischief, or are only indirectly caused by the disease with which they are associated.

Sec'ondary. A term applied to a quill attached to the forearm, or second portion of the wings, of birds.

Sec'ondary Col'or. A color produced by the union of two primary colors. There are three such colors,—namely, green, purple, and scarlet.

Sec'ondary Fe'ver. The febrile condition ensuing after a crisis, or after the discharge of some morbid matter.

Sec'ondary Form. A term applied in Mineralogy to all the forms of crystals except the primary.

Sec'ondary Rocks or Stra'ta. A series of stratified rocks between the primary and lowest tertiary strata.

Secondary Syphilis. See SYPHILIS.

Se-cre'ta.* [Plural of the Lat. *secre'tum*, anything secreted.] The secretions, as milk, saliva, bile, etc. See SECRETION.

Se-cre'tion. [Lat. **Secre'tio, o'nis**; from *secer'no*, *secre'tum*, to "separate," or "secrete."] A natural function of the body, by which various fluids or substances are separated from the blood, differing in different organs according to their peculiar functions: thus, the liver secretes the bile, the salivary glands the saliva, the kidneys the urine, etc. A physiological act which does not consist in a simple separation, since the humors or products of secretion do not exist ready formed in the blood, but are produced with *choice* or *selection*, and with the production of immediate principles, by the walls and cellules and vesicles which secrete. This selection characterizes *secretion*, and renders it distinct from *exudation* and *exhalation*. The term *secretion* is also applied

to the thing secreted from the blood of an animal or the sap of a plant. In Botany, any organic but unorganized substance produced in the interior of plants.

Sécrétoire. See SECERNENT.

Se-cre'to-Mo'to-rў. A term applied to nerves which influence secretion in the manner of excito-motory nerves.

Se-cre'to-rў, or **Se'cre-to-rў.** [Lat. **Secreto'rius.**] The same as SECERNENT, which see.

Sec'tĭle. [Lat. **Sec'tilis**; from *se'co, sec'tum*, to "cut."] Capable of being cut. Minerals are sectile when thin slices may be cut off with a knife. All malleable minerals are sectile. In Botany, *sectile* signifies cut into small pieces, or divided into portions.

Sec'tio (sek'she-o) **Ca-dav'e-ris.*** "Cutting of a Dead Body." The dissection of a dead body:—usually applied to an autopsy, or post-mortem examination.

Sectio Cæsarea.* See CÆSAREAN SECTION.

Sec'tio Nўm-pha'rum.* "Cutting of the Nymphæ." See NYMPHOTOMY.

Sec'tion. [Lat. **Sec'tio, o'nis**; from *se'co, sec'tum*, to "cut."] A cutting; dissection. A line made by the intersection of two planes; also the surface formed when a solid body is cut by a plane.

Sec'tus.* [From the same.] Divided down to the base or midrib:—applied to leaves, etc.

Se'cund. [From the Lat. *se'quor*, to "follow;" because one part seems to follow the course or example of the other.] Having all the parts turned to the same side of the axis; one-sided:—applied to certain flowers, or other organs of plants.

Sec'un-dīne, or **Se-cun'dĭne.** [Lat. **Secun'dina**; from *secun'dus*, "second."] The second or inner coat of the ovule of a plant:—in Obstetrics, applied in the plural to the afterbirth, because expelled after the fœtus.

Secundines. See SECUNDINE.

Se-cun'dum.* [From the Lat. *se'quor*, to "follow."] A Latin term signifying "following," or "according to."

Se-cun'dum Ar'tem.* "According to Art;" that is, "according to the most approved method."

Se-cu-rid'a-ca.* [From the Lat. *secu'ris*, an "axe or hatchet," alluding to the hatchet-like wing of its fruit.] A genus of trailing shrubs of the order *Polygalaceæ*, comprising about thirty species, mostly natives of tropical South America. They ramble to a great height over trees, and are beautiful objects when in flower.

Se-cu-rif'er-us.* [From the Lat. *secu'ris*, an "axe," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] A term applied to certain insects provided with an instrument for cutting or preparing a place in which to deposit their eggs:—also the same as SECURIGEROUS.

Se-cu'rĭ-form. [Lat. **Securifor'mis**; from *secu'ris*, an "axe."] Shaped like an axe:—applied to parts of plants.

Se-cu-rig'er-ous. [Lat. **Securig'erus**; from *secu'ris*, an "axe," and *ge'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing an axe, or what resembles an axe or hatchet:—applied to certain plants.

Sed. = *Se'des.** A "stool."

Sedantia.* See SEDATIVES.

Se-dā'tion. [Lat. **Seda'tio, o'nis**; from *se'do, seda'tum*, to "allay."] The act of calming; the action of a sedative.

Sed'a-tĭve. [Lat. **Sedati'vus**; from the same.] Allaying irritability or excitement.

Sed'a-tĭves. [Lat. **Sedati'va**, and **Sedan'tia.**] Medicines or therapeutic measures which exert a soothing action on the system by diminishing pain, lessening functional activity, or tranquillizing disordered muscular movement. Sedatives may be divided into the following groups: 1. *General Sedatives.* These, like stimulants, overlap other therapeutic divisions. The type of soothing action must surely be a full narcotic, and general sedatives must be looked for in the narcotic and anæsthetic class. 2. *Local Sedatives*, which include cold, in the form of ice, aconite, and opium. 3. *Pulmonary Sedatives*, among which are emetics, nauseants, veratria, and prussic acid. 4. *Spinal Sedatives*, which include bromide of potassium, Calabar bean, and gelsemium. 5. *Stomachic Sedatives*, among which are bismuth, nitrate of silver, arsenic, and soda. 6. *Vascular Sedatives*, including emetics, digitalis, and tobacco. Some, being more especially directed to the circulatory system, are termed *arterial* sedatives; while others, exerting a direct influence on the nervous system, are called *nervous* sedatives.

Sed-en-ta'rĭ-a Os'sa.* "Sedentary Bones." A term applied to the bones on which we sit,—the *os ischii* and *os coccygis*.

Sed'en-ta-rў. [Lat. **Sedenta'rius**; from *se'deo*, to "sit."] Sitting habitually; requiring a sitting posture.

Sedes.* See STOOL.

Sedge. A common name of plants of the genus *Carex*. *Sedge Family* is a term synonymous with the order *Cyperaceæ*.

Sed'ĭ-ment. [Lat. **Sedimen'tum**; from *se'deo*, to "remain," or "settle."] The particles in liquids which by their weight fall to the bottom; a deposit formed by the precipitation of one or several substances held in solution or suspension in a liquid.

Sed-ĭ-men'ta-rў. [From the same.] Relating to, or formed by, sediment:—applied to stratified rocks formed of materials deposited from a state of suspension in water,—*i.e.*, to all rocks except those of igneous origin.

Sed'litz (or **Seid'litz**) **Pow'der.** A compound of Rochelle salt, carbonate of soda, and tartaric acid, which, dissolved in water, forms an effervescing aperient liquid in imitation of Sedlitz water. See PULVERES EFFERVESCENTES APERIENTES.

Se'dum.* A genus of succulent herbs of the order *Crassulaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Europe and the United States. Several of them are cultivated for ornamenting rockeries. Their popular names are Orpine and Stonecrop.

Se'dum A'cre.* "Acrid Sedum." The systematic name of the small house-leek, a plant of the Linnæan class *Decandria*, natural order *Crassulaceæ*. It is emetic and cathartic.

Se'dum Te-le'phĭ-um.* Orpine, a plant, a native of Europe, cultivated in American gardens. It has been used as a cataplasm, and internally as an astringent in dysentery.

Seed. [Lat. **Se'men**; Gr. *σπέρμα*; Fr. *Semence*, seṇ môNss'.] The seed of a plant is a body produced by the agency of a flower, containing a ready-formed plantlet or germ, called the *embryo*. The seed, like the ovule, of which it is the fertilized and matured state, consists of a *nucleus*, or kernel, usually enclosed in two integuments, viz., the TESTA (or Episperm), and the TEGMEN, which see. See also SEMEN.

Seed-Bud. See GERMEN, and GERM.

Seed-Coat. See ARIL.

Seed-Down. See PAPPUS.

Seed-Leaf. A cotyledon; a seminal leaf; one of the first leaves of a young plant, which are often different in shape from the normal leaves of the plant.

Seed-Lobe. See COTYLEDON.

Seed-Vessel. See PERICARP.

Seeing. See VISION.

Seğ-e-ta'lis.* [From the Lat. *se'ges*, a "cornfield," or "land tilled and sown."] Growing in grain-fields:—applied to certain plants.

Seg'ment. [Lat. **Segmen'tum**; from *se'co*, to "cut."] A section; a part cut out of something; one of the divisions or lobes of a leaf or other organ of a plant. The segment of a circle is the part of its area comprised between a chord and the arc which it subtends.

Seg-men-tā'tion. [From the same.] The act of dividing into segments. The mode or process of division peculiar to the vitellus, or original egg-cell, in its development. "In all instances, without exception, the first indication of the commencing formation of the embryo in the ovum is what is called the spontaneous division or *segmentation* of the vitellus. This process consists in the separation of the globular vitellus into two smaller globules or hemispheres by the appearance of a furrow running round the vitellus like an equator, which gradually deepens until it has completely separated the two hemispheres from each other."—(J. C. DALTON.)

Seg're-gāt-ed, or **Seg're-gate.** [Lat. **Segrega'tus**; from *seg'rego*, *segrega'tum*, to "separate from the flock."] Separated; insulated from each other.

Seg-uĭ-e'rĭ-a Al-lĭ-a'ce-a.* A shrub of the order *Petiveriaceæ*, a native of Brazil, having a powerful odor of garlic. Baths impregnated with it are used for the cure of dropsy and rheumatism by the Brazilians.

Seidlitz Powder. See SEDLITZ POWDER.

Seigle. See SECALE.

Seignette's (sạn-yĕts') **Salt.** The same as Rochelle salt, which was discovered by Seignette, of Rochelle.

Sel. The French word for SALT, which see.

Selaginaceæ,* se-laj-e-na'she-ē. A small natural order of monopetalous exogenous plants found in Europe and at the Cape of Good Hope. It includes the *Sela'go*.

Se-le'nĭ-āte, or **Sel'e-nate.** [Lat. **Sele'nias, a'tis.**] A combination of selenic acid with a base.

Se-len'ic. [Lat. **Selen'icus.**] Belonging to selenium:—applied to an acid formed by the union of hydrogen, oxygen, and selenium. It resembles sulphuric acid in many respects. It has the power of oxidizing and decomposing hydrochloric acid. It is a colorless liquid, of an oily consistence.

Sel'e-nīde. A compound of selenium with a metal or other element. Several mineral selenides occur native. *Clausthalite* is a selenide of lead.

Sel-e-nif'er-ous. [Lat. **Selenif'erus**; from *sele'nium*, and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Containing selenium.

Se-le'nĭ-ous. [Lat. **Selenio'sus.**] A term applied to an acid which is a compound of water and the oxide of selenium.

Se-le'nīte. [Lat. **Sele'nis, i'tis.**] A combination of selenious acid with a base.

Sel'e-nīte. [Lat. **Seleni'tes**; from the Gr. *σελήνη*, the "moon," and *λίθος*, a "stone:" so named on account of its silvery lustre.] The *la'pis specula'ris*, or transparent sulphate of lime. It is crystallized gypsum, and has a pearly lustre.

Sel-e-nit'ic. [Lat. **Selenit'icus.**] A term applied to waters which hold in solution selenite, or sulphate of lime.

Se-le'nĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *σελήνη*, the "moon." See TELLURIUM.] A rare non-metallic element which resembles sulphur in many respects, and was discovered by Berzelius in 1817. It is brittle, opaque, tasteless, insoluble in water, and unaltered by air. The specific gravity of crystallized selenium, which is soluble in bisulphide of carbon, is about 4.5. Selenium occurs under several allotropic modifications, one of which is amorphous, electro-positive, and insoluble.

Seleniuret, se-lēn'yu-ret. [Lat. **Seleniure'tum.**] A compound of selenium with a simple body. See SELENIDE.

Sel-e-nog'ra-phy. [Lat. **Selenogra'phia**; from the Gr. *σελήνη*, the "moon," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of the surface of the moon.

Sel-e-no-to-pog'ra-phy. [Lat. **Selenotopogra'phia**; from the Gr. *σελήνη*, the "moon," *τόπος*, a "place," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of the places on the surface of the moon. See TOPOGRAPHY.

Self-Fer-til-ĭ-zā'tion, or **Close Fer-til-ĭ-zā'tion.** The application and action of a flower's pollen upon its own pistil. The structure of many flowers is contrived so as to render this impossible and to insure cross-fertilization. "Strictly close fertilization can occur in hermaphrodite flowers only; but it is in these that the most curious adaptations for intercrossing are revealed."—(GRAY.)

Self-Lim'it-ed. A term applied to diseases which appear to run a definite course and are but little modified by treatment.

Se-li'bra,* or **Sem-i-li'bra.*** [From the Lat. *se'mis*, "half," and *li'bra*, a "pound."] Half a pound.

Se-li'num.* A genus of perennial herbs of the order *Umbelliferæ*, natives of Europe, Nepaul, and North America. The *Selinum palustre*, a native of Europe, has been prescribed for epilepsy.

Sel'la Tur'çĭ-ca.* (Fr. *Selle Turcique*, sĕl tür'sĕk'.) "Turkish Saddle." The small depression within the four clinoid processes of the sphenoid bone, on which the pituitary gland rests.

Sem. = *Se'men*,* "seed," or *Sem'ina*,* "seeds."

Sem-e-car'pus An-a-car'dĭ-um.* A tree of the order *Anacardiaceæ*, a native of India. Its seeds, called Malacca Beans, are edible, and yield a useful oil. The shell of the fruit contains an acrid, corrosive juice, which is used externally in sprains, etc., and is applied as a caustic to warts.

Se-meĭ-og'ra-phy. [Lat. **Semeiogra'phia**; from the Gr. *σημεῖον*, a "sign," or "symptom," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of the signs or symptoms of disease.

Se-meĭ-ol'o-ġy, or **Se-mi-ol'o-ġy.** [Lat. **Semeiolo'gia**; from the Gr. *σημεῖον*, a "sign," or "symptom," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] That branch of Medicine which treats of the signs or symptoms of disease; symptomatology; symbology.

Se-meĭ-o'sis.* [From the Gr. *σημειόω*, to "mark."] A term applied to the observation of the signs or symptoms of disease.

Se-meĭ-ot'ic. [Lat. **Semeiot'icus**; from *semeiot'ice.*] Belonging to the signs or symptoms of disease.

Se-meĭ-ot'ics. [Lat. **Semeiot'ica**, or **Semeiot'ice**; from the Gr. *σημειόω*, to "mark with a sign."] (Fr. *Sémiotique*, sā'mĕ'o'tĕk'.) That branch of Medicine which treats of the signs or symptoms of disease. See SEMEIOSIS.

Se'men,* plural **Sem'i-na.** [From the Lat. *se'ro, sa'tum*, to "sow."] (Fr. *Semence*, sĕh mŏNss'.) The seed of a plant, especially of a phanerogamous plant. (See SEED.) Also the seminal liquor secreted in the testicles of animals. See SPERMATOZOON.

Se'men Con'tra.* An abbreviation of SEMEN CONTRA VERMES, which see.

Se'men con'tra Ver'mēs.* "Seed against Worms." A mixture often kept in the shops on the European Continent as a vermifuge. It consists of the unexpanded flowers of different species of *Artemisia*, mixed occasionally with the seeds.

Se'men Sanc'tum.* "Holy Seed:"—so named on account of its supposed virtues. The seed of *Artemisia Santonica.*

Semen, Slow Emission of. See BRADYSPERMATISMUS.

Semence. See SEED, and SEMEN.

Sem'i-. [From the Lat. *se'mis*, "half."] A prefix denoting "half."

Sem'ĭ-Am-plex'ĭ-caul. [From the Lat. *se'mis*, "half," *ample'tor, amplex'us*, to "embrace," and *cau'lis*, a "stem."] A term applied to sessile leaves which embrace half of the stem.

Sem-ĭ-cir'cle. [From the Lat. *se'mis*, "half," and *cir'culus*, a "circle."] The half of a circle. *Semicircular* signifies having the form of a semicircle.

Sem-ĭ-cir'cu-lar Ca-năls'. Three canals, of a form indicated by their name, in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and opening into the *vestibulum.*

Sem-ĭ-cor'date. [From the Lat. *se'mis*, "half," and *cor, cor'dis*, a "heart."] Half heart-shaped (divided lengthwise):—applied to parts of plants.

Sem-ĭ-cu'pĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *se'mis*, "half," and *cu'bo*, to "lie down."] A half-bath, or hip-bath.

Semidr. = *Semidrach'ma.** "Half a drachm."

Sem-ĭ-flos'cu-lar, or **Sem-ĭ-flos'cu-lose.** [From the Lat. *se'mis*, "half," and *flos*, a "flower."] A term applied to a head of composite flowers in which the corollas are all ligulate.

Semih. = *Semiho'ra.** "Half an hour."

Sem-ĭ-lu'nar. [Lat. **Semiluna'ris**; from *se'mis*, "half," and *lu'na*, the "moon."] Resembling a half-moon, or crescent:—applied to parts of plants and animals.

Semilu'nar Gan'glĭ-a. The ganglia formed on the sympathetic nerve as it enters the abdomen, from which nerves are distributed to the viscera; the abdominal ganglia.

Semilu'nar Valves. [Lat. **Val'vulæ Semiluna'res.**] The three valves at the commencement of the aorta:—also applied to the same number at the beginning of the pulmonary artery.

Sem-ĭ-lu'nate. Crescent-shaped:—the same as SEMILUNAR, which see.

Sem-ĭ-mem-bra-no'sus.* [From the Lat. *se'mis*, "half," and *membra'na*, a "membrane."] "Half-membranous [Muscle]." A muscle arising from the *tuber ischii* and inserted into the head of the tibia and into the lower part of the femur. It bends the leg.

Sem'ĭ-na,* gen. **Sem'ĭ-num**, the plural of SEMEN, a "seed."

Sem'ĭ-nal. [Lat. **Semina'lis**; from *se'men*, a "seed."] Belonging to seed, or the semen; relating to seed.

Seminal Air. See AURA SEMINALIS.

Seminal Leaf. See SEED-LEAF.

Sem-ĭ-nā'tion. [Lat. **Semina'tio, o'nis**; from *se'men*, a "seed," or the "semen."] Literally, the "act of sowing seed." The natural dispersion of seeds; also the immission of the semen *in uterum.*

Sem-ĭ-nif'er-ous. [Lat. **Seminif'erus**; from *se'men*, a "seed," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing seeds; also conveying the seminal fluid:—applied to certain vessels in Anatomy.

Se-min'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Seminifor'mis**; from *se'men*, a "seed."] Having the appearance of seed:—applied to spores of *Confervæ* and *Fungi.*

Se-min'u-la,* or **Se-min'u-lum.*** [Diminutive of the Lat. *se'men*, a "seed."] A term often applied to the reproductive corpuscles of cryptogamous plants; a spore.

Semiology. See SEMEIOLOGY

Sem-ĭ-or-bic'u-lar. [From the Lat. *se'mis*, "half," and *or'bis*, an "orb," or "circle."] Half round; semicircular.

Sem-ĭ-o'vate. [From the Lat. *se'mis*, "half," and *ova'tus*, "ovate."] Like the half of an ovate figure divided longitudinally.

Se'mis,* or **Se-mis'sis.*** The half of anything. See SS.

Sem-ĭ-sep'tate. [From the Lat. *se'mis*, "half," and *sep'tum*, a "partition."] In Botany, having a partition reaching partly across; half partitioned.

Sem-ĭ-Spi-na'lēs.* [From the Lat. *se'mis*, "half," and *spi'na*, a "spinous process;" because they are attached half to the spinous and half to the transverse processes.] Two muscles connected with the transverse and spinous processes of the vertebræ, and termed respectively *semispina'lis col'li* and *semispina'lis dor'si*.

Semissis.* See SEMIS.

Sem-ĭ-ten-dĭ-no'sus.* "Semitendinous [Muscle]." The name of a muscle arising from the *tuber ischii* and inserted into the anterior tuberosity of the tibia. It bends the leg.

Sem'ĭ-te-rete. [From the Lat. *se'mis*, "half," and *te'res*, "long and round."] Half cylindrical: —applied to plants.

Sem-o-li'na.* The Italian name of a coarse meal or flour made of hard wheat. After grinding, it is separated into various grades by means of a series of sieves.

Sem-per-vī'rent. [Lat. **Sempervi'rens**; from *sem'per*, "always," and *vi'rens*, the present participle of *vi'reo*, to "be green."] Evergreen; retaining its verdure in the winter.

Sem-per-vi'væ.* [From the Lat. *sem'per*, "always," and *vi'vus*, "alive," or "living."] The Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. See CRASSULACEÆ.

Sem-per-vi'vum.* A genus of herbs and shrubby plants of the order *Crassulaceæ*, natives of Europe and the Canaries. They are succulent plants. "One species, *S. cæspitosum*, has been known to remain alive in an herbarium for eighteen months, and to grow when subsequently planted." —LINDLEY.

Sempervi'vum Tec-to'rum.* House-Leek, an exotic plant having thick and succulent leaves. It grows commonly on the roofs of houses in Europe, and is cultivated in gardens in the United States. Its juice is said to cure warts.

Sempstress's Pâl'sў, or **Sempstress's Cramp.** See SPASM, SEMPSTRESS'S.

Séné. See SENNA.

Sen'e-ca Oil. A name given to a variety of petroleum obtained on or near Seneca Lake, in the State of New York. It has been much used as an external application in rheumatism.

Senecio,* se-ne'she-o. A genus of plants, herbs, or shrubs of the order *Compositæ*, comprising a great number of species, found in nearly all parts of the world. There are five hundred and ninety-six species described in De Candolle's "Prodromus." The showy greenhouse plants which florists call *Cineraria* belong to the genus *Senecio*. "This genus is perhaps the most extensive in point of species in the vegetable kingdom. Nearly nine hundred different kinds are known to botanists."—(LINDLEY, "Treasury of Botany.")

Sene'cio Au're-us.* Golden Ragwort, an herbaceous plant, a native of the United States, said to be diaphoretic and diuretic.

Sene'cio Ja-co-bæ'a.* An herb, a native of Europe, having leaves of a bitter, nauseous taste. A decoction of the leaves has been employed in dysentery.

Sene'cio Vul-ga'ris.* Groundsel, a plant of the natural order *Compositæ*, a native of Europe. It is emetic in large doses, but is seldom used. It is sometimes applied externally to painful swellings and ulcers.

Se-nec'tus, u'tis.* [From the Lat. *se'nex*, "old."] (Fr. *Vieillesse*, ve-ā'yĕss'.) Old age,—usually reckoned from about the sixtieth year.

Sen'e-ga.* Seneka. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the root of *Polyg'ala Sen'ega*, a plant growing wild in many parts of our country, especially in the Southern and Southwestern States. It is a stimulating expectorant and diuretic. In large doses it is emetic and cathartic. It was formerly regarded as a remedy for the bite of the rattlesnake, whence the popular name *Snake-root*.

Sen'e-ġin. [Lat. **Senegi'na.**] An alkaline principle obtained from the root of *Polygala Senega*.

Se-nĕs'çence. [Lat. **Senescen'tia**; from *senes'co*, to "grow old."] The state or progress of growing old.

Sénevé, sån'vå', or så'neh-vå'. A French name for mustard. See SINAPIS.

Se'ni.* In sixes:—applied to parts of plants.

Se'nīle. [Lat. **Seni'lis**; from *se'nex*, "old;" also an "old man."] Of or belonging to old age; old: as, *Ætas senilis* ("old age"), *Arcus senilis* ("bow of old age"). See ARCUS SENILIS.

Se-nil'ĭ-tў [from the same], or **Se'nile Ma-ras'mus.** Old Age. That condition of body which usually supervenes naturally after the seventieth year, but sometimes occurs prematurely. Senility is separated from the previous period of maturity by the climacteric stage, which in men occurs between the ages of fifty and sixty, and in women about ten years earlier. The most universal structural characteristic of old age is a progressive atrophy of almost all the tissues and organs. There is a general diminution of the body-weight and height, except in persons whose climacteric has been marked by an increase of the adipose tissue.

Sen'na.* (Fr. *Séné*, så'nå'.) The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the leaflets of *Cassia acutifolia* and *C. elongata*. Senna is a prompt, efficient, and safe purgative, and is well adapted to those affections in which a decided but not violent impression is desired.

Sen'na Al-ex-an-dri'na.* "Alexandrine Senna." A name for the leaves of various species of *Cassia*.

Sen'na, A-měr'ĭ-cạn. A name for the *Cassia Marilandica*.

Sen'na In'dĭ-cạ.* "Indian Senna." A Pharmacopœial name for the leaves of the *Cassia elongata*, or *Cassia officinalis*. See SENNA.

Se-noc'u-late. [Lat. **Senocula'tus**; from *se'ni*, "six," and *oc'ulus*, an "eye."] Having six eyes.

Sen-sā'tion. [Lat. **Sensa'tio, o'nis**; from *sen'tio, sen'sum*, to "perceive," to "think," or "feel."] The consciousness of an impression made by an external body on the organs of sense; the immediate effect produced on the mind by the contact of an external object with the nerves of sensation.

Sense. [Lat. **Sen'sus**; from *sen'tio, sen'sum*, to "perceive," to "think," or "feel."] (Fr. *Sens*, sŏN.) A faculty by which the properties or conditions of external things are perceived. There are usually reckoned five senses,—viz., *sight, hearing* (or *audition*), *taste, touch*, and *smell*, which are noticed under their proper heads.

Sen-sĭ-bil'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Sensibil'itas, a'tis**; from the same.] Susceptibility of feeling; that faculty by which the brain perceives an impression made upon it; the power by which living parts receive impressions from the different bodies placed in contact with them. A property of organized beings which is one of the modes of neurility that belong to certain parts of the central and peripheric nervous system. It is characterized by the fact that the anatomical elements which possess it, after having received an impression, *transmit* it to another point, where they *perceive* it.

Sen'sĭ-ble. [Lat. **Sensib'ilis**; from the same.] Capable of sensation; perceptible by the senses; capable of exciting sensation.

Sen'sĭ-tive. [Lat. **Sensiti'vus**; from the same.] Endowed with feeling; easily affected; sentient.

Sen'sitive Plant. A name for the *Mimo'sa pudi'ca*, a small annual plant, remarkable for the irritability or spontaneous motion of its pinnate leaflets, which collapse and fold up when touched, or when irritated by casting on them the focus of a burning-glass. A similar change takes place on the approach of night, when the plant seems to go to sleep. Among other sensitive plants is the *Mimosa sensitiva*.

Sen-so'rĭ-ạl. [Lat. **Sensoria'lis**; from *sen-so'rium*, the "centre of sensation," the "brain."] Belonging to the sensorium.

Sen-so'rĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *sen'tio, sen'sum*, to "perceive," or "feel."] The centre of sensation; the brain and the collection of ganglia at the base of the brain.

Senso'rium Com-mu'ne.* "Common Sensorium." The common seat or centre of all the senses, where the nerves proper to the different organs of sense take their origin:—applied to the brain.

Sen'so-rў. [Lat. **Senso'rius**; from *sen'sus*, "sense."] A term applied to those nerves which convey impressions to the neural axis, as distinguished from the motory nerves.

Sen'sory Gan'glĭ-ạ.* A term applied to a series of ganglionic masses at the base of the brain, which communicate directly with the nerves of sensation.

Sentient, sen'she-ent. [Lat. **Sen'tiens**; from *sen'tio*, to "perceive," or "feel."] Having sensation or feeling; that which is particularly susceptible of sensation, as the extremities of the nerves.

Sen'tĭ-ment. [From the same.] Feeling; sensibility; emotion; judgment; thought; a complex determination which results from the cooperation of rational faculties and moral feelings.

Sentimentalism. See ALUSIA, and ELATIO.

Se'pal. [Lat. **Sep'alum**; from *se'par*, "divided."] A division or leaf of a calyx.

Sep'ạ-līne, or **Sep'ạ-lous.** [From the Lat. *sep'alum*, a "sepal."] Relating to sepals.

Sep'ạ-loid. [Lat. **Sepaloi'des**; from *sep'alum*, a "sepal," and the Gr. εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a sepal; green and not like a petal.

Sep'ạl-o-dў. The metamorphosis of petals, etc., into sepals or sepaloid organs.

Sep'ạ-rāt-ed Flŏw'ers. When stamens and pistils occupy separate flowers, these are called *separated*.

Sep'ạ-rạ-to-rў. [Lat. **Separato'rium**; from *sep'aro, separa'tum*, to "separate."] A vessel used for separating fluids of different densities, or liquors from the materials with which they have been mixed, or the essential from the less important parts. Also an instrument for separating the pericranium from the skull, in post-mortem examinations or dissections.

Se'pĭ-ạ.* A pigment prepared from a black juice secreted by the glands of the *Sepia*, or cuttle-fish, which the animal ejects to darken the water and conceal itself from its enemies. This juice was used as ink by the ancients. It forms a beautiful brown pigment with a fine grain. See next article.

Se'pĭ-ạ-dæ.* [From the Lat. *Se'pia*, the "cuttle-fish."] A family of Mollusks of the order CEPHALOPODA, which see. It comprises many species of marine mollusks popularly called cuttle-fish, having a calcareous internal shell and an ink-bag containing *sepia*.

Se-pic'o-lous. [From the Lat. *se'pes*, a "hedge," and *co'lo*, to "inhabit."] Inhabiting hedge-rows:—applied to certain plants.

Sep'tạ,* gen. **Sep-to'rum**, the plural of SEPTUM, which see.

Sep-tæ'mĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. σηπτός, "putrid," and αἷμα, "blood."] A morbid state of the blood, caused by septic or putrid matters received into the circulation:—essentially the same as ICHORÆMIA. This term properly means the condition produced by the entrance of septic matter into the blood. Great confusion has, however, been caused by using it to signify two entirely distinct conditions, which may be defined as fol-

lows: 1. *Septic Poisoning.* The effects produced by the absorption of a poisonous dose of the chemical products of putrefaction. 2. *Septic Infection.* An infective disease caused by the entrance into the blood, and by the multiplication therein, of a specific organism, most commonly developing in wounds or cavities the fluids of which are at the same time in a state of putrefaction.

Septal. See SEPTILE.

Sep'tate. [From the Lat. *sep'tum*, a "partition."] Having a partition. Partitioned by septa:—applied to pericarps.

Sep-tem-an-gu-la'tus.* [From the Lat. *sep'tem*, "seven," and *an'gulus*, an "angle."] Having seven prominent angles.

Sep-tem-den'tate. [Lat. **Septemdenta'tus**; from *sep'tem*, "seven," and *dens*, a "tooth."] Having seven teeth:—applied to certain animals.

Sep-tem-lo'bate. [Lat. **Septemloba'tus**; from *sep'tem*, "seven," and *lo'bus*, a "lobe."] Having seven lobes.

Sep-tem-ner'vis.* [From the Lat. *sep'tem*, "seven," and *ner'vus*, a "nerve."] Having seven nerves.

Sep'te-na-rў. [From the Lat. *sep'tem*, "seven."] Consisting of seven. As a noun, it signifies the space of seven days.

Sep'te-nate. [Lat. **Septena'tus**; from *septe'ni*, "seven," "by sevens."] Disposed in sevens. In Botany, arranged with parts in sevens.

Sep'te-nous. [From the same.] In Botany, growing in sevens:—the same as SEPTENATE.

Sep-ten'trĭ-o-nal. [Lat. **Septentriona'lis**, or **Septentriona'rius**; from *septen'trio*, the "north."] Northern; that which grows in or inhabits the north or northern countries.

Septfoil. See TORMENTILLA.

Septhæmia.* See SEPTÆMIA.

Sep'tic. [Lat. **Sep'ticus**; from the Gr. σήπω, to "putrefy."] (Fr. *Septique*, sĕp'tĕk'.) Tending to putrefy; causing putrefaction. This word is used with some vagueness, either as merely synonymous with *putrid*, or as signifying some special or even specific virulence in decomposing matter.

Septicæmia.* See SEPTÆMIA.

Sep-tĭ-cĭ'dal, or **Sep'tĭ-cide.** [Lat. **Septici'dus**; from *sep'tum*, a "fence," a "partition," and *cæ'do*, to "cut."] Dehiscent by the partitions,—*i.e.*, along the lines of junction, so that each partition is divided into two layers; a term denoting a mode of dehiscence in which the fruit is resolved into its component carpels:—applied to the capsules of plants.

Sep-tif'er-ous. [Lat. **Septif'erus**; from *sep'tum*, a "partition," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or having septa, or a septum:—applied to parts of plants,—*i.e.*, the valves of a pericarp.

Sep'tĭ-form. [Lat. **Septifor'mis**; from *sep'tum*, a "partition," and *for'ma*, a "form."] Formed like a septum; having the appearance of a septum, as the placenta in *Plantago*.

Sep-tif'ra-gal. [Lat. **Septif'ragus**; from *sep'tum*, a "partition," and *fran'go*, to "break."] Septifragal dehiscence is a modification of either the loculicidal or the septicidal, in which the valves fall away, leaving the dissepiments attached to the axis.

Sep'tĭle, or **Sep'tal.** Of or belonging to a septum.

Sep'tĭ-lis.* [From the Lat. *sep'tum*, a "partition."] A term applied to the placenta when attached to the septa; sep'tile.

Sep-tu-la'tus.* [From the Lat. *sep'tulum*, a "little septum."] Having *septula*.

Sep-tu-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Septulif'erus**; from *sep'tulum*, a "little septum," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing *septula*.

Sep'tu-lum,* plural **Sep'tu-la.** [Diminutive of the Lat. *sep'tum*, a "partition."] A "little septum:" applied to a lamina which divides the anther of the Orchids into two cavities.

Sep'tum,* plural **Sep'ta.** [From the Lat. *se'pio*, *sep'tum*, to "enclose," to "fence in."] A Latin word signifying a "fence," "partition," or "enclosure." In Botany, a dissepiment, a partition of a pod, etc. The term is also applied to bony, cartilaginous, or membranous partitions in the human body.

Sep'tum Au-ric-u-la'rum.* "Partition of the Auricles." The partition which separates the right from the left auricle of the heart.

Sep'tum Cĕr-e-bel'li.* "Partition of the Cerebellum." The process of the *dura mater* dividing the cerebellum perpendicularly into symmetrical halves.

Sep'tum Cĕr'e-bri.* "Partition of the Brain, or Cerebrum." The falciform process of the *dura mater*.

Sep'tum Cor'dis.* "Partition of the Heart." The septum or partition between the ventricles of the heart.

Sep'tum Lu'cĭ-dum.* "Pellucid Septum." A thin triangular partition between the lateral ventricles of the brain.

Sep'tum Na'rĭ-um.* "Partition of the Nostrils." The partition between the nostrils.

Sep'tum Pec-tin-ĭ-for'me.* "Comb-like Partition." An imperfect tendinous septum separating the *crura* of the penis.

Sep'tum Scro'ti.* "Partition of the Scrotum." A partition formed by the dartos, dividing the scrotum into two equal cavities and separating the testes.

Sep'tum Trans-ver'sum.* "Transverse Partition." The diaphragm, which separates the thorax from the abdomen. This term is also applied to the *tentorium cerebelli*.

Sep'tum Ven-tric-u-lo'rum.* "Partition of the Ventricles." The partition which separates the right from the left ventricle of the heart.

Seq. Luce = *Sequen'ti lu'ce.** "The following day."

Se-que'la,* plural **Se-que'læ.** [From the Lat. *se'quor*, to "follow."] A consequence or sequel. In Pathology, *sequelæ* are morbid affections which succeed to acute or severe diseases after the latter have abated, or morbid conditions which remain or supervene after various diseases have run their course.

Se-que'læ,* gen. **Seq-ue-la'rum,** the plural of SEQUELA, which see.

Se-ques'trum.* [From the Lat. *seques'tro,* to "sever," to "separate."] Any dead portion of bone in a wound, abscess, or ulcer, cast off by necrosis.

Se-quoi'a.* [Named after *Sequoyah,* a Cherokee Indian.] A genus of evergreen trees of the order *Coniferæ,* comprising only two species, natives of California, and found nowhere else. These are the *Sequoi'a gigante'a* and *Sequoi'a sempervi'rens,* or Red-wood. The wood of the latter is handsome, straight-grained, and as durable as red cedar. The Red-wood grows in large forests where there are few other trees. The trunk sometimes measures twenty-five feet in diameter. See MAMMOTH TREE.

Sequoi'a Gi-gan-te'a.* Mammoth Tree, an evergreen tree, a native of California, discovered about 1852. Its range in latitude is only two or three degrees, and in longitude still less. It nowhere forms a forest by itself, but generally occurs in detached patches or groves. One tree now standing has a height of three hundred and fifty feet or more; another measures ninety-three feet in circumference at the ground and sixty-four feet at eleven feet above. "There are probably existing trees of both species of *Sequoia* which have attained the age of over two thousand years."—(GRAY.)

Se'rĭ-al. [Lat. **Seria'lis;** from *se'ries,* an "order," or "row," "succession."] Following in a determinate order, or arranged in rows.

Se'rĭ-ate. [From the same.] The same as SERIAL, which see.

Sericeous, se-rish'us. [Lat. **Seriç'eus;** from *ser'icum,* "silk."] Silky; resembling silk; clothed with satiny pubescence, or very fine, soft, appressed hairs:—applied to certain plants, as *Cornus sericea.*

Ser-ĭ-cĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *ser'icum,* "silk," and *fo'lium,* a "leaf."] Having silken leaves.

Ser-ĭ-co-car'pus Tor-tĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* A plant of the order *Compositæ,* a native of Virginia, the Carolinas, etc. It is said to be diuretic.

Ser'ĭ-cum.* [Gr. σηρικόν.] Silk, the product of several animals, but chiefly of the *Bom'byx mo'ri,* or silkworm. In Botany, a kind of soft, hairy pubescence, of a white, shining, silky appearance.

Se'rĭ-ēs.* [From the Lat. *se'ro,* to "join."] A Latin word signifying an "order, or continuous succession." A geometrical series is one in which each term is a multiple of the preceding by a constant factor. *Series* is applied in Geology to a group of strata, as the "secondary series," the "transition series," the "Silurian series," etc. In Botany, a continued succession of things in the same order. In Chemistry, *series* is an important term, signifying a train of things of like derivation, and used in connection with the theory that the infinite variety of compounds are derived from a small number of types.

Se'rĭ-ous. [Lat. **Se'rius;** Fr. *Sérieux,* sā'-re-uh'.] A term applied to diseases and symptoms that are attended with danger.

Se-ris'sa Fœt'ĭ-da.* A shrub of the order *Cinchonaceæ,* a native of India, China, and Japan. It is astringent, and is used in cases of diarrhœa and ophthalmia.

Ser-ja'nĭ-a.* A genus of climbing shrubs of the order *Sapindaceæ,* comprising several species, natives of tropical America. They are narcotic poisons.

Serja'nia Le-tha'lis.* "Deadly Serjania," a climbing shrub, a native of Brazil. It is a narcotic poison.

Ser'o-lin. [Lat. **Seroli'na;** from *se'rum,* and *o'leum,* "oil."] An oily or fatty matter discovered in the serum of the blood.

Se-ros'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Seros'itas, a'tis;** from *se'rum,* "whey."] The serum of the blood, or the whey of milk; also a humor secreted by a serous membrane.

Se-rot'ĭ-nous. [Lat. **Serot'inus;** from *se'rus,* "late."] Late; late in the evening. In Botany, flowering or fruiting late; happening or appearing late in the season. Also produced at a comparatively late period. See MEMBRANA SEROTINA.

Se'rous. [Lat. **Sero'sus;** from *se'rum.*] Of the nature of serum; secreting serum.

Ser'pens.* [Present participle from the Lat. *ser'po,* to "creep."] Creeping or winding like a serpent:—applied to a form of baldness. See AREA.

Ser-pen-ta'rĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *ser'pens,* a "serpent:" so called because reputed to be an antidote for the bite of serpents.] Virginia Snake-root, or Ser'pentary. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the rhizome and rootlets of *Aristolo'chia serpenta'ria* and of *Aristolo'chia reticula'ta.* Serpentaria is a stimulant tonic, sometimes acting as a diaphoretic and diuretic.

Serpenta'ria Vir-ġin-ĭ-a'na.* Another name for *Aristolo'chia serpenta'ria.*

Serpentary. See SERPENTARIA.

Ser-pen'tĭ-form. [Lat. **Serpentifor'mis;** from *ser'pens, serpen'tis,* a "serpent."] Having the form of a serpent.

Ser'pen-tīne. [Lat. **Serpenti'nus;** from the same.] Pertaining to a serpent; winding about like a serpent; meandering.

Ser'pentine. [From the same.] A magnesian rock of various colors, and often mottled like a serpent's skin. It is a hydrous silicate of magnesia, which usually occurs massive and compact, and is extensively used as a material for building. Its predominant colors are olive-green, yellow or blackish green. It sometimes occurs crystallized, and is used for ornamental purposes. *Verd antique* is an aggregate of serpentine and marble. Specimens of a rich oil-green color and translucent, breaking with a splintery fracture, are called *precious serpentine.* Serpentine resembles talc, but contains much more water and less silica. "It forms a handsome marble when polished, especially when mixed with limestone."—(DANA.)

Serpent-Nut. See AVILA.

Ser-piġ'ĭ-nous. [Lat. **Serpigino'sus.**] Having serpigo.

Ser-pi'go, ġ'inis.* [From the Lat. *ser'po*, to "creep."] Ringworm, or tetter. See HERPES.

Ser'ra.* A Latin word signifying a "saw:"—applied to the serrations or tooth-like articulating processes of certain bones, as those of the cranium.

Sĕr'rate, or **Sĕr'rāt-ed.** [Lat. **Serra'tus**; from *ser'ra*, a "saw."] Beset with teeth pointing forward, like those of a saw; having sharp straight-edged teeth pointing to the apex:—applied to leaves.

Ser-rat'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Serratifor'mis**; from the same.] Having the appearance of a saw.

Ser-rā'tion. [Lat. **Serra'tio**; from *ser'ra*, a "saw."] A formation or structure resembling the teeth of a saw.

Ser-rat'u-la Tinc-to'rĭ-a.* Sawwort, a plant of the order *Compositæ*, a native of Europe. It is used as a yellow dye.

Sĕr'ra-ture. [From the Lat. *ser'ra*, a "saw."] One of the teeth of a serrate leaf or body. Also a notching or indentation in the edge of anything.

Ser-ra'tus Mag'nus.* "Great Serrated [Muscle]." A muscle of the lateral thoracic region, arising by fleshy serrations from the upper ribs, and inserted into the whole length of the scapula.

Serra'tus Pos-ti'cus.* "Posterior Serrated [Muscle]." The name of two muscles of the back, *superior* and *inferior*, arising from some of the vertebræ, and inserted by serrations into several of the ribs.

Serre-Nœud, saiR nuh. [French, from *serrer*, to "press," or "tighten," and *nœud*, a "knot."] The name of an instrument used in surgery to tighten ligatures.

Ser-ro'nĭ-a Ja-bo-ran'di.* An aromatic plant of the order *Piperaceæ*, a native of South America. It is reputed to be stimulant, diuretic, and sudorific.

Sĕr'ru-late. [Lat. **Serrula'tus**; from *ser'rula*, a "little saw."] Minutely serrated; serrate with fine teeth.

Ser'tu-lum.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *ser'tum*, a "garland."] A term sometimes applied to a simple umbel.

Se'rum.* The greenish-yellow fluid constituent of blood, which separates from the crassamentum during coagulation; the *liq'uor san'guinis* deprived of its fibrin or coagulable matter; serosity. Also the whey of milk.

Se'rum Lac'tis.* "Serum of Milk." Whey. See WHEY.

Serv. = *Ser'va.** "Keep, or preserve."

Sesame. See SESAMUM.

Ses'a-moid. [Lat. **Sesamoi'des,** or **Sesamoi'deus**; from the Gr. *σήσαμον*, a "seed of the sesamum," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a grain of sesamum.

Ses'amoid Bones. [Lat. **Os'sa** (or **Ossic'ula**) **Sesamoi'dea.**] A designation of certain small bones found at the roots of the first joint of the thumb and of the great toe.

Ses'a-mum.* Sesame. A genus of annual herbs of the order *Pedaliaceæ*, natives of Africa and the East Indies, and cultivated in many warm countries. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the leaves of the *Ses'amum In'dicum* and *Ses'amum orienta'le*. The *Sesamum Indicum* (Benne Plant) is naturalized in the Southern United States. Its seeds are edible, and yield a valuable oil. See OLEUM SESAMI.

Ses-ba'nĭ-a.* [From the Arabic *Sesban.*] A genus of herbs and shrubs of the order *Leguminosæ*, natives of the tropical parts of both hemispheres. The *S. grandiflora*, a shrub, a native of India, has large red or white flowers from three to four inches long. It is cultivated for ornament, and "has run wild in Florida."

Sesba'nia Æ-ġўp-ti'a-ca.* A shrub of the order *Leguminosæ*, a native of Egypt. Its leaves are employed as senna.

Ses'e-li Tor-tu-o'sum.* A plant of the order *Umbelliferæ*, a native of Europe. Its seeds are aromatic, and are reputed carminative and anthelmintic.

Ses'qui-. A prefix signifying "one and a half," as *sesqui-granum*, a "grain and a half:"—used in Chemistry to indicate that an equivalent and a half of one ingredient is combined with one of another. See SESQUIOXIDE.

Sesquih. = *Sesquiho'ra.** "An hour and a half."

Ses-quĭ-ox'ĭde. Literally, a compound of one and a half proportions of oxygen with one proportion of some other body, or, which is the same, of three equivalents of oxygen and two equivalents of another body.

Sesquiox'ide of I'ron, otherwise called **Perox'ide of I'ron.** A preparation made by adding water of ammonia to a solution of the sulphate of iron. The precipitate deposited is the hydrated oxide of iron (the *Fer'ri Ox'idum Hydra'tum* of the U.S. Pharmacopœia), also termed *Ferric Hydrate*, forming the best, if not the only, antidote for poisoning with arsenic. By exposure to heat in a covered vessel, it becomes the simple sesquioxide (or peroxide) of iron.

Ses'sĭle. [Lat. **Ses'silis**; from *se'deo*, *ses'sum*, to "sit."] Sitting close to the stem; having no petiole or peduncle:—applied to leaves and flowers.

Ses-sĭ-lĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *ses'silis*, "sessile," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having sessile flowers; sessiliflo'rous.

Ses-sĭ-lĭ-fo-lĭ-a'tus,* or **Ses-sĭ-lĭ-fo'lius.*** [From the Lat. *ses'silis*, "sessile," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having sessile leaves; sessilifoliate; sessilifolious.

Sesunc. = *Sesun'cia.** "An ounce and a half."

Se'ta,* plural **Se'tæ.** A bristle. In Botany, a term applied to a stiff hair; a slender, straight prickle; and the stalk which bears the sporecase of mosses. It is also applied to the stiff hairs that issue from certain of the *Anellata* and serve in lieu of feet.

Se-ta'ce-o-Ser'rate. Having serratures ending in bristle-like points.

Se-tā'ceous. [Lat. **Seta'ceus**; from *se'ta*, a "bristle."] Like bristles; slender and rigid:—applied to parts of plants.

Setaceum.* See SETON.

Se'tæ,* the plural of SETA, which see.

Se-tif'er-ous. [Lat. **Setif'erus**; from *se'ta*, a "bristle," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] The same as SETIGEROUS, which see.

Se'tĭ-form. [Lat. **Setifor'mis**; from *se'ta*, a "bristle."] Formed like a bristle; resembling a bristle in size and form:—applied to parts of plants.

Se-tĭg'er-ous. [Lat. **Set'iger**, or **Setĭg'erus**; from *se'ta*, a "bristle," and *ge'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing bristles:—applied to certain insects or worms.

Se'ton, or **Setaceum,*** se-ta'she-ŭm. [From the Lat. *se'ta*, a "bristle," or "coarse hair," horse-hair having been originally used for setons.] A small canal, or artificial passage, made under the skin by means of an instrument called a seton-needle, carrying with it a number of threads of linen, silk, or cotton, which are daily moved forward or backward, in order to keep up a constant irritation and discharge.

Se-tose'. [Lat. **Seto'sus**; from *se'ta*, a "bristle."] Covered with bristles or stiff hairs; bristly.

Set'u-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *se'ta*, a "bristle."] A small bristle; also the stipe of certain fungoid plants.

Sev'enth Pair. [Lat. **Par Sep'timum.**] A pair of encephalic nerves divided into two parts: the *portio dura* ("hard portion") being distributed to the face, and hence termed *facial nerve*; and the *portio mollis* ("soft portion"), called the *auditory nerve*, sending its filaments to the ear. See NERVES, CRANIAL, page 443.

Sev'enth Sense, also called **Vis'çer-al Sense.** A term applied by some writers to the instinctive sensations arising from the ganglionic department of the nervous system.

Se'vum.* Suet. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the internal fat of the abdomen of *Ovis Aries*, purified by melting and straining. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is the prepared suet of *Ovis Aries*. Tallow; fat. Also termed *Sebum*. See ADEPS.

Se'vum Çe'ti.* "Fat of the Whale." Spermaceti, obtained from the *Physe'ter macrocephʹalus*.

Se'vum O-vil'lum.* Mutton suet.

Sex. [Lat. **Sex'us**; perhaps from *se'co*, to "cut," "divide," or "separate."] (Fr. *Sexe*, sĕks.) The distinctive character of male and female; differences which in all organized beings exist between the male and the female.

Sex-an'gu-lar. [From the Lat. *sex*, "six," and *an'gulus*, an "angle."] Six-angled.

Sex-fa'rĭ-ous. Six-rowed:—applied to parts of plants.

Sex'fid, or **Sex'ĭ-fid.** [Lat. **Sex'fidus**; from *sex*, "six," and *fin'do*, to "cleave."] Divided into six portions.

Sex-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *sex*, "six," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having six flowers; sexiflo'rous.

Sex-loc'u-lar. [From the Lat. *sex*, "six," and *loc'ulus*, a "cell."] Having six cells:—applied to fruits or ovaries.

Sex-par'tīte. [From the Lat. *sex*, "six," and *par'tio, parti'tum*, to "part."] Six-parted.

Sex'tant. [From the Lat. *sex'tans*, the "sixth part," the limb of the instrument being a sixth part of a circle.] An instrument for measuring the angular distance of objects by reflection. It is chiefly used for nautical purposes in measuring the altitudes of celestial objects.

Sex'u-al. [Lat. **Sexua'lis**; from *sex'us*, "sex."] Belonging to sex; distinguishing the sexes.

Sex'ual Sŷs'tem. The system or method of classifying plants invented by Linnæus, founded on the number, position, and connection of the sexual organs.

Shad. A name of several species of fishes of the genus *Alosa*. They live in the sea for the greater part of the year, but ascend rivers in spring for the purpose of spawning. The shad obtained in the Chesapeake, Delaware, etc., is the *Alosa sapidissima*.

Shad'dock. A large fruit, resembling the orange, obtained from the *Cit'rus decuma'na*, growing in the East and West Indies. It has a slightly bitterish or astringent taste, which renders it less palatable than the orange; but it is peculiarly grateful and acceptable to the stomach in the convalescence from sea-sickness, especially in hot climates.

Shag'gў. In Botany, rough with long wool or hair. See HIRSUTE.

Shāk'ing Pâl'sў. [Lat. **Paral'ysis Ag'itans.**] The common name for the *Synclonus ballismus* of Dr. Good.

Shale. A crumbling variety of slate; indurated clay; a soft, fragile rock made from clay and having a *shaly* structure,—*i.e.*, breaking unevenly into plates.

Sham-poo'ing, or **Med'ĭ-cal Rub'bing.** The employment of the vapor-bath, accompanied by a process of friction, kneading, and extension of the muscles, tendons, and ligaments. Also a process of treatment by rubbing which consists in deep manipulation.

Sham'rock. A popular name of the *Trifolium repens* (White Clover), or, according to others, of *Oxalis Acetosella* (Wood Sorrel). The shamrock is the national emblem of Ireland.

Sharp. See ACUTE.

Sharp-Pointed. See CUSPIDATE, and MUCRONATE.

She'a But'ter. A solid fat obtained in Africa from the *Bassia Parkii*.

Sheath. [Lat. **Vagi'na.**] In Botany, a tubular body enclosing or surrounding some other:—applied to the base of such leaves as those of the Grasses.

Sheath, Med'ul-la-rў. A tissue of spiral vessels or ducts surrounding the pith of plants. This is no special organ, and merely represents the earliest-formed vascular tissue of the stem.

Sheathed. Enclosed or embraced by a sheath.

Sheath'ing. Embracing the stem with a sheath, or wrapped around the stem of a plant.

Shell. [Lat. **Crus'ta, Tes'ta**; Fr. *Coquille*, ko'kēl'.] The calcareous skeleton which encloses the soft parts of a testaceous mollusk; an inorganic laminated deposit of calcareous earth, more or less combined with albuminous matter. Shells are divided into *univalve*, *bivalve*, and *multivalve*, and are the subjects of the science of Conchology. Also the covering of an egg.

Shell-Lac. See LACCA.

Shep-her'dĭ-a Ar-ġen'te-a.* Buffalo Berry, a shrub of the order *Elæagnaceæ*, a native of the Western United States (Dakota, etc.). It bears an edible fruit, and leaves silvery on both sides.

Sher'bet. [Lat. **Sorbe'tum**, or **Sorbe'thum**; Fr. *Sorbet*, SOR'BĀ'.] A cooling summer drink much used in the East, made of the juice of fruits and water, variously sweetened and flavored.

Sher'rў. [Lat. **Vi'num Xer'icum**; from *Xeres*, a town of Spain.] The *Vinum album*, or white wine.

Shield. A name for an *apothecium*. See APOTHECIA.

Shield'-like Car'tĭ-laġe. The *Cartilago scutiformis*, or *Cartilago thyroides*.

Shield-Shaped. See PELTATE, and SCUTIFORM.

Shin. [Lat. **Anticne'mion.**] The crest, or prominent anterior ridge, or edge, of the tibia:—sometimes applied to the bone itself.

Shin'-Bone. The tibia, or large bone of the leg. See TIBIA.

Shin'gles. [From the Lat. *cin'gulum*, a "girdle."] A popular name for HERPES ZOSTER, which see.

Shĭn'ing. In Botany, glossy, bright.

Shivering Fit. See RIGOR.

Shock. (Fr. *Choc*, shok.) A condition of sudden depression of the whole of the functions of the body, due to powerful impressions upon the system by physical injury or mental emotion. If a person be subjected to extreme terror, if a large bone or a joint be shattered, or an important viscus injured, the entire system receives a profound impression, and its functional activity is more or less stunned. Shock varies in degree from the most trifling amount to that producing instantaneous death, as in the case of lightning-stroke or of a severe blow on the epigastrium.

Shoot. [Lat. **Sur'culus.**] Any young or fresh branch of a plant.

Sho're-a Ro-bus'ta.* Sâl, or Saul, a magnificent timber-tree of the order *Dipteraceæ*, a native of tropical India. It attains a height of one hundred feet or more. Its wood is of a light-brown color, close-grained, strong and durable, and is excellent for ship-building. It is tougher and heavier than teak, and is said to be the best timber of India. Part of the resin called Dammar is obtained from this and other species of *Shorea*, particularly from *Shorea Selanica*.

Short-Sightedness. See MYOPY.

Shoulder. See ARMUS, and HUMERUS.

Shoulder-Blade. See SCAPULA.

Show, or La'bor Show. Popularly, the red-colored mucus discharged from the vagina shortly before childbirth.

Shŏw'er-Bath. [Lat. **Implu'vium.**] A mode of bathing which consists in throwing a column of water with more or less violence upon the surface of the body. When a column of water is let fall from a considerable height, it is termed by the French *Douche* (doosh). See DOUCHE.

Shriv'elled. Withered; shrunken; wrinkled. See CORRUGATED, and RUGOSE.

Shrub. [Lat. **Fru'tex.**] A woody plant with a stem branched from or near the ground. A perennial plant with woody stems which continue alive and grow year after year. A shrub differs from a tree only in size. A shrub which approaches a tree in size, or resembles it in aspect, is said to be *arborescent*. Also a liquor made of acid fruits, sugar, and other substances to give a flavor, digested in rum or brandy. *Shrub* in this sense is a corruption of the Arabic *sherab* (shę-rāb'), and is nearly the same as SHERBET.

Shrub'bў. Small and of a woody texture, like a shrub; fruticose.

Shrub-like. See FRUTICOSE.

Si-al'a-den, en'is.* [From the Gr. *σίαλον*, the "saliva," and *ἀδήν*, a "gland."] A salivary gland.

Si-ạl-ad-e-ni'tis, i'dis.* [From the Lat. *sial'aden*, a "salivary gland."] Inflammation of a salivary gland.

Si-ạl-ad-e-non'cus.* [From the Lat. *sial'aden*, a "salivary gland," and the Gr. *ὄγκος*, a "tumor."] Swelling of a salivary gland.

Sī-al'a-gŏgue. [Lat. **Sialago'gus**; from the Gr. *σίαλον*, "saliva," and *ἀγω*, to "lead or carry off."] Having power to increase the flow of the saliva. Sialagogues are remedies which increase the secretion of saliva. The principal sialagogues are dilute acids, ether, ginger, rhubarb, iodide of potassium, other iodides, mercury, mezereon, and pilocarpus.

Si-ạ-lī'nạ.* [From the Gr. *σίαλον*, "saliva."] A term for a peculiar principle contained in the saliva; sialin.

Sī'ạ-līne. [Lat. **Siali'nus**; from the Gr. *σίαλον*, "saliva."] Belonging to the saliva, or spittle.

Si-ạ-lo'dēs.* [From the Gr. *σίαλον*, "saliva."] Having saliva; like saliva.

Sī'ạ-loid. [Lat. **Sialoi'des**; from the Gr. *σίαλον*, "saliva," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling saliva.

Si-ạ-lo-lĭ-thi'ạ-sis.* [From the Gr. *σίαλον*, "saliva," and the Lat. *lithi'asis*, the "formation of stone."] The formation of salival calculus.

Si-ạ-lol'ĭ-thus.* [From the Gr. *σίαλον*, "saliva," and *λίθος*, a "stone."] A salival calculus.

Sī-ạ-lol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Sialolo'gia**; from the Gr. *σίαλον*, "saliva," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The doctrine of the saliva; that branch of Physiology which treats of the saliva, its secretion, uses, etc.

Si-ạ-lon'cus.* [From the Gr. *σίαλον*, "saliva," and *ὄγκος*, a "tumor."] A tumor under the tongue, resulting from obstruction to the flow of saliva, usually caused by a salival calculus.

Si-ạ-lor-rhœ'ạ.* [From the Gr. *σίαλον*, "saliva," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] A flow of the saliva.

Si-ạ-los'ẹhe-sis.* [From the Gr. *σίαλον*, "saliva," and *σχέσις*, "retention."] Retention or suppression of the saliva.

Sib'bens. A popular Scotch term for a disease resembling syphilis.

Sib'ĭ-lant. [Lat. **Sib'ilans**; from *sib'ilo*, to "hiss."] Making a hissing sound, or whistling.

Sic'cant, or **Sic'cạ-tĭve.** [Lat. **Sic'cans**; from *sic'co*, *sicca'tum*, to "dry."] Having power to dry; drying.

Sic-çĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *sic'cus*, "dry," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having a dry leaf; siccifo'lious.

Sick. [Lat. **Æ'ger**; Fr. *Malade*, mă'lăd'.] Affected with SICKNESS, which see.

Sick Headache. See MEGRIM.

Sick'lў. Habitually indisposed; subject to chronic disease; unhealthy.

Sick'ness. [Lat. **Mor'bus**, and **Ægritu'do**; Fr. *Maladie*, mă'lă'dē'.] In a general sense, any kind of disease or malady involving the whole body, but applied more particularly to a nauseated state of the stomach, with or without retching and vomiting.

Siç'ў-os An-gu-lạ'tus.* One-seeded Cucumber, a climbing plant of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*, a native of the United States. It is a noxious weed in gardens. Its root and seeds are diuretic.

Si'dạ.* An extensive genus of herbs and shrubs of the order *Malvaceæ*, natives of the tropical and subtropical parts of both hemispheres. Several are natives of the United States. Many of the species are used medicinally. The root of *Sida acuta* is esteemed by the Hindoos as a stomachic, and is employed in dysentery. The leaves of *Sida Mauritania* and *Sida retusa* are used as a poultice.

Side-Saddle-Flower. See SARRACENIA.

Sid-er-ā'tion. [Lat. **Sidera'tio**, **o'nis**; from *si'dus*, a "star," or "constellation."] A sudden attack, supposed to be the result of sidereal influence. Under this term were included, by the ancients, apoplexy and paralysis; also mortification, or *sphacelus*.

Sī-de're-al, or **Sid'e-rạl.** [Lat. **Side'reus**, and **Sidera'lis**; from *si'dus*, *sid'eris*, a "star."] Belonging to the stars, or signs in the heavens; starry. A *sidereal day* is the time in which the earth makes a complete rotation on its axis with respect to a fixed star, or any fixed point in space.

Sid'e-rīte (see next article), or **Spath'ic I'ron.** A species of mineral which occurs in rhombohedral crystals, and also massive, with a foliated structure. It is a carbonate of iron.

Sid-e-ri'tēs.* [Gr. *σιδηρίτης*, "of or belonging to iron;" from *σίδηρος*, "iron," *λίθος*, a "stone," being understood.] A name for the magnet, or loadstone.

Sid-e-ri'tis.* A genus of plants of the order *Labiatæ*, natives of Europe and Asia. They are aromatic and stimulant.

Sid-e-rog'rạ-phў. [Lat. **Siderogra'phia**; from the Gr. *σίδηρος*, "iron," or "steel," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A history of iron or steel; the art or practice of engraving on steel.

Sid-e-ro-teeh'nĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *σίδηρος*, "iron," and *τέχνη*, "art."] The art of treating minerals containing iron; also the art of working in iron.

Sid-e-rox'ў-lon.* [From the Gr. *σίδηρος*, "iron," and *ξύλον*, "wood;" so named on account of the hardness of the wood.] A genus of trees of the order *Sapotaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of tropical Africa and America. The *Sideroxylon dulcificum*, a native of West Africa, bears a very sweet edible fruit, called Miraculous Berry. It is eaten to counteract acidity of food, etc.

Siderox'ylon Mas-tĭ-eho-den'dron.* Mastic-Tree, a native of Florida (Key West) and the West Indies. It bears yellow flowers and a plum-like one-seeded fruit.

Sienite. See SYENITE.

Sĭ-ĕr'rạ. [From the Lat. *ser'ra*, a "saw."] A Spanish word signifying a "saw," but usually applied to a chain of high mountains, because at a great distance the peaks present an appearance resembling saw-teeth.

Sieve. See COLATORIUM.

Sieve-like. See COLIFORMIS, CRIBRIFORM, and ETHMOID.

Sĭ-gaul'tĭ-ạn Op-er-ā'tion. The division of the *symphysis pubis* in cases of impracticable labor from contraction or deformity:—first performed by Sigault. See SYMPHYSOTOMY.

Sigh. See SUSPIRIUM.

Sight. See VISUS, and VISION.

Sight, Dimness of. See CALIGO.

Sight, Morbid. See PAROPSIS.

Sig'il-late. [Lat. **Sigilla'tus**; from *sigil'lum*, a "seal."] Marked with a seal, or appearing to be marked by a seal:—applied to certain plants.

Sig'moid. [Lat. **Sigmoi'des**; from the Gr. Σ, and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Curved like the letter S; resembling the Greek letter Σ (*sigma*).

Sig'moid Flex'ure. [Lat. **Flexu'ra Sigmoi'dea.**] A name applied to that portion of the colon which is between the descending portion and the rectum.

Sig'moid Valves. [Lat. **Val'vulæ Sigmoi'deæ.**] The semilunar valves of the aorta and of the pulmonary artery.

Sign. [Lat. **Sig'num.**] Literally, a "mark:"—applied to any appearance, symptom, or circumstance from which the physician is enabled to decide as to the nature or probable termination of a disease. In Pharmacy the term is applied to certain marks employed in formulæ and prescriptions,—viz., ℔ for a pound, ℥ for an ounce, ʒ for a drachm, ℈ for a scruple, ♏ for a minim. In Astronomy, it denotes a portion of the ecliptic, or zodiac, containing thirty degrees.

Sig'na.* [Imperative mood of the Lat. *sig'no*, to "mark."] "Mark," or "write." A word added at the end of prescriptions to show what directions are to be copied by the druggist for the guidance of the patient or his attendant.

Si-le'ne.* Catchfly, or Campion. A genus of herbs of the order *Caryophyllaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Europe, the United States, etc. The stems and calyx of several species are covered with a viscid exudation, by which small insects are often caught. Some of the species are cultivated for ornament.

Sile'ne Mac-ro-so'len.* A plant, a native of Abyssinia, employed as a tænifuge by the natives of that country.

Sile'ne Vir-ġin'ĭ-ca.* The systematic name of Wild Pink, a plant of the natural order *Caryophyllaceæ*. The root has been used as an anthelmintic.

Si'lex,* gen. **Sil'ĭ-çis.** [Perhaps from the Gr. *χάλιξ*, a "stone," or "pebble."] Flint; quartz:—sometimes synonymous with SILICA.

Sil'ĭ-ca.* [From the Lat. *si'lex.*] A substance composed of oxygen and silicon (or silicium), and sometimes called *silicic acid*. It forms the principal ingredient of a variety of silicious minerals, among which quartz, flint, rock-crystal, and chalcedony may be considered as silica nearly pure. It predominates in granite and sandstone. Silica in its ordinary or anhydrous state is insoluble in all acids except the hydrofluoric. "Silica is especially adapted for its eminent place among the architectural materials of the globe, by its great hardness, its insolubility and resistance to chemical and atmospheric agents, and its infusibility. As it withstands better than other common minerals the wear of the waves or streams, besides being very abundant, it is the prevailing constituent of sands, as well as of many stratified rocks."—(DANA.) See QUARTZ.

Sil'ĭ-cāte. [Lat. **Sil'icas, a'tis.**] A combination of silicic acid with a base. The number of mineral silicates is very large, and includes many important species and varieties of minerals. The silicates, along with quartz, are the principal constituents of all rocks except the limestones.

Silicate of Lime. See TABULAR SPAR.

Silicate of Magnesium. See MEERSCHAUM, SERPENTINE, and TALC.

Silicate of Potash. See GLASS, SOLUBLE.

Si-liç'ic. [Lat. **Siliç'icus.**] Belonging to, or derived from, silica:—applied to an acid which is identical with silica.

Sil-ĭ-cif'er-ous. [Lat. **Silicif'erus**; from *sil'ica*, and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Containing silica.

Sĭ-liç'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Silicifor'mis**; from *si'lex*, *sil'icis*, "flint," and *for'ma*, "form."] Having the form of silex, or flint.

Silicious, se-lish'us. [Lat. **Silicio'sus**; from *sil'ica.*] Resembling or containing silica.

Silicium,* se-lish'e-um. Another name for SILICON, which see.

Sil'ĭ-cle, or **Sil'ĭ-cule.** [Lat. **Silic'ula**; diminutive of *sil'iqua*, a "silique," or "pod."] A "little pod;" a short silique or short pod of the *Cruciferæ*, as that of shepherd's-purse.

Sil'ĭ-con. A simple, non-metallic, infusible substance which forms the base of silica. It bears a greater analogy to boron and carbon than to any other known principle. It is not acted on by any single acid, except hydrofluoric acid. It is, next to oxygen, the most abundant element in the solid part of the earth's crust, but it does not exist in a free or separate state in nature. Pure silicon is too scarce and costly to be used in the arts, and occurs only as a rare curiosity in the laboratory and museum. There are several allotropic forms of this element. Amorphous silicon is a powder of a dull brown color. Another form, which is called *adamantoid silicon*, occurs in brilliant prismatic crystals which are hard enough to scratch glass. The third form, called *graphitoid silicon*, has a specific gravity of 2.49. Silicon is many times more abundant than any other solid element. Heated in air or oxygen, it burns brilliantly, with a heat sufficient to melt the silica formed by its combustion. It is soluble in a solution of potash. It is a tetrad or tetratomic element.

Si-lic'u-lĭ-for'mis.* Having the form of a silicle; siliculiform.

Si-lic'u-lo'sa.* [From the Lat. *silic'ula*, a "small or short silique."] The name of an order in the Linnæan class *Tetradynamia*.

Si-lic'u-lose. [Lat. **Siliculo'sus**; from *silic'ula*, a "silicle."] Having or resembling silicles.

Silique, se-leek'. [Lat. **Sil'iqua.**] A slender, two-valved capsule of a cruciferous plant, like those of the mustard and radish. It is divided into two cells by a false partition, which is stretched across between two parietal placentæ and often persists after the valves fall off.

Sil'ĭ-quĭ-form. [Lat. **Siliquifor'mis.**] Having the form of a silique.

Sil-ĭ-quo'sa.* [From the Lat. *sil'iqua*, a "silique."] Bearing siliques:—applied to an order of the Linnæan class *Tetradynamia*.

Sil-ĭ-quose'. [Lat **Siliquo'sus**; from *sil'iqua*, a "silique."] Having siliques, or like a silique.

Silk-Weed. A name of *Asclepias cornuti*.

Silk'worm, Aç'id of. Bombic acid.

Silk'y. [Lat. **Seriç'eus.**] In Botany, clothed with fine, appressed, and glossy hairs; glossy with a coat of fine, soft, close-pressed, straight fibres; sericeous.

Silk'y Lus'tre. In Mineralogy, the lustre of certain minerals, as fibrous gypsum, amianthus, and fibrous calcite. It is the result of a fibrous structure.

Sil'lĭ-man-īte, or **Fĭb'ro-līte.** A mineral, composed of alumina and silica, occurring in rhombic prisms of the orthorhombic system. It has a vitreous lustre, and a brilliant and easy cleavage. It is infusible. Hardness, 6–7. It was much used for implements in the Stone Age.

Sillon, sē'yôN'. The French term for SULCUS, which see.

Sil'phĭ-um.* A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Compositæ*, comprising several species, natives of the United States.

Sil'phium La-cin-ĭ-a'tum.* Compass-Plant, or Rosin-Weed, a native of Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, etc. It has a resin-like juice, which is said to be stimulant and antispasmodic. It has vertical root-leaves, which "on the wide open prairie are disposed to present their edges north and south; hence called *Compass-Plant.*"—(GRAY.)

Sĭ-lu'rĭ-an. [Lat. **Siluria'nus**; from *Silu'res*, an ancient people of South Wales.] A name given to a series of palæozoic sedimentary rocks formed during the Silurian Age, which preceded the Devonian. This series is divided into the Upper and Lower Silurian systems. Some geologists refer all the oldest unchanged fossiliferous rocks to the Silurian Age. These strata are well developed in that part of England and Wales formerly occupied by the Silures.

Sil'ver. [Lat. **Argen'tum**; Gr. *ἀργυρος*; Fr. *Argent*, ăR'zhŏN'.] A precious metal of a beautiful white color, malleable, ductile, and tenacious. Its specific gravity is 10.5. It is not altered by air or moisture, but is tarnished by sulphuretted hydrogen, and is soluble in nitric and in sulphuric acid. When pure, it is softer and is tarnished less readily than the silver of coin or plate. It is a monad, or monatomic element. (See ARGENTUM.) Silver occurs native in large masses, and is often found alloyed or combined with gold. It crystallizes in forms of the isometric system, generally in octahedra. A mass of native silver found in Peru weighed over eight hundred pounds. The silver-mines of Cŏlorado and Nevada are very rich.

Silver, Fulminating. See ARGENTATE OF AMMONIA.

Sil'ver Glance, or **Ar'ġen-tīte.** A sulphide of silver, occurring in crystals of the isometric system, also massive. It is the richest of all silver ores.

Sil'ver Grain. The glittering plates observed in the wood of many exogenous trees, and caused by the division of the medullary plates.

Silver, Nitrate of. See ARGENTI NITRAS.

Sil'ver-ў. Shining white or bluish gray, usually from a silky pubescence; having a whitish metallic lustre:—applied to parts of plants.

Si-ma'ba.* A genus of trees and shrubs of the order *Simarubaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of the tropical parts of America. They are very bitter, and are reputed to have medicinal virtue. The bark and leaves of *Simaba ferruginea* and *Simaba floribunda* are employed as a remedy for fever and dropsy.

Sima'ba Ce'dron.* A small tree, a native of Colombia and Central America, bearing pale-brown flowers in racemes or panicles which are three or four feet long. Its fruit is a drupe containing a single seed or kernel, which is the *Cedron* of commerce, and looks like a blanched almond, but is larger. It is intensely bitter, and is febrifugal. It has long had a great reputation as an antidote for the bites of serpents, and it is esteemed an efficacious remedy by some for intermittent fever, gout, dyspepsia, etc. In overdoses it is poisonous. It contains an active principle called *cedrine*, which is soluble in boiling water and in alcohol and is very bitter.

Sim-a-ru'ba.* A Linnæan genus of the class *Decandria*, natural order *Simarubaceæ*. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the bark of the root of *Simaru'ba officina'lis.*

Simaru'ba A-ma'ra.* The plant which affords simaruba-root bark. It is a native of the West Indies.

Simaru'ba Glau'ca.* A tree, a native of Cuba, affording a glutinous juice which is used in certain cutaneous diseases.

Simaru'ba Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'lis.* The plant which affords simaruba-root bark; also called *Quassia Simaruba.* It is bitter and tonic, and has been used as a remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa.

Simaru'ba Ver-sic'o-lor.* A tree, a native of Brazil, having bitter tonic properties. Its bark and fruit are used as anthelmintics.

Simarubaceæ,* sim-a-ru-ba'she-ē. A small natural order of polypetalous exogenous trees and shrubs, natives of tropical America, India, and Africa. The species are intensely bitter. Among the products of this order are *Quassia* and *Simaru'ba*, which are valuable medicines. This order includes the *Ailantus*, the *Simaba*, the *Picramnia*, the *Picrasma*, the *Soulamea*, and the *Samadera.*

Sim-i'a-dæ,* or **Sim-i'ĭ-dæ.*** [From the Lat. *sim'ia*, an "ape."] A family of animals of the order *Primates*, containing the mammals most nearly related to man. In its widest sense it comprises all the apes and monkeys of the Old World. Their tails are not prehensile. When walking, they always go upon all-fours: standing erect is an unnatural and constrained position for them, and is resorted to only on special occasions, to enable them, for example, to command a more extensive view. They are natives of the tropical parts of Asia and Africa.

Sim'ĭ-lar. [Lat. **Simila'ris**; Fr. *Similaire*, se'me'lêR'.] Like; resembling; homogeneous; of the same nature. In Geometry, the term is applied to figures which have the same form and differ only in magnitude.

Sim'ĭ-la-rў Parts. A term applied to the elementary organs or tissues of plants,—such as cellular tissue, spiral vessels, woody tissue, etc.

Sim'ĭ-lor. A name for PINCHBECK, which see.

Sĭ-moon', or **Sĭ-moom'.** A hot, arid wind which, after passing over sandy deserts, blows in Arabia, Syria, and the adjacent countries.

Sim'ple. [Lat. **Sim'plex**, *icis*; from *si'ne pli'câ*, "without a fold;" hence, "single."] Unadulterated; pure; homogeneous; not complex; not consisting of distinct parts:—the opposite of *compound.*

Simple Affinity. See AFFINITY, SINGLE or SIMPLE.

Simple Cerate. See CERATUM SIMPLEX.

Sim'ple Fruit. A fruit which results from a single pistil, or which is formed by the ripening of a single pistil, whether simple or compound. It consists of the seed-vessel (pericarp) and the seeds contained in it. Simple fruits may be divided into *fleshy fruits*, as the grape, *stone fruits*, as the peach, and *dry fruits*, as the chestnut.

Sim'ple Leaf. A leaf which has a blade of one piece, however cleft or lobed; or, if divided, the separate portions are neither raised on stalklets of their own nor articulated (by a joint) with the main petiole.

Sim'ple Min'er-al. A mineral that is homogeneous and has a definite chemical composition.

Sim'ples. A general name for all herbs which have any medicinal virtue.

Sim'plĭ-cĭ-cau'lis.* [From the Lat. *sim'plex*, "simple," and *cau'lis*, a "stem."] Having a simple stem.

Sim'plĭ-cĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *sim'plex*, "simple," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having simple leaves.

Sim'plĭ-cis'sĭ-mus.* [The superlative of the Lat. *sim'plex*, "simple."] Not divided or branched at all.

Simulated Diseases. See FEIGNED DISEASES.

Sim-u-lā'tion. [Lat. **Simula'tio**, *o'nis*; from *sim'ulo*, *simula'tum*, to "feign."] A counterfeiting, or pretending to be suffering under, diseases; malingering.

Sinapi. See SINAPIS.

Si-na'pis.* [Gr. *σίνηπι*, or *σίναπι*; Fr. *Moutarde*, moo'tȧrd', or *Sénevé*, sȧn'vȧ'.] A Linnæan genus of the class *Tetradynamia*, natural order *Cruciferæ*.

Sina'pis Al'bạ.* "White Mustard." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the seed of the *Sinapis alba*. Its properties are similar to those of *Sinapis nigra*.

Sina'pis Ni'grạ.* "Black Mustard." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the seed of the *Sinapis nigra*. It is stimulant, emetic, and applied externally is epispastic or rubefacient.

Sina'pis Sem'ĭ-nạ.* "Seeds of Sinapis." See SINAPIS.

Sin'a-pism. [Lat. **Sinapis'mus**; from *sina'pis*, "mustard."] A plaster or poultice made of mustard, usually mixed with flour or linseed-meal and vinegar:—used as a rubefacient.

Sin-çip'ĭ-tal. [Lat. **Sincipita'lis**; from *sin'ciput*.] Pertaining to the sinciput.

Sin'çĭ-put.* The fore and upper part of the head.

Sīne. [Lat. **Si'nus.**] A right line drawn from one extremity of an arc perpendicular to the diameter of the circle passing through the other extremity.

Sin'ew. A fibrous cord which connects a muscle with a bone; a tendon:—sometimes improperly applied to a ligament which joins two bones.

Sing. = *Singulo'rum.** "Of each."

Single Affinity. See AFFINITY, SINGLE ELECTIVE.

Sin'gu-lis Di-e'bus.* [From the Lat. *sin'gulus*, "every," and *di'es*, "day." See DIES.] "Every day." A phrase employed in directions for taking medicines.

Sin-gul'tus.* (Fr. *Hoquet*, ho'kȧ'.) A convulsive motion of the diaphragm and neighboring parts, popularly named *hiccough* or *hiccup*; also a sob.

Sin'is-ter, or **Sin'is-tral.** [Lat. **Sinistra'lis**; from *sinis'ter*, the "left."] Belonging to, or situated on, the left. Also unlucky, inauspicious, evil, perverse.

Sin'is-trorse. [Lat. **Sinistror'sus**; from the same.] Turned to the left; twining from right to left, as the Hop and other plants.

Sin'u-ate, or **Sin'u-āt-ed.** [Lat. **Sinua'tus**; from *si'nus*, a "bay," a "recess," a "hollow."] Strongly wavy on the margin, with alternate convexities and concavities:—applied to leaves. Having sinuses or incisions which are open and rounded at the bottom.

Sin'uate-Sĕr'rate. Having serratures or teeth separated by rounded incisions or sinuses.

Sin'u-ous. [Lat. **Sinuo'sus**; from the same.] Having sinuses; bending in and out; winding.

Si'nus.* Originally, a "bosom," "cavity," or "winding;" sometimes a "gulf," or "bay." A cavity the interior of which is wider or more expanded than the entrance:—applied in Surgery to the cavity of an imposthume or sore; also to a long, narrow, hollow track leading from some abscess, diseased bone, or the like. In Botany, a re-entering angle; a recess.—(GRAY.) An open, rounded incision or indentation. In Geometry, a SINE, which see.

Sinus Cavernus.* See CAVERNOUS SINUS.

Sinus, Inferior Longitudinal. See LONGITUDINAL SINUS, INFERIOR.

Sinus, Longitudinal. See LONGITUDINAL SINUS.

Sinus, Maxillary. See HIGHMORIANUM ANTRUM.

Si'nus Mu-lĭ-e'bris.* A name for the vagina.

Si'nus or **Pel'vis of the Kid'ney.** A small cavity or pouch which receives the orifices of the *infundibula*.

Si'nus Poc-u-la'ris.* "Cup-like Sinus." A large lacuna in the centre of the *caput gallinaginis* or *verumontanum*.

Si'nus U-ro-ġen-ĭ-ta'lis.* [See UROGENITAL.] A sinus existing in the embryo of the *Mammalia*. It is a cavity or canal opening externally, in which the excretory ducts of the Wolffian bodies, the ureters, and the efferent parts of the generative apparatus terminate internally.

Sinuses, Lateral. See LATERAL SINUSES.

Sinuses of Morgagni. See MORGAGNI, SINUSES OF.

Si'nus-es of the Du'rạ Ma'ter. Certain channels which traverse the *dura mater* in various points for the reception of the venous blood.

Si n. val. = *Si non va'leat.** "If it does not avail," or does not answer.

Si op. sit. = *Si o'pus sit.** "If there be occasion."

Sī'phon. [Lat. **Si'pho**, *o'nis*; Gr. *σίφων*, a "tube."] A bent tube, with legs or limbs of unequal length, used for drawing liquors from one vessel into another without disturbing the sedi-

ment. In Zoology, a membranous and calcareous tube which traverses the septa and the interior of a polythalamous shell.

Si-pho'nĭ-a.* [From the same.] A genus of trees of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of Brazil and Guiana. A large part of the caoutchouc of commerce is obtained from the *Siphonia Brasilien'sis*, the *Siphonia elas'tica*, and the *Siphonia lu'tea*.

Sipho'nia E-las'tĭ-ca.* The systematic name of the tree which yields Indian-rubber, or caoutchouc. It belongs to the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, and is a native of Guiana.

Si-pho-nif'er-ous. [Lat. **Siphonif'erus**; from *si'pho*, a "siphon," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or having siphons:—applied to certain Mollusks.

Si-phon-o-bran-chĭ-a'tus.* [From the Gr. *σίφων*, a "siphon," and *βράγχια*, the "branchiæ."] Provided with a canal, more or less elongated, which borders upon a cavity containing the branchiæ:—applied to certain Mollusks.

Si-pho-nos'to-mus.* [From the Gr. *σίφων*, a "siphon," and *στόμα*, a "mouth."] Having a siphon-like mouth:—applied to a family of Crustaceans.

Si-re'nĭ-a.* An order of herbivorous mammals of aquatic habits, having a fish-like form,—*i.e.*, elongated, tapering backward, and terminating in a fin. It comprises the family *Sirenidæ*.

Si-ren'ĭ-dæ.* A family of herbivorous aquatic animals of the order *Sirenia*, comprising the Manatee, or Sea-Cow (*Manatus*), and the Dugong (*Halicore*).

Sĭ-ri'a-sis.* [From the Lat. *Sir'ius*, the "dog-star."] A term sometimes used for sunstroke.

Sĭ-roc'co. A soft, relaxing wind, chiefly experienced in the south of Italy, in Malta, and in Sicily.

Sirop, sē'ro'. (Fr.) See SYRUPUS.

Si'son. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ*, comprising several species, natives of Europe and Asia.

Si'son Am'mi.* A plant yielding the *Am'mi ve'rum* of the shops. The seeds were formerly used as a carminative.

Si'son A-mo'mum.* A perennial herb, a native of Europe, said to be diuretic.

Sis-ym'brĭ-um Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'le.* Hedge Mustard, a plant of the order *Cruciferæ*, a native of Europe. It is naturalized in the United States. It is said to be diuretic and expectorant.

Sis-ў-rin'chĭ-um Ber-mu-dĭ-a'num.* Blue-Eyed Grass, a plant of the order *Iridaceæ*, a native of the United States. It is cathartic.

Sitis.* See THIRST.

Sĭ-tol'o-ġў, or **Sit-ĭ-ol'o-ġў.** [Lat. **Sitiolo'gia**; from the Gr. *σῖτος*, "aliment," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The doctrine or science of aliments; dietetics.

Si'tus.* Situation; position; a site. In Botany, the position occupied by an organ.

Si'um Lat-ĭ-fo'lĭ-um.* A poisonous umbelliferous plant, a native of Europe, called Water-Parsnip.

Si'um Nod-ĭ-flo'rum.* Water-Parsnip, a plant of the Linnæan class *Pentandria*, natural order *Umbelliferæ*. It is said to be diuretic, and is occasionally used in cutaneous eruptions. It is a native of Europe.

Si'um Sis'a-rum.* Skirret, an umbelliferous plant, a native of China, and cultivated in England for its aromatic edible root, which is supposed to be a useful diet in affections of the chest.

Si vir. perm. = *Si vi'res permit'tant.** "If the strength will permit."

Sixth Pair. [Lat. **Par Sex'tum.**] A pair of encephalic nerves distributed to the *rectus externus oculi* muscle. See NERVES, CRANIAL, page 443.

Sixth Sense. See CŒNÆSTHESIS.

Size. A name applied to the buffy coat which appears on the surface of coagulated blood drawn in inflammation.

Si'zў. Like glue or size:—applied to the blood when, after coagulation, it exhibits the buffy coat.

Skel-e-tol'o-ġў. [From the Eng. *skel'eton*, and the Gr. *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on the skeleton or osseous system. It is a part of Anatomy comprising *Osteology* and *Syndesmology*.

Skel'e-ton. [Lat. **Scel'eton**; Gr. *σκελετόν*, from *σκέλλω*, to "dry," to "dry up;" Fr. *Squelette*, skẹh-lĕt'.] The bony framework of an animal designed for the support of the soft parts:—usually applied to the dried bones prepared for anatomical purposes. When the bones are connected by their own ligaments, the skeleton is called *natural*; when joined by wires or plates of silver, etc., it is termed *artificial*.

Skim'mĭ-a Ja-pon'ĭ-ca.* An evergreen shrub of the order *Rutaceæ*, a native of Japan. It bears clusters of fragrant white flowers and bright-red berries which are ornamental in winter.

Skin. [From the old German *Schin*, from the same root as *schei'nen*, to "appear;" because the skin is that part which appears or is visible.] (Fr. *Peau*, pō.) The organ of touch, or one of the principal mediums through which we communicate with external bodies. The skin is considered to be composed of three membranes: the outermost is the scarf-skin, cuticle, or epidermis; the middle, the *rete mucosum*; and the innermost, the true skin (*cutis vera*), or *derma*.

Skin'-Bound. A peculiar condition of infants, in which the skin becomes tense, and as if too tight for the body, which is swelled and hard beneath its surface. See SCLEROMA NEONATORUM.

Skirret. See SIUM SISARUM.

Skull. See CRANIUM.

Skull-Cap. See SCUTELLARIA.

Slag. A term applied to the glassy compounds, silicates, or vitreous masses produced during the reduction of metallic ores.

Slashed. The same as LACINIATE, which see.

Slate. A term applied to several varieties of stratified rocks which have the property of being split into thin laminæ or plates, as clay-slate, mica-

slate, and roofing-slate. Clay-slate, or argillite, is a metamorphic rock composed partly of mica and felspar. It is a hard, tough, fine-grained rock, and an excellent material for the roofs of houses. The writing-slates used in schools are also made of argillite. Among its various colors are bluish, purplish, red, black, and bluish gray.

Slate-Gray. Gray bordering on blue.

Slavering. See DRIVELLING.

Sleep. [Lat. **Som'nus**; Fr. *Sommeil*, so'mĀl'.] That state of the body in which the functions of sensation and volition are suspended, while the vital functions retain their usual activity: the operations of the mind, if not at perfect rest, are disconnected with external objects. It is during sleep that the vegetative or vital functions of nutrition, assimilation, and development are performed with the greatest activity. The abrupt and premature termination of sleep is injurious to the performance of the digestive functions.

Sleep of Plants. A term applied by Linnæus to the condition of certain plants the leaves of which are drooping and folded at night, as the Locust, *Mimosa*, *Oxalis*, etc. The leaves of the *Mimosa* close long before sunset, and expand again before sunrise under less light than they had when they closed. This fact shows that the changes are not caused merely by the variation of light and shade.

Sleep-Disturbance. See PARONIRIA.

Sleep-Inducing. See HYPNOTIC.

Sleep-Walk'ing. The affection termed *Oneirodynia activa*. See SOMNAMBULISM.

Sleep'less-ness. Insomnia. See AGRYPNIA.

Sleepy. See SOMNOLENT.

Sli'my. Viscous; mucous; like slime.

Sling. [Fr. *Écharpe*, ā'shärp'.] A bandage or apparatus used to keep the forearm bent on the arm.

Slip, or Cut'ting. See TALEA.

Sloe. A popular name of the *Prunus spinosa*.

Slough, slŭf. A sphacelated part of the body, eventually separating from the rest, the dead material resulting from gangrene, ulceration, etc.

Slug'gish Lay'er. A term applied to blood-corpuscles which, in their passage through the capillaries, move slowly and temporarily adhere to the sides.

Small-Pox. See VARIOLA.

Smalt, or Smaltz. An oxide of cobalt melted with silicious earth and potash. When ground fine, it is called *powder-blue*. It is used in the arts and in painting earthenware.

Sma-rag'dĭ-nus.* Emerald-green or grass-green.

Sma-rag'dus,* or Sma-rag'dos. [Gr. σμάραγδος] The Greek and Latin name of the emerald.

Smeg'ma, a'tis.* [Gr. σμῆγμα, "soap."] The offensive soap-like substance produced from the sebaceous follicles around the *glans penis* and prepuce.

Smell'ing. [Lat. **Olfac'tus.**] That sense by which we perceive the odors of different bodies.

Smell, Morbid. See PAROSMIS.

Smilaceæ,* smi-la'she-ē. A small natural order of endogenous plants (herbs or undershrubs), found in the temperate and tropical parts of Asia and America. It includes *Smi'lax*, from several species of which the drug sarsaparilla is procured. The plants of this order (which is represented almost solely by the genus *Smilax*) have netted-veined simple leaves. Many botanists unite the order with *Liliaceæ* as a tribe or sub-order. Hooker includes the beautiful *Lapageria* in the order *Smilaceæ*.

Smi-la-ci'na Ra-ce-mo'sa.* A plant of the order *Liliaceæ*, a native of the United States, said to be diuretic and diaphoretic.

Smi'lax, a'cis.* [Gr. σμίλαξ, "bindweed."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Diœcia*, natural order *Smilaceæ*. It comprises many species of climbing shrubs (or rarely herbs), natives of China, Persia, Europe, Brazil, the United States, etc.

Smi'lax As'pe-ra.* The plant supposed to produce Italian sarsaparilla.

Smi'lax Chi'na.* A plant, found in China and Japan, having edible roots or rhizomes.

Smi'lax Glau'ca.* A plant, a native of New Jersey, Virginia, etc. It is said to have virtues similar to those of sarsaparilla.

Smi'lax Med'ĭ-ca.* A native of Mexico,—one of the plants from which sarsaparilla is obtained.

Smi'lax Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'lis.* A plant of the order *Smilaceæ*, a native of Colombia, Guatemala, etc. It is one of the species from which sarsaparilla is obtained. See SARSAPARILLA, and SARZA.

Smith'son-īte, or Cal'a-mine. A native carbonate of zinc, containing about 52 per cent. of pure zinc. It has a vitreous or pearly lustre, and sometimes occurs in rhombohedral crystals, also massive, reniform, and stalactitic.

Smo'kў. Having a dull grayish-black color.

Smooth. Free from asperities or hairs or any sort of unevenness:—applied to many plants. See GLABROUS.

Smyr'nĭ-um O-lu-sa'trum.* A plant of the order *Umbelliferæ*, having an edible root. Its fruits are diuretic, and its leaves antiscorbutic. It is a native of Europe.

Snake-Root. See POLYGALA SENEGA, and SANICULA MARILANDICA.

Snake'-Root, Vir-ġin'ĭ-an. A common name for the *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

Sneez'ing. [Lat. **Sternuta'tio, o'nis.**] A convulsive action of the respiratory muscles, caused by irritation of some part of the lining membrane of the nostrils; sternutation. See REFLEX ACTION.

Snoring, Snorting. See STERTOR.

Snow-Ball. See VIBURNUM OPULUS.

Snow-Berry. See SYMPHORICARPUS.

Snow-Blindness. See NIPHABLEPSIA.

Snow-Drop. See GALANTHUS NIVALIS.

Snow-Plant. See SARCODES SANGUINEA.

Snuf'fles. A popular name for obstruction of the nose and breathing hard through the nose.

Soap, Castile (or **Castilian**); **Soap, Spanish.** See SAPO DURUS.

Soap-Bark. See QUILLAIA.

Soap-Berry. See SAPINDUS SAPONARIA.

Soapstone. See STEATITE.

Soapwort. See SAPONARIA OFFICINALIS.

So-a'rĭ-a.* The dried ripe fruit of *Mœsa lanceolata*, a shrub of the order *Myrcinaceæ*, a native of Abyssinia. It is a remedy for tænia.

Sob. See SINGULTUS.

Sob'o-lēs.* Originally, a young branch, an offspring. Any rudiment of a new branch; a creeping, rooting stem.

Sob-o-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Sobolif'erus**; from *sob'oles*, a "shoot," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing shoots; producing young plants from the root.

So'cia (so'she-a) **Pa-rot'ĭ-dis.*** "Companion of the Parotid." The name of a second portion of the parotid gland which is frequently developed from the duct while on the masseter muscle.

So'cial. [Lat. **Socia'lis**; from *so'cius*, a "companion."] A term applied to plants which grow gregariously, as the Grasses.

Social Science. See SOCIOLOGY.

So-ci'e-tȳ. [Lat. **Soci'etas**; from *so'cius*, a "companion."] Community; fellowship; an association for the promotion of some common interest or object.

So-cĭ-ol'o-ġȳ. [From the Lat. *so'cius*, a "companion," and the Gr. λόγος, a "discourse."] (Fr. *Sociologie*, so'se-o'lo'zhĕ'.) The science which treats of human society; the study of human beings united and organized in society; social science.

Socotrine Aloes. See ALOE SOCOTRINA.

So'da. [A word of Arabic origin.] (Fr. *Soude*, sood.) The mineral alkali; the oxide of sodium. In chemical language, soda denotes the monoxide of sodium, or disodium monoxide. In common parlance the term is applied to a substance which chemists call *hydrate of soda*, or *caustic soda*; sometimes also to the carbonate of soda, which is used in washing.

So'da.* The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the hydrate of soda (caustic soda), a compound formed of sodium, hydrogen, and oxygen. It is a white, hard, opaque solid, having an intensely acrid and caustic taste, and an alkaline reaction. It is soluble in one and seven-tenths parts of cold water. It is used externally as a caustic.

So'da His-pan'ĭ-ca.* "Spanish Soda." Impure soda, or the impure mineral alkali of commerce.

So'da, Mu'rĭ-āte of. The chloride of sodium. See SODII CHLORIDUM.

Soda, Sulphate of. See SODÆ SULPHAS.

So'da, Tar'ta-rized. A name for the tartrate of potassa and soda (*Potassæ et Sodæ Tartras*).

So'da-Wâ'ter. A beverage formed by water which is impregnated with more carbonic acid than is sufficient for saturation. It is more properly called *Carbonic Acid Water*.

Sodæ Acetas.* See SODII ACETAS.

Sodæ Boras,* or **Borax.** See BORAX, and SODII BORAS

Sodæ Carbonas.* See SODII CARBONAS.

Sodæ Phosphas.* See SODII PHOSPHAS.

Sodæ Sulphas.* See SODII SULPHAS.

Sodæ Sulphis.* See SODII SULPHIS.

So'dic, or **Sod'ic.** [Lat. **Sod'icus**; from *so'dium*.] A term applied to the second degree of oxidation of sodium, or sodic oxide.

So'dĭ-i A-ce'tas.* "Acetate of Sodium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a salt containing acetic acid and sodium in the form of colorless crystals, efflorescent in dry air, and wholly soluble in water. It is diuretic, but is rarely used as a medicine.

So'dii Ar-se'nĭ-as.* "Arseniate of Sodium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a salt containing arsenious acid and sodium. It is in the form of colorless, transparent, prismatic crystals, soluble in four parts of water. In medical properties this salt agrees with the other preparations of arsenic.

So'dii Ben'zo-as.* "Benzoate of Sodium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a salt containing benzoic acid and sodium. It is a white, semi-crystalline, or amorphous powder, soluble in one and eight-tenths parts of water. It has been used as a remedy for phthisis, gout, and rheumatism, for the purpose of eliminating uric acid. It is also commended in puerperal fever.

So'dii Bi-car-bo'nas.* "Bicarbonate of Sodium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a salt which must contain 99 per cent. of pure bicarbonate. It is a white, opaque powder, permanent in the air, and soluble in twelve parts of cold water. It is antacid.

So'dii Bicarbo'nas Ve-na'lis.* "Commercial Bicarbonate of Sodium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a salt corresponding in physical properties to the preceding, and containing 95 per cent. of pure bicarbonate. It has the general medical properties of the carbonate.

So'dii Bi-sul'phis.* "Bisulphite of Sodium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a salt which occurs in opaque, prismatic crystals, or a crystalline or granular powder, soluble in four parts of water. Its medical properties are those of the sulphites generally.

So'dii Bo'ras.* "Borate of Sodium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for BORAX, which see. It is a white, crystalline substance, soluble in water. When brought in contact with a mucous membrane it exerts a peculiar detergent, mild stimulant, or alterative action. It is a useful remedy in infantile diarrhœa, in ulcerations of the mouth, etc. It is said to be diuretic.

So'dii Brom'ĭ-dum.* "Bromide of Sodium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a compound of bromine and sodium occurring in small, colorless or white, monoclinic crystals, or a crys-

talline powder, permanent in dry air, and soluble in one and two-tenths parts of water. Its medical properties are very similar to those of bromide of potassium, except that it is less powerful in its action and much less depressant to the circulation.

So'dii Car-bo'nas.* "Carbonate of Sodium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a salt in large, colorless, monoclinic crystals which rapidly effloresce in dry air and fall into a white powder. It is soluble in one and six-tenths parts of water. It is an antacid, and is much employed in diseases attended with acidity of the stomach, such as gout, uric-acid gravel, and certain forms of dyspepsia. Unless taken in very great excess, it has no other effect on the system than to render the secretions abnormally alkaline.

So'dii Carbo'nas Ex-sic-ca'tus.* "Dried Carbonate of Sodium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a white powder which differs from the crystallized carbonate in nothing except in being devoid of the water of crystallization. Its medical properties are similar to those of the preceding.

So'dii Chlo'ras.* "Chlorate of Sodium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a salt containing chlorine and sodium, occurring in colorless tetrahedrons, permanent in dry air, and soluble in water. Its medical properties are similar to those of chlorate of potassium, and its greater solubility permits the use of stronger solutions.

So'dii Chlor'i-dum.* "Chloride of Sodium," or Common Salt. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a white salt, permanent in the air, and almost equally soluble in cold and in boiling water. It is astringent, tonic, and antiseptic. In large doses salt is purgative and emetic. It promotes digestion, and the almost universal appetency for it proves it to be a salutary stimulus.

So'dii Hy-po-phos'phis.* "Hypophosphite of Sodium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a salt containing hypophosphorous acid and sodium. It occurs in rectangular plates or a white granular powder, deliquescent on exposure to air, and soluble in water. It is commended as a remedy for phthisis. "The weight of testimony appears to be opposed to the first favorable impressions."—(*U.S. Dispensatory.*)

So'dii Hy-po-sul'phis.* "Hyposulphite of Sodium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a salt which occurs in large, colorless, monoclinic prisms or plates, efflorescent in dry air, and soluble in water. It is a powerful poison to fungi and other low organic forms. It is used in lotions as a remedy for eczema, lichen, and psoriasis. It is also employed in photography. It has been extensively administered in pyæmia and zymotic diseases, but the general professional verdict is adverse.

So'dii I-od'i-dum.* "Iodide of Sodium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a compound of iodine and sodium in minute, colorless or white, monoclinic crystals, or a crystalline powder, soluble in water. It has the same therapeutic effects and is used in the same diseases as iodide of potassium.

So'dii Ni'tras.* "Nitrate of Sodium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a salt containing nitric acid and sodium. It occurs in colorless, transparent, rhombohedral crystals, having a cooling saline taste, and soluble in water. It has been praised as a remedy for dysentery. See NITRATE OF SODIUM.

So'dii Phos'phas.* "Phosphate of Sodium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a salt containing phosphoric acid and sodium. It occurs in colorless, monoclinic prisms, which speedily effloresce on exposure to air, and are soluble in water. It is a mild purgative, and by its pure saline taste is well adapted to the cases of children and persons of delicate stomachs.

So'dii Pyr-o-phos'phas.* "Pyrophosphate of Sodium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a salt containing pyrophosphoric acid and sodium. It occurs in colorless, monoclinic prisms, permanent in the air, and soluble in water. It was introduced into the Pharmacopœia on account of its use in the process for making pyrophosphate of iron.

So'dii Sal-i-cy'las.* "Salicylate of Sodium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a salt containing salicylic acid and sodium. It occurs in small, white, crystalline plates, or a crystalline powder, permanent in the air, and soluble in water. Its therapeutic action and use are precisely those of salicylic acid, except that the salt is not locally irritating, and, being soluble, is more rapidly absorbed.

So'dii San-to-ni'nas.* "Santoninate of Sodium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a salt containing santonic acid and sodium. It occurs in colorless, transparent, tabular, rhombic crystals, soluble in water. It is poisonous, and "ought never to be employed as a vermifuge, and ought never to have been made officinal."—(*U.S. Dispensatory.*)

So'dii Sul'phas.* "Sulphate of Sodium." (Popularly known as **Glauber's Salts.**) The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a substance in colorless crystals, which rapidly effloresce on exposure to the air, and ultimately fall into a white powder. It is wholly soluble in water. Sulphate of sodium is one of the most efficient saline cathartics, nearly resembling in its general properties the sulphate of magnesia, or Epsom Salts; but the latter is less disagreeable to the taste, and is therefore more generally used. See MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS.

So'dii Sul'phis.* "Sulphite of Sodium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a salt in white, efflorescent, monoclinic, prismatic crystals, soluble in four parts of cold and in less than one part of boiling water. This salt has been used in cases of yeasty vomiting with remarkable success. The matter vomited in these cases contains two microscopic fungi,—*sarcina ventriculi* and *torula cerevisiæ.*

So'dii Sul-pho-car'bo-las.* "Sulphocarbolate of Sodium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a salt containing sulphocarbolic acid and sodium. It occurs in colorless, transparent, rhombic prisms, permanent in the air, and soluble in five parts of water. It has been employed in phthisis and zymotic diseases.

So'di-um.* The base of soda; a brilliant silver-white metal, discovered by Davy in 1808,

resembling potassium in its general characters. It is soft, malleable, fusible at 96° C. (204° F.), and burns when heated in contact with air. Its specific gravity is 0.97. It is an important element, and is one of the essential constituents of the human body. It is quickly oxidized and tarnished by exposure to the air. When thrown on warm water it takes fire and burns with a yellow flame. It is not much used in a separate or metallic state, but many of its compounds are used in medicine and the arts. It is a monad, or monatomic body.

Sodium Nitrate. See NITRATE OF SODIUM.

Softening. See RAMOLLISSEMENT.

Soft'en-ing of the Brain. [Lat. **Molli'ties Cer'ebri**; Fr. *Ramollissement du Cerveau*, rȧ'mo'-lĕss'mŏN' dü sĕR'vō'.] A term sometimes applied to a fatty degeneration of the substance of the brain, sometimes to a sort of liquefaction. The causes of this affection are often obscure; but in many instances it would seem to be produced by embolism of the arteries which supply the brain. Over-exercise of the brain is undoubtedly one of the most common predisposing causes of this disease.

Soft Palate. See PALATUM MOLLE.

Soif. See THIRST.

Sol.* The Sun,—a name given to gold by the alchemists.

Solanaceæ,* so-la-na'she-ē. An important natural order of monopetalous exogenous plants (herbaceous or shrubby), natives of all parts of the world except the Arctic regions. Many of them are narcotic and poisonous. It includes the *Sola'num tubero'sum* (Potato), *Sola'num Lycoper'sicum* (Tomato), *Nicotiana* (Tobacco), *Atropa Belladonna*, *Capsicum* (Cayenne Pepper), *Physalis*, *Petunia*, *Datura*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Lycium*, etc. This order comprises about sixteen hundred species, most of which are tropical, and among them are a few trees.

So-la-nā'ceous. [Lat. **Solana'ceus**, or **Sola'neus.**] Resembling the *Solanum*.

Sol'a-nin, or **Sol'a-nĭne.** [Lat. **Solani'na**; from *Sola'num.*] An alkaloid or glucoside obtained, when pure, in the form of a white, opaque powder or delicate acicular crystals, from the *Solanum Dulcamara* and *S. nigrum*. It is bitter, inodorous, soluble in alcohol, and scarcely soluble in water. It is narcotic and poisonous.

Sol'a-noid. [From the Lat. *sola'num*, the "potato," and the Gr. εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a potato:—applied to a form of cancer.

So-la'num.* A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Solanaceæ*. It comprises a great number of species of herbs and shrubs, widely distributed in Asia, Africa, Europe, and America.

Sola'num Dul-ca-ma'ra.* The Woody Nightshade. It is a native of Europe, and is naturalized in the United States. See DULCAMARA.

Sola'num Es-cu-len'tum.* "Esculent Solanum." The *Solanum tuberosum*, or potato-plant.

Sola'num Fœt'ĭ-dum.* "Fetid Solanum." A name for the *Datura Stramonium*:—also called *Jamestown Weed* and *Thorn-Apple*.

Sola'num Le-tha'le.* "Deadly Solanum." Another name for the *At'ropa Belladon'na*, or deadly nightshade. See BELLADONNA.

Sola'num Lig-no'sum.* "Woody Nightshade." Another name for the *Solanum Dulcamara*. See DULCAMARA.

Sola'num Ly-co-per'sĭ-cum.* A synonyme of the tomato (*Lycopersicum esculentum*).

Sola'num Me-lon'ge-na.* The systematic name of the Egg-Plant, or Aubergine. It is cultivated in the United States for its edible fruit.

Sola'num Ni'grum.* Common Nightshade, a homely weed, a native of Europe, and naturalized in the United States. It is poisonous.

Sola'num Tu-be-ro'sum.* The systematic name of the Potato-plant, the root (or rather tuber) of which is in general use as an article of food throughout the greater part of the civilized world. It is a native of America. See POTATO.

So'lar. [Lat. **Sola'ris**; from *sol*, *so'lis*, the "sun."] Pertaining to, or derived from, the sun; measured by the sun: as, a *solar day*,—that is, the interval between two successive arrivals of the sun on the same meridian. See RADIATION.

Solar Cycle. See CYCLE.

So'lar Plex'us. [Lat. **Plex'us Sola'ris.**] An assemblage of ganglia connected with the great sympathetic nerve, with interlaced and anastomosing filaments, and surrounding the two semilunar ganglia of the abdomen. It gives off numerous filaments, which accompany, under the name of *plexuses*, all the branches given off by the abdominal aorta.

Solar System. See SYSTEM.

So-la'rĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *sol*, the "sun."] A sundial; also a species of univalve mollusks.

Sŏl'der (or saw'der). A substance, consisting of simple or mixed metals, by which metallic bodies are firmly united with each other. Bismuth is much used in the composition of soft solders. Plumber's solder is an alloy of three parts of lead and one part of tin.

Sole of the Foot. See SOLEA.

So'le-a.* [From the Lat. *so'lum*, the "bottom."] A Latin word signifying a "sandal," a "slipper." In Anatomy, the sole of the foot. See PLANTA, and THENAR.

So'le-us.* [From the Lat. *so'lea*, the "sole of the foot."] Belonging to or resembling the sole of the foot:—applied to a muscle which arises from the head of the fibula, etc., and is inserted into the *os calcis*. It extends the foot. It has also been named *gastrocne'mius inter'nus*.

Sol'id. [Lat. **Sol'idus.**] Firm; substantial; not fluid or hollow:—applied to bodies the particles of which adhere together so firmly that they cannot be separated without some degree of force. The physical properties peculiar to solids are hardness, tenacity, and toughness. *Solid*, in Botany, signifies not hollow; having no internal cavities. A solid figure is that which has three dimensions,—length, breadth, and thickness. Regular solids are those which are bounded by regular and equal

planes. They are five in number,—viz., the tetrahedron, hexahedron (or cube), octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosihedron, which are noticed under their respective alphabetical heads.

Sol-ĭ-da'go.* Golden Rod. A large genus of perennial plants of the order *Compositæ*, comprising many species, natives of the United States. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the leaves of the *Solida'go odo'ra*. It is aromatic, moderately stimulant, and carminative.

Solida'go Rĭg'ĭ-da.* A perennial plant, a native of the United States, said to be astringent and tonic.

Solida'go Vir'ga-Au're-a.* A perennial plant, a native of Europe and the United States. It is an extremely variable species. It is reputed to be astringent.

Sol-ĭ-dărĭ-tȳ. (Fr. *Solidarité*, so'lĕ'dă'rĕ'tà'; from *solidaire*, so'lĕ'dĕR', "jointly and severally liable.") Fellowship; joint interest and mutual responsibility; community in gain and loss.

Solidar'ity, Or-gan'ic. The necessary relation of an act of the economy with another act which differs from it, and which is performed in a region remote from the place of the former. A relation resulting from the mode of association of the anatomical elements with one another, and especially from the connection of the various apparatus with one another by vessels and nerves.

So-lĭd'ĭ-fĭ-cā'tion. [From the Lat. *sol'idus*, "solid," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] The act of making solid, a result of cohesive attraction. "The power of cohesion acting in solidification and that in crystallization appear to be identical, and there is probably no exception to the principle that solidification is crystallization."—(DANA.)

Solidism. See SOLIDISTS.

Sol'ĭ-dists. A sect in Medicine who refer all diseases to a morbid change in the solid parts. They maintain that the solids alone are endowed with vital properties. This theory is termed *Solidism*.

So-lĭd'ĭ-tȳ. [From the Lat. *sol'idus*, "solid."] The state of being solid; the property of bodies whose molecules are so united by the force of cohesion that force is required to separate them or to change their relative situation. Also density; soundness.

Sol'ids. [From the Lat. *sol'idus*, "solid."] A term applied to the bones, ligaments, muscles, nerves, and vessels of animals.

Sol-ĭ-dun-gu-la'ta,* or **Sol-ĭ-dun'gulates.** [From the Lat. *sol'idus*, "solid," and *un'gula*, a "hoof."] The same as SOLIDUNGULA. See next article.

Sol-ĭ-dun'gu-lus.* [From the same.] Having solid hoofs:—applied in the plural neuter (*Solidun'gula*) to a family of *Mammifera* having only one hoof to each foot, or having the hoof whole, as the horse, ass, etc.

Sol'ĭ-ped. [Lat. **Sol'ipes, p'edis**; from *so'lus*, "alone," or "single," and *pes*, a "foot."] Synonymous with SOLIDUNGULUS, which see.

So'lis Ic'tus.* The Latin synonyme for SUNSTROKE.

Sol'ĭ-ta-rȳ. [From the Lat. *so'lus*, "alone."] Lonely; single; standing alone; not associated with others:—applied to flowers.

Sol'ĭ-ta-rȳ Glands. [Lat. **Glan'dulæ Solita'riæ.**] Small, flattened, granular bodies found in the stomach and intestines.

So'lĭ-um.* A species of tape-worm. See TÆNIA SOLIUM.

Sol-Lu'nar In'flu-ence. The influence supposed to be produced on various diseases when the sun and the moon are in conjunction.

Sol'o-mon's Seal. A popular name for several species of *Polygonatum*.

Sol'stĭce. [Lat. **Solsti'tium**; from *sol*, the "sun," and *sto*, to "stand," to "stop."] The time at which the sun is at its greatest distance from the equator, when it seems to stop in its course southward or northward and to stand still for a few days, which occurs twice a year, the *summer* solstice and the *winter* solstice,—that is, about the 21st of June and the 21st of December.

Solstitial, sol-stish'al. [Lat. **Solstitia'lis.**] Belonging to the solstice.

Solubilis.* See SOLUBLE.

Sol-u-bil'ĭ-tȳ. [From the Lat. *sol'vo, solu'tum*, to "loosen."] Susceptibility of solution in any menstruum. Substances are soluble in proportion as their particles have a stronger attraction for the fluid which constitutes the menstruum than for one another. They are insoluble when their particles have a stronger attraction for one another than for the menstruum.

Sol'u-ble. [Lat. **Solu'bilis**; from the same.] Susceptible of solution. In Botany, separating into parts.

Soluble Glass. See GLASS, SOLUBLE.

So'lum.* A Latin word, signifying the "bottom," or "ground;" also the "sole of the foot."

So-lute'. [Lat. **Solu'tus**; from *sol'vo, solu'tum*, to "loosen."] In Botany, completely separate from neighboring parts; loosed or becoming separate.

So-lu'tion. [Lat. **Solu'tio, o'nis**; from *sol'vo, solu'tum*, to "loosen," to "melt," to "dissolve."] The act of dissolving a solid body; the diffusion of the particles of a solid through a liquid; also the state of a solid body which has been dissolved. Also any substance dissolved in a liquid, or any homogeneous liquid formed by the combination of a liquid with either a solid or a gas. The question whether a solution is a chemical compound or a mechanical mixture is difficult to answer, for the solid and solvent do not unite in definite proportions exclusively. "There are few more difficult subjects than this in all science, up to this time."—(HENRY WURTZ.)

Solu'tion of Con-tĭ-nu'ĭ-tȳ. The breaking down, or division, of the skin and other textures by a blow, a cutting instrument, or ulceration.

Solv. = *Sol've.** "Dissolve."

Sol'vent. [Lat. **Sol'vens**; from *sol'vo*, to "loosen," or "dissolve."] A term applied to any liquor capable of dissolving bodies. Water is a very general solvent. Hot water will dissolve many things that are not soluble in cold water. Alcohol is a powerful solvent. The term *solvent* is also applied to a medicine that has the property of dissolving or removing obstructions.

So'ma.* [Gr. *σῶμα.*] A body.

So-mat'ic. [Gr. *σωματικός.*] Relating to the body. *Somatic signs* or *symptoms* are those presented by the trunk and limbs, in contradistinction to those furnished by the sensory apparatus.

So'ma-to-dym'i-a.* [From the Gr. *σῶμα,* "body," and *δύω,* or *δῦμι,* to "enter."] A term for a double monstrosity, in which the two bodies are so closely united that they might seem to enter into each other. When the union is chiefly by the vertebræ, it is called *ver'tebrodym'ia;* when by the bones of the ischium, *is'chiodym'ia;* when by the sternum, *ster'nodym'ia.*

So-ma-tol'o-ğy. [Lat. **Somatolo'gia;** from the Gr. *σῶμα, σώματος,* the "body," and *λόγος,* a "discourse."] A treatise on the human body; anatomy. Also that part of physical science which treats of the general properties of bodies or masses of matter. See MATTER.

So-ma-tot'o-my. [Lat. **Somatoto'mia;** from the Gr. *σῶμα, σώματος,* the "body," and *τέμνω,* to "cut."] The same as ANATOMY, which see.

Sommeil, so'mȧl'. The French name for "sleep."

Som-nam'bu-lism. [Lat. **Somnambulis'mus;** from *som'nus,* "sleep," and *am'bulo,* to "walk."] Sleep-walking, or walking in one's sleep; a species of dreaming in which the bodily as well as the mental functions are affected. The morbid sleeper possesses an unwonted power of calling his muscles generally into activity in response to his dream-thoughts. The causes of somnambulism are obscure.

Som-nam'bu-list. [From the same.] A person who walks in his sleep.

Som-nif'er-a.* [The neuter plural of *somnif'erus.* See next article.] Agents which cause sleep.

Som-nif'er-ous. [Lat. **Somnif'erus;** from *som'nus,* "sleep," and *fe'ro,* to "bring."] Causing or inducing sleep; hypnotic:—nearly the same as SOPORIFEROUS, which see.

Som-nil'o-quist. [From the Lat. *som'nus,* "sleep," and *lo'quor,* to "talk."] One who talks in his sleep.

Som'ni-um.* (Fr. *Songe,* sôNzh, and *Rêve,* rȧv.) A dream; a scene or transaction which exists only in the imagination of a sleeper.

Som'no-lence, or **Som'no-len-cy.** [Lat. **Somnolen'tia;** from *som'nus,* "sleep."] Sleepiness; an unnatural drowsiness.

Som'no-lent. [Lat. **Somnolen'tus;** from the same.] Sleepy; drowsy.

Som'no-lism. [From the same.] The somnolent state induced by the manipulations termed *animal magnetism.*

Sonde, sôNd. The French term for a SOUND, which see.

Son-e-ri'la.* A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Melastomaceæ,* comprising many beautiful species, natives of the East Indies. They have trimerous flowers. *Sonerila speciosa,* a native of India, bears cymes of very handsome flowers of a deep rose color.

Son'i-tus.* [From the Lat. *so'no, son'itum,* to "sound."] A sounding, as in the ears. See TINNITUS.

So-nom'e-ter. [Lat. **Sonom'etrum;** from *so'nus,* "sound," and the Gr. *μέτρον,* a "measure."] An instrument for measuring the ratios of the vibrations of different sonorous bodies.

So-no'rous. [Lat. **Sono'rus;** from *so'nus,* "sound."] Sounding; resonant; producing sound:—applied to a body which by the rapidity of its vibratory motions produces impressions on the organ of hearing.

Soot of Wood. [Lat. **Fuli'go Lig'ni.**] A substance produced during the combustion of wood. Its composition is very complex. It contains creasote, chloride of potassium, sulphate of calcium, acetate of ammonium, etc. It was formerly prescribed by Scottish physicians, in the form of tincture, as a tonic and antispasmodic. It is disinfectant.

Soot'-Drops. Hysteric Mixture. Tincture of soot, consisting of wood-soot, asafœtida, and proof-spirit:—used in hysteria.

Soot-Wart. See CANCER SCROTI.

Sooty. See FULIGINOUS.

So-phis-ti-cā'tion. [Lat. **Sophistica'tio, o'nis;** from the Gr. *σοφιστικός,* "sophistical," "deceitful."] Adulteration of a medicine, aliment, etc. See FALSIFICATION.

So-pho'ra.* A genus of trees and shrubs of the order *Leguminosæ,* comprising many species, widely distributed over the tropical and temperate regions of both hemispheres.

Sopho'ra Hep-ta-phyl'la.* An exotic shrub, having a bitter root and seed, which have been employed in dysentery, colic, etc.

Sopho'ra Ja-pon'i-ca.* An ornamental tree, a native of China or Japan, often planted in the United States. In China its flowers are used to dye a yellow color. Several parts of this tree are said to be purgative.

Sopho'ra Spe-ci-o'sa.* A tree of Texas, having poisonous seeds, from which a volatile liquid alkaloid called *sophorine* has been obtained.

Sophora Tinctoria.* See BAPTISIA TINCTORIA.

So'pi-ens.* [From the La. *so'pio,* to "put to sleep," to "set at rest."] Assuaging; anodyne; so'pient.

So'por, o'ris.* Sound, deep, or profound sleep; unnatural deep sleep.

So-po-rif'er-ous. [Lat. **Soporif'erus;** from *so'por,* "sound sleep," and *fe'ro,* to "bring."] Inducing sound or deep sleep. See SOMNIFEROUS.

So-po-rif'ic. [**Soporif'icus;** from *so'por,* "sound sleep," and *fa'cio,* to "make."] Causing or inducing sleep:—applied to hypnotic agents. See NARCOTICS.

So'po-rous, or **So-po-rose'.** [Lat. **Soporo'sus, Sopo'rus;** from *so'por,* "sound sleep."] Causing deep sleep; narcotic.

Sor'bate. [Lat. **Sor'bas, a'tis.**] A combination of sorbic acid with a base. The same as MALATE.

Sor-be-fa'cĭ-ent. [Lat. **Sorbefa'ciens**; from *sor'beo*, to "suck," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] A remedy that promotes absorption. Among sorbefacients are alkalies, bromine, iodine, vegetable acids, ammoniacum, and galbanum.

Sorbet, or **Sorbetum.*** See SHERBET.

Sor'bic. [Lat. **Sor'bicus**; from *Sor'bus*, the "mountain ash."] Belonging to the *Sorbus*:—sometimes applied to malic acid, which may be procured from the berries of the mountain ash.

Sor'bus.* The generic name given by Linnæus to the Mountain Ash, Service-tree, etc. Recent botanists refer them to the genus *Pyrus*. The Service-tree (*Sorbus domestica*, or *Pyrus Sorbus*) is a native of Europe, and bears edible fruit.

Sor'bus Au-cu-pa'rĭ-a.* A name of the Mountain Ash, which is said to contain a large quantity of hydrocyanic acid. It is called *Pyrus aucuparia* by some writers.

Sor'dēs.* Literally, "filth:"—applied to the foul matter discharged from ulcers; also to filth which collects on the teeth, particularly in certain low fevers, to foul accumulations in the stomach, etc.

Sor'dĭ-dus.* Foul; dirty; shabby:—applied to a dirty color. *Sordidè luteus* signifies "dirty yellow."

So-re'dĭ-a.* A name given to little mealy patches common on the thallus of lichens.

So-re'dĭ-āte. [From the Lat. *sore'dia.*] In Botany, bearing little patches on the surface.

Sore'ness. The state of being sore; tenderness and painfulness; painful uneasiness.

Sore Throat. See CYNANCHE.

Sor'ghum.* A genus of annual plants of the order *Graminaceæ*, comprising several species or varieties which are extensively cultivated for food. The *Sorghum vulgare* (Indian Millet, Doura, and Guinea Corn) is an important crop in India, Arabia, Asia Minor, and Southern Europe. The flour which its round seeds yield is white, and is said to make good bread. This species presents two varieties, *Sorghum vulgare* var. *cernuum*, and *S. vulgare* var. *saccharatum*.

Sor'ghum Vul-ga're *var.* **Sac-cha-ra'tum.*** A plant of the order *Graminaceæ*, extensively cultivated in China, Africa, the United States, etc. Molasses or syrup is prepared from its juice. Among its popular names are Chinese Sugar-Cane and Imphee.

So'ri,* the plural of the Lat. *so'rus*. Heaps, or patches, as those of the spore-cases of most ferns, called in English *fruit-dots*.

So-rĭç'ĭ-dæ.* [From *So'rex*, the Latin name of the typical genus.] The Shrew Family, a family of small mammalian animals of the order *Insectivora*, comprising the genus *Sorex* (Shrew) and several other genera. They are nearly related to the *Talpidæ*.

So-ro'sis.* [From the Gr. σωρός, a "collection."] A fleshy multiple fruit, like a mulberry.

Sor'rel. A popular name applied to the *Oxalis Acetosella* and to the *Rumex Acetosa*.

Sorrel-Tree. See OXYDENDRUM ARBOREUM.

Sorus.* See SORI.

So-te-rĭ-ol'o-ġў. [From the Gr. σωτήριος, "preservative," and λόγος, a "discourse."] Another name for HYGIOLOGY, which see.

Soude, sood. The French name for SODA, which see.

Souffle, soofl. A French word signifying "a breath or soft blowing sound." This term is applied either to the respiratory murmur heard over the lungs, or to certain murmurs heard in connection with the heart or blood-vessels.

Soufre, soofr. The French name for SULPHUR, which see.

Soul. See ANIMA.

Sou-la'me-a A-ma'ra.* A tree of the order *Simarubaceæ*, a native of the Moluccas and the Feejee Islands. All parts of it are exceedingly bitter. It is used in India, Java, etc., as an emetic and tonic.

Sound. [Lat. **So'nus**; Fr. *Son*, sôN.] The effect produced on the organ of hearing by the vibrations of the air or other medium; perception of the impression produced on the acoustic nerve by the undulations which the sensible and periodical vibrations of an elastic body excite in the ambient medium. Sounds are distinguished by three qualities: 1, *intensity*, which depends on the *amplitude* of the vibrations; 2, *tone*, or musical pitch, which is determined by the *number* of vibrations performed in a unit of time; 3, *timbre*, which depends on the *form* of the vibration of the sonorous body,—in other words, on the number, order, and intensity of the harmonic sounds superposed on the fundamental sound.

Sound. [From the French *sonder*, to "fathom," to "try the depth of the sea;" hence, to "try," or "examine."] An instrument for introduction through the urethra into the bladder, to ascertain whether a calculus is present.

Sound, U'te-rine. An instrument somewhat resembling a male catheter, used in making examinations of the uterus.

Soundness of Mind. See SANITY.

Sourcil, sooR'sē'. The French name for "eyebrow." See SUPERCILIUM.

Sourd, sooR. The French word for DEAF, which see.

Sour-Dock. The *Rumex Acetosa*.

Sous-Clavière, soo klä've-aiR'. The French term for SUBCLAVIAN, which see.

South'ern-wood, Tar-tā'rĭ-an. The *Artemisia Santonica*.

Soy'mĭ-da Fe-brif'u-ga,* or **Swiē-te'nĭ-a Febrif'uga.*** A tree of the order *Cedrelaceæ*, a native of India, and the sole representative of the genus *Soymida*. Its bark is bitter, astringent, and tonic, and is used in intermittent fever. Its wood resembles mahogany.

Sp. = *Spir'itus.** "Spirit."

Spa, spä. A town in Belgium, near the Prussian frontier, celebrated for its mineral waters. The name is also applied to other mineral springs.

Space, Douglas's. See UTERUS.

Spadiceous, spa-dish'us. [From the Lat. *spa'dix.*] Bearing a spadix:—applied to a primary group or division of endogenous plants, com-

prising plants of the order *Palmaceæ*, and other plants, in which the calyx and corolla are either absent from the flowers, or, if present, are collected in a spadix which is embraced by the kind of bract termed a *spathe*.

Spa-diç'e-us.* [From the Lat. *spa'dix*, "red, bright brown."] In Botany, a bright brown; a pure brown; a chestnut-brown:—applied to a horse, it signifies a bright bay.

Spa'dix, i'cis.* [Gr. σπάδιξ, a "palm-branch."] A sort of fleshy spike, enveloped by a large bract or modified leaf, called a spathe, as in the Indian Turnip (*Arum*).

Spain, Pellitory of. See ANTHEMIS PYRETHRUM.

Spalter. See SPELTER.

Span. The length spanned between the thumb and the little finger, equal to eight or nine inches.

Spa-næ'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. σπανός, "poor," and αἷμα, "blood."] Poverty of blood; cachæmia.

Spanish Fly. See CANTHARIS.

Span'ish Liq'uo-rĭce. A name for coarse or common liquorice,—because chiefly brought from Spain. See GLYCYRRHIZA.

Span'ish White. A name for white bismuth; nitrate of bismuth. Also a pigment prepared from chalk.

Spar. [From the Fr. and Ger. *Spath.*] A mineralogical term applied to any earthy mineral having a distinct cleavable structure and some lustre, as calc spar, fluor spar, felspar.

Spar, Fluor. See FLUOR SPAR.

Spar, Heavy. A name for sulphate of baryta.

Spa-rax'is Pul-ehĕr'rĭ-ma.* A bulbous plant of the order *Iridaceæ*, a native of South Africa. It is a very beautiful and graceful plant, having a drooping perianth which is one and a half inches long and of a rich red-purple color.

Spar-ga'nĭ-um Ra-mo'sum.* An herbaceous plant of the order *Typhaceæ*, a native of Europe. Its root is said to be esculent. It was formerly used in medicine.

Spar-go'sis* [Gr. σπάργωσις], less correctly **Spar-ga-no'sis.*** Excessive distention of the breasts with milk.

Sparse. [Lat. **Spar'sus**; from *spar'go*, *spar'sum*, to "strew about," to "sprinkle," to "scatter."] A term applied to flowers, leaves, etc., which are scattered and generally scanty.

Spar-sĭ-flo'rous. [Lat. **Sparsiflo'rus**; from *spar'sus*, "scattered," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having scattered or few flowers.

Spar-sĭ-fo'lĭ-ate. [Lat. **Sparsifolia'tus**; from *spar'sus*, "scattered," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having scattered leaves.

Spartium,* spar'she-um. [From the Gr. σπάρτη, a "rope."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Diadelphia*, natural order *Leguminosæ*.

Spar'tium Jun'ce-um,* or **Ge-nis'ta Hispan'ĭ-ca.*** Spanish Broom, a leguminous plant the seeds of which have been used in dropsy. They are diuretic and tonic. This plant has yellow flowers, and is cultivated for ornament.

Spar'tium Sco-pa'rĭ-um.* The former systematic name of the common Broom-plant; now the *Sarotham'nus Scopa'rius*, or *Cyt'isus Scopa'rius*.

Spaśm. [Lat. **Spas'mus**; from the Gr. σπάω, to "draw."] (Fr. *Spasme*, spâsm.) The sudden, involuntary contraction of muscles or of muscular fibres; a convulsion; cramp:—a term applied to abnormal contraction occurring either in muscular organs, in single muscles, or in groups of muscles.

1. CONSTRICTIVE SPASM is attended with contraction, rigidity, or both, as wry-neck, lock-jaw, etc. See ENTASIA.

2. CLONIC SPASM. [See CLONIC.] A violent agitation of one or more muscles in sudden and irregular snatches, as hiccough, sneezing, epilepsy, etc.

3. SYNCLONIC SPASM. [Lat. *Syn'clonus.*] The simultaneous and chronic agitation of different muscles, as in St. Vitus's Dance.

4. TONIC SPASM consists in the constant contraction of a muscle, etc.

Spasm, Wri'ter's, or **Wri'ter's Cramp.** An affection of the arm to which those are liable who write very constantly with a stiff-handled pen. Writing with a quill pen will in many cases be found a perfect remedy.

SEMPSTRESS'S CRAMP, or SEMPSTRESS'S PALSY, is an affection of a similar kind. It is caused by an excessive use or strain of certain muscles of the arm. The cure of this disease must be sought in rest or a change of occupation.

Spasma.* See SPASMUS.

Spasmatic. See SPASMODIC.

Spas'mi.* [Plural of the Lat. *spas'mus*, a "spasm."] Spasmodic diseases. The name of an order of the class *Neuroses* in Cullen's nosology.

Spas-mo'dēs.* [From the Gr. σπασμός, a "spasm."] Convulsive; having spasm or convulsion.

Spas-mod'ic. [Lat. **Spasmod'icus**; from *spas'mus*, a "spasm."] Relating to spasm; convulsive. See SPASMATIC.

Spas-mo-dўsp-nœ'a.* [From the Lat. *spas'mus*, a "spasm," and *dyspnœ'a.*] Convulsive dyspnœa or difficulty of breathing.

Spas-mol'o-gў. [Lat. **Spasmolo'gia**; from the Gr. σπασμός, a "spasm," and λόγος, a "discourse."] That branch of Pathology which treats of spasms or convulsions, their character and causes.

Spas'mus Ca-ni'nus,* Spas'mus Cўn'ĭ-cus.* "Canine Spasm." The *Risus Sardonicus*. See SARDONIC LAUGH.

Spas'tic. [Lat. **Spas'ticus**; from the Gr. σπάω, to "draw."] Drawing to or from:—applied to the contraction of muscles, etc., from disease.

Spas'tĭ-ca.* [From the same.] Agents which increase the irritability of the muscles and induce spasm or convulsions.

Spa-thā'ceous. [Lat. **Spatha'ceus.**] Having a spathe; of the nature of a spathe; resembling or furnished with a spathe.

Spathe, spāTH. [Lat. **Spa'tha**; Gr. *σπάθη.*] Originally, a spatula; a ladle:—applied to a sheath which completely encloses the flowers before their expansion; the enveloping bract of a spadix, as in the Indian Turnip.

Spa-the'lĭ-a Sim'plex.* An ornamental tree of the order *Simarubaceæ*, a native of the West Indies. It bears large spreading panicles of red flowers.

Spathic Iron. See SIDERITE.

Spath-ĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *spa'tha*, a "spathe," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having flowers surrounded by a spathe.

Spa-tho'de-a.* A genus of trees of the order *Bignoniaceæ*, natives of the tropical parts of Asia and Africa. They bear beautiful flowers. The *Spathodea lævis* is cultivated for ornament.

Spatho'dea Pen-tan'dra.* A noble tree, a native of tropical Asia, having pinnate leaves about three feet long. It bears a compact panicle of large and very beautiful flowers, the color of which is partly purple and partly yellow.

Spathula.* See SPATULA.

Spathulate. See SPATULATE.

Spat'u-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *spa'tha.*] A broad instrument like a knife with blunt edges, for spreading ointments, etc.

Spat'u-late. [Lat. **Spatula'tus.**] Shaped like a spatula; larger and rounded at the apex and gradually tapering to the base:—applied to leaves.

Spawn. The semen or eggs of fish and frogs. In Botany, the *mycelium.*

Spay'ing. [From the Gr. *σπάω*, to "draw."] The castration of a female animal; the removal of the ovaries.

Spear-Mint. See MENTHA SATIVA.

Spear-Shaped. See LANCEOLATE.

Speç'ial. [Lat. **Specia'lis**; from *spe'cies.*] Relating to a species; particular; peculiar; uncommon; excellent; especial; not general; specific.

Speç'ial De-scrip'tĭve Bot'a-nў. A scientific account of all known plants, designated by proper names and distinguished by clear and exact descriptions.

Specialist, spĕsh'a-list. A person devoted to a specialty or particular pursuit or disease, or the treatment of a particular organ, as the eye, the ear, etc.

Speç-ial-ĭ-zā'tion. The act of specializing. A term employed in Medicine either to denote the determination of a disease or symptom at first confounded with others, or to indicate that a symptom assumes a well-defined or special character after having been doubtful or indefinite.

Species,* spee'shēz. [From the Lat. *spe'cio*, to "see to," to "behold."] Originally, a "form," "likeness." In Natural History, an assemblage or series of similar organic beings. A species is, abstractly, the type or original of each sort of plant or animal, represented in time by a perennial succession of like individuals; or, concretely, it is the sum of such series or congeries of individuals.—(GRAY.)

Spe-çif'ic. [Lat. **Specif'icus**; from *spe'cies*, and *fa'cio*, to "make."] Literally, "that makes or constitutes a species," as in the phrase a "specific difference." Relating to species; special:—often applied to a medicine of supposed infallible efficacy in the cure of a particular species or form of disease, or to a remedy which has a *special* action on some particular organ,—for example, like that of ergot on the uterus. When applied to a disease, the word *specific* signifies that such disease is produced by a special cause and has special characters,—for example, syphilis and the eruptive fevers.

Specif'ic Char'ac-ter. A succinct enumeration of the points in which a species differs from other species of the same genus.

Specific Gravity. See GRAVITY.

Speç-ĭ-fĭ-cā'tion. [See SPECIFY.] The act of specifying; a statement of particulars or in detail; particular mention; the act of placing in a particular species.

Speç-ĭ-fiç'ĭ-tў. [See SPECIFIC.] The quality of that which is specific; specificness.

Speç'ĭ-fў. [From the Lat. *spe'cies*, and *fa'cio*, to "make."] To mention, name, or indicate with some distinctive mark; to designate particularly or in detail.

Spe-cil'lum.* [From the Lat. *spe'cio*, to "behold," or "examine."] A probe.

Speç'ĭ-men.* [From the same.] A Latin word signifying a "proof," "instance," "model," etc.:—applied to plants, animals, and minerals collected for scientific purposes; also to a part of anything exhibited as a sample.

Spe-cĭ-o'sus,* superlative **Spe-cĭ-o-sis'sĭ-mus.** Beautiful; handsome; fair; showy:—applied as the specific name of various plants, as *Solidago speciosa*, *Cereus speciosissimus.*

Spec-tab'ĭ-lis.* [From the Lat. *spec'to*, *spectа'tum*, to "behold," to "respect."] Remarkable; notable; goodly; worthy of notice:—applied as the specific name to *Orchis spectabilis*, *Aster spectabilis*, and many other plants.

Spec'ta-cle. [Lat. **Spectac'ulum**; from *spec'to*, to "behold."] A public show; a sight; an exhibition. In the plural, an optical instrument consisting of two glass lenses set in a frame and designed to remedy imperfections of the eye or to increase its power of vision. See PERSPECILLUM.

Spec'ta-cled Snake. A name for the *Naja vulgaris*, or *Cobra de capello*, so called from certain lines on the head supposed to resemble spectacles.

Spectrometry. See SPECTRUM ANALYSIS.

Spec'tro-scope. [From the Lat. *spec'trum*, an "image," and the Gr. *σκοπέω*, to "see."] An instrument designed for the formation and examination of the spectra formed by the passage of luminous rays through a prism or series of prisms. It was invented by Kirchhoff in 1859. Its applications and revelations in chemical analysis, astronomy, and other sciences are very numerous and important. By the aid of the spectroscope, five new elements have been discovered, and the chemical constitution and physical condition of the sun and stars have been ascertained or elucidated.

Spec-tros'co-pȳ. [From the same.] The use of the spectroscope; the art or science of using the spectroscope.

Spec'trum,* plural **Spec'trȧ.** [From the Lat. *spec'to*, to "behold."] A figure seen or imagined; a spectre. In Optics, a spectrum is an elongated image of the sun, or other luminous body, formed on a wall or screen in a darkened room by a beam of light received through a small aperture and refracted by a glass prism. It exhibits the colors of the rainbow.

Spec'trum An-al'ȳ-sis, or **Spec-trom'e-trȳ.** A method of qualitative analysis founded by Bunsen and Kirchhoff on the observation and comparison of the spectra produced by different bodies; the analysis of the chemical molecular and thermal constitution of luminous or incandescent bodies. Each substance communicates to the spectrum of the flame in which its vapor is diffused invariable characters which reveal its presence, and an infinitesimal quantity suffices to manifest the characters proper to its radical. Thus, a flame containing sodium gives a spectrum in which is found a brilliant yellow ray; the presence of lithium is announced by a red ray, etc. See SPECTROSCOPE.

Spec'u-lar. [Lat. **Specula'ris.**] Belonging to the speculum.

Specular Iron. See HÆMATITE.

Spec-u-lā'tion. [Lat. **Specula'tio**; from *spec'ulor*, *specula'tus*, to "watch or search."] A contemplation; an exploration; the part of philosophy which is neither practical nor experimental.

Spec'u-lum,* plural **Spec'u-lȧ.** [From the Lat. *spec'io*, to "behold."] Originally, a "mirror" of any kind. In Optics, a metallic mirror used in a reflecting telescope. In Surgery, an instrument for widening natural openings of passages, or keeping parts separate, so as to obtain a view of what is within:—applied also to a brilliant-colored mark forming the anterior borders of the *tectrices* of birds.

Spec'ulum Met'al. An alloy of about two parts of copper and one part of tin, used for making mirrors. Its whiteness is improved by the addition of a little arsenic.

Speechlessness. See APHONIA.

Speedwell. See VERONICA.

Spel'trum.* "Spelter." A name for native impure zinc.

Sperm. See SPERMA.

Sperm'-Cell. A cell contained in the *liquor seminis*, in which spermatozoa are produced.

Sper'mȧ,* gen. **Sper'mȧ-tis.** [Gr. σπέρμα, "seed," or "semen;" Fr. *Semence*, sẹh-mȯnss'.] Literally, "seed." Sperm; the fecundating liquor in animals. The term is also applied, incorrectly, to spermaceti, a substance found in the head of some species of whales, and which concretes or crystallizes spontaneously on the death of the animal.

Sper-mȧ-çe'ti. [From the Lat. *sper'ma*, and the Gr. κῆτος, the "whale." See preceding article.] The same as CETACEUM, which see.

Sper-mȧ-co'çē.* [From the Gr. σπέρμα, "seed," and ἀκωκή, a "point."] A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Cinchonaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of Brazil, the West Indies, etc. They are used in medicine as substitutes for ipecac. Among them are *Spermacoce ferruginea*, a native of Brazil, and *Spermacoce hispida*, a native of India. The root of the latter is employed as a sudorific. The *Spermacoce glabra* is a native of Illinois and Ohio.

Spermalogia.* See SPERMATOLOGY.

Sper-man'ğĭ-um.* The case containing the spores of sea-weeds, or *Algæ*.

Sper'mȧ-phore, or **Sper-moph'o-rum.*** [From the Gr. σπέρμα, "seed," and φορέω, to "bear."] A name sometimes applied to the placenta and sometimes to the funiculus of the seed of a plant.

Sper'mȧ-tȧ,* the plural of SPERMA, which see.

Sper-mȧ-the'cȧ.* [From the Gr. σπέρμα, "seed," or "semen," and θήκη, a "shrine."] A repository in the upper part of the oviduct in female insects, for receiving the seminal fluid of the male.

Sper-mat'ic. [Lat. **Spermat'icus**; from the Gr. σπέρμα, σπέρματος, "seed," or "semen."] Relating to the semen, or seed; seminal.

Spermat'ic Cȧ-năl'. Otherwise called the **In'guĭ-nȧl Canal'.** The oblique passage in the abdominal parietes through which is transmitted the spermatic cord. The internal and external orifices of this canal are termed respectively the *internal* and *external abdominal* (or *inguinal*) *rings*.

Spermat'ic Cord. [Lat. **Funic'ulus Spermat'icus.**] Also termed **Tes-tic'u-lȧr Cord.** The cord by which the testicle is suspended. It consists of the vessels and nerves which pass to and from the testis, enclosed in several tunics and the few muscular fibres (or muscular fascia) known as the cremaster muscle.

Sper'mȧ-tin. [Lat. **Spermati'na**; from the Gr. σπέρμα, "seed," or "semen."] A substance obtained from the seminal fluid of animals.

Sper'mȧ-tiśm. [Lat. **Spermatis'mus**; from the Gr. σπερματίζω, to "bear or produce seed."] The emission of semen. Also the doctrine which maintains that the germ in animals is produced by spermatic animalcules. See SPERMATOZOA.

Sper'mȧ-to-çēle.* [From the Gr. σπέρμα, "semen," and κήλη, a "tumor."] A swelling of the testicle, or epididymis, from an accumulation of semen.

Sper'mȧ-to-clem'mȧ, a*tis.** [From the Gr. σπέρμα, "semen," and κλέπτω, to "steal," to "pass unobserved."] *Pollutio diurna*, or involuntary escape of semen in the daytime. See SPERMATORRHŒA, and SPERMATORRHŒA DORMIENTIUM.

Sper-mȧ-to-cys-ti'tis.* [From the Gr. σπέρμα, "semen," and κύστις, a "bladder," or "vesicle."] Inflammation of a seminal vesicle.

Sper'mȧ-to-derm, or **Sper'mo-derm.** [Lat. **Spermatoder'ma, a***tis*; from the Gr. σπέρμα, "seed," and δέρμα, the "skin."] The outer covering of a seed, originally the primine of the ovule.

Sper'ma-to-go'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *σπέρμα*, "semen," and *γονή*, "generation."] Secretion of semen; spermatog'ony.

Sper-ma-tog'ra-phy. [Lat. **Spermatogra'phia**; from the Gr. *σπέρμα*, "seed," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of seeds.

Sper-ma-tol'o-gy. [Lat. **Spermatolo'gia**; from the Gr. *σπέρμα, σπέρματος*, "semen," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] That branch of Physiology which treats of the secretion and nature of semen.

Sper'ma-to-po-et'ic. [Lat. **Spermatopoet'icus**, or **Spermatopœ'us**; from the Gr. *σπέρμα*, "semen," and *ποιέω*, to "make," to "produce."] Producing semen; also promoting the secretion of semen.

Sper'ma-tor-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. *σπέρμα*, "semen," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] An involuntary emission of semen without copulation. The same as *gonorrhœa* in the strict sense.

Spermatorrhœ'a Dormien'tium* (dor-me-en'she-ŭm). "Seminal Emission of [those] Sleeping." Called also **Gon-or-rhœ'a Dormien'tium.*** An emission of semen during sleep, most frequently the result of libidinous dreams, but sometimes caused by nervous weakness, and occasionally by simple repletion of the seminal vessels. See POLLUTION.

Sper-ma-tos'ehe-sis.* [From the Gr. *σπέρμα*, "semen," and *σχέσις*, a "checking."] Want or suppression of semen.

Sper'ma-to-ze'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *σπέρμα*, "semen," and *ζημία*, "loss."] Cessation of the seminal secretion.

Sper-ma-to-zo'a,* the plural of SPERMATOZOON, which see.

Sper'ma-to-zo'ids. A name given to the male fertilizing corpuscles of cryptogamous plants, corresponding to the pollen-grains of phanerogamous plants. Their mobility presents a great contrast to the immobility of pollen-grains. They are extremely minute, and each is furnished with vibratile cilia, by the vibration of which they move freely in the water.

Sper'ma-to-zo'on,* plural **Sper'ma-to-zo'a**; also termed **Sper'ma-to-zo'ids.** [From the Gr. *σπέρμα*, "semen," and *ζῶον*, an "animal."] A term applied to numerous minute bodies discovered in the semen, formerly supposed to be animalcula. They would seem to be analogous to the pollen-tubes of plants: they are considered by physiologists to constitute the essential or fecundating principle of the semen.

Sper'mic, or **Sper'mous.** [From the Gr. *σπέρμα*, "seed."] In Botany, relating to the seed.

Sper-mid'ĭ-um.* Another name for an akene.

Sper-mob'o-le.* [From the Gr. *σπέρμα*, "semen," and *βάλλω*, to "cast."] The same as SPERMATISM, which see.

Sper'mo-derm. [Lat. **Spermoder'ma, a***tis*, or **Spermoder'mis, i***dis*; from the Gr. *σπέρμα*, "seed," and *δέρμα*, the "skin."] The outer or proper seed-coat of a plant.

Sper-mo-go'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *σπέρμα*, "seed," and *γονή*, "generation," or "production."] A black or brown body or speck on the thallus of lichens. It is supposed by some botanists to be a male sexual organ. See SPERMATOGONIA.

Sper-mol'ĭ-thus.* [From the Gr. *σπέρμα*, "seed," or "semen," and *λίθος*, a "stone."] A fossil seed; a spermolite:—also applied to an indurated concretion in the *vesiculæ seminales*.

Spermophorum.* See SPERMAPHORE.

Sper-mor-rhœ'a.* The same as SPERMATORRHŒA, which see.

Sper-mo-the'ca.* [From the Gr. *σπέρμα*, "seed," and *θήκη*, a "case."] A seed-vessel; the case in which the seeds of plants are contained.

Sphaç'e-lāt-ed. [Lat. **Sphacela'tus**; from the Gr. *σφάκελος*, "gangrene."] Mortified; pertaining to, or in the state of, sphacelus.

Sphaç-e-lā'tion. [Lat. **Sphacela'tio, o'nis**; from *sphaç'elus*.] Mortification.

Sphaç-e-lis'mus.* [From the Gr. *σφακελίζω*, to "be affected with gangrene."] Inflammation of the brain; also mortification of some part.

Sphaç'e-loid. [Lat. **Sphaceloi'des**; from *sphaç'elus*, and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling sphacelus.

Sphaç'e-lus.* [Gr. *σφάκελος*.] The complete death of a part; complete mortification. See SIDERATION.

Sphæ-ral'ce-a.* A genus of plants of the order *Malvaceæ*, natives of tropical America. Some of them have demulcent properties and are used medicinally.

Sphæ-ren'ehŷ-ma.* [From the Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a "sphere," and *ἔγχυμα*, "that which is poured in:"—applied to the cellular tissue.] Spherical or spheroidal cellular tissue, such as is found in the pulp of fruits.

Sphær-ĭ-car'pus.* [From the Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a "sphere," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] Having spherical fruit; sphericarpous.

Sphæ-ric-u-la'tus.* [From the Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a "sphere."] Approaching the form of a globe or sphere.

Sphæ-ro-ca'rў-a.* A genus of trees of the order *Santalaceæ*, natives of India, bearing green flowers. The *S. edulis* bears an edible fruit. It is a native of Nepaul.

Sphæ-ro-çeph'a-lus.* [From the Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a "sphere," and *κεφαλή*, a "head."] Having flowers growing in close spherical heads.

Sphæroidalis.* See SPHEROIDAL.

Sphæroides.* See SPHEROID.

Sphæ-ro'ma, a*tis*.* [From the Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a "sphere."] A term for a globular, fleshy protuberance or tumor.

Sphæ-ro-sper'mus.* [From the Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a "sphere," and *σπέρμα*, "seed."] Having round seeds; spherosper'mous.

Sphag'nous. Full of sphagnum, or bog-moss:—applied to bogs and swamps.

Sphag'num.* [From the Gr. *σφάγνος*, a kind of moss.] Bog-Moss, or Peat-Moss, a

genus of mosses found in bogs or marshes in the United States and many other temperate regions. This moss, which is the chief component of peat, is the best material for packing plants for transportation.

Sphal'er-īte. A synonyme for blende, a native sulphide of zinc.

Sphēne [from the Gr. *σφήν*, a "wedge"], or **Ti'tan-ite.** A mineral which occurs in wedge-shaped crystals of the monoclinic system. Lustre, adamantine or resinous. It is composed of silica, titanic acid, and lime. It has sometimes a perfect cleavage in one direction. Some of the specimens are transparent.

Sphe'noid. [Lat. **Sphenoi'des**; from the Gr. *σφήν*, a "wedge," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a wedge; cuneiform.

Sphe-noi'dal. [Lat. **Sphenoida'lis**; from *sphenoi'des* os, the "sphenoid bone."] Belonging to the sphenoid bone.

Sphe'no-pal'a-tīne Gan'glĭ-on. The largest of the cranial ganglia, situated in the pterygopalatine fossa.

Sphe-nop'te-rus.* [From the Gr. *σφήν*, a "wedge," and *πτερόν*, a "wing."] Having wings like a wedge; sphenopterous:—applied to plants.

Sphe'no-Sal-pin'go-Staph-ȳ-lī'nus.* A designation of the *circumflexus palati* muscle, from its connection with the sphenoid bone, Eustachian tube, and uvula.

Sphe'no-Staph-ȳ-lī'nus.* [See STAPHYLINUS.] A designation of the *levator palati mollis*, from its arising from the sphenoid bone and being inserted into the *velum palati*.

Sphere. [Lat. **Sphæ'ra**; Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a "globe."] A solid body described by the revolution of a semicircle about its diameter; a body bounded by a surface of which every point is equally distant from a single point within the surface, called the *centre* of the sphere. In Astronomy, the *sphere* is the concave expanse of the heavens, which, having no definite limits, appears to the eye as the interior surface of a sphere enclosing the earth, which seems placed at the centre.

Sphĕr'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Sphærica'lis**; from the same.] Formed like a globe; globular; pertaining to a sphere.

Sphe'roid. [Lat. **Sphæroi'des**; from the same.] A solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes. If the generating ellipse revolves about its major axis, the spheroid is *prolate*, or oblong; if about its minor axis, the spheroid is *oblate*, as the planet Earth.

Sphe-roid'al, or **Sphe-roid'ic.** [Lat. **Sphæroida'lis**; from the same.] Resembling a spheroid:—applied to crystals bounded by several convex faces; in Botany, to any solid having a figure approaching that of a sphere.

Sphe-rom'e-ter. [Lat. **Sphærom'etrum**; from the Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a "sphere," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for measuring the curvature of a surface, chiefly that of optical glasses.

Sphĕr'ule. [Lat. **Sphær'ula**; diminutive of *sphæ'ra*, a "sphere."] A little sphere. In Botany, a round, oblong, or conical conceptacle opening at the top by slits or pores.

Sphinc'ter, e'ris.* [From the Gr. *σφίγγω*, to "bind tight," to "close."] A circular muscle which contracts the aperture to which it is attached.

Sphinc'ter A'ni.* "Sphincter of the Anus." A thin layer of muscular fibres surrounding the anus like an ellipse is termed *sphincter ani externus*; another layer embracing the lower extremity of the rectum is called *sphincter ani internus*.

Sphinc'ter O'ris.* "Sphincter of the Mouth." A name for the *orbicula'ris o'ris* muscle, situated round the mouth.

Sphȳg'mĭ-cal, or **Sphȳg'mic.** [Lat. **Sphyg'micus**; from the Gr. *σφυγμός*, the "pulse."] Belonging to the pulse.

Sphȳg-mo'dēs.* [From the same.] Having a pulse; sphygmous.

Sphȳg'mo-graph. [From the Gr. *σφυγμός*, the "pulse," and *γράφω*, to "write."] The pulse-writer; an instrument devised to record the form and force of the movements of the arterial pulse. It was invented by Marey about 1863. The essential part of the instrument is a delicate spring, armed at its free end with an ivory pad which rests upon the artery. The spring is fixed by its other extremity to the framework, and receives the pulse-movements, which are transmitted, amplified, and recorded by an arrangement of two levers.

Sphȳg-mog'ra-phȳ. [Lat. **Sphygmogra'phia**; from the Gr. *σφυγμός*, the "pulse," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of the pulse, its nature and causes.

Sphȳg'moid. [Lat. **Sphygmoi'des**; from the Gr. *σφυγμός*, the "pulse," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the pulse; throbbing like the pulse.

Sphȳg-mol'o-ġȳ. [Lat. **Sphygmolo'gia**; from the Gr. *σφυγμός*, the "pulse, and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The doctrine or science of the pulse.

Sphȳg-mom'e-ter. [Lat. **Sphygmom'etrum**; from the Gr. *σφυγμός*, the "pulse," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for measuring the frequency or force of the pulse; or, according to Hoblyn, an instrument which renders the action of the arteries apparent to the eye.

Sphȳg'mo-phōne. [From the Gr. *σφυγμός*, the "pulse," and *φωνή*, "sound."] An instrument employed to enable the ear to perceive the rhythm, force, and frequency of the pulse of a person at a distance by means of a telegraph-wire.

Sphȳg-mos'co-pe,* or **Sphȳg-mo-sco'pĭ-a.*** [From the Gr. *σφυγμός*, the "pulse," and *σκοπέω*, to "examine."] An exploration or examination of the pulse, or of different pulses; sphygmoscopy.

Sphȳg-mo-sco'pĭ-um.* [From the same.] A sphygmoscope,—an instrument similar to the SPHYGMOMETER, which see.

Sphȳg-mo-sys'to-le.* [From the Gr. *σφυγμός*, the "pulse," and the Lat. *sys'tole.*] The time during which the systole of the heart modifies or influences the pulsation.

Sphȳg-mo-tech'ne.* [From the Gr. *σφυγμός*, the "pulse," and *τέχνη*, an "art."] The art of examining the pulse.

Sphy-rot'o-mȳ. [From the Gr. *σφῦρα*, the "malleus," and *τομή*, a "cutting."] A term applied to the excision of a portion of the malleus of the ear.

Spi'ca.* A Latin word signifying an "ear of wheat:"—applied to a mode of inflorescence. (See SPIKE.) In Surgery, the term is applied to a bandage somewhat like a spike of wheat or barley in shape.

Spī'cate. [Lat. **Spica'tus**; from *spi'ca*, a "spike."] Relating to, or disposed in, a spike:—applied to flowers.

Spice-Bush. See LINDERA BENZOIN.

Spī-çī-flo'rous. [From the Lat. *spi'ca*, a "spike," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having flowers disposed in spikes.

Spī'çī-form. [Lat. **Spicifor'mis**; from *spi'ca*, a "spike."] Having the form of an ear or spike.

Spī-çĭg'er-ous. [Lat. **Spicig'erus**; from *spi'ca*, a "spike," and *ge'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing ears or spikes:—applied to certain plants.

Spic'u-la,* plural **Spic'u-læ.** [Diminutive of the Lat. *spi'ca*, a "spike."] A little spike; a spikelet:—also applied to a needle-like splinter or fragment, as of bone, etc. (See ACICULA, and SPIKELET.) The term *spicula* is also applied to minute silicious bodies found in sponges. Some of these are acicular. In Botany, it signifies a fine, fleshy, erect point.

Spic'u-læ,* gen. **Spic-u-la'rum,** the plural of SPICULA, which see.

Spic'u-lar. [Lat. **Spicula'ris**; from *spic'ula*, a "spikelet."] Belonging to a spikelet, or like a spicula.

Spic-u-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Spiculif'erus**; from *spic'ula*, a "spikelet," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Having flowers disposed in *spiculæ*.

Spi-ge'lĭ-a.* [From *Spigelius*, a Dutch anatomist and botanist.] Pinkroot. A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Loganiaceæ*. It comprises many species of herbs, all American. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the rhizome and rootlets of *Spigelia Marilandica*. It is considered one of the most powerful anthelmintics. In overdoses it is poisonous.

Spige'lia An-thel'mĭ-a.* An annual herbaceous plant, a native of South America and the West Indies. It is anthelmintic and poisonous.

Spige'lia Gen-tĭ-a-no-i'dēs.* A perennial plant, a native of Florida. It bears white or purplish flowers.

Spige'lia Mar-ĭ-lan'dĭ-ca.* The Indian or Carolina Pink:—also called *Spige'lia Lonice'ra.* It is extensively used as an anthelmintic. It is a perennial herb, a native of the Southern and Western United States, and has beautiful carmine-red flowers, yellow inside.

Spigelian Lobe. See LOBULUS SPIGELII.

Spig'e-line, or **Spig'e-lin.** An alkaloid or principle obtained from the root of *Spigelia Marilandica* and *S. anthelmia.* It is bitter, nauseous, and purgative, soluble in water and in alcohol.

Spīke. [From the Lat. *spi'ca*, an "ear of corn or wheat."] A prolonged indefinite inflorescence, with sessile flowers, as in the Plantain (*Plantago*) and wheat. A spike is the same as a raceme, except that the flowers are sessile. A *compound spike* is a collection of spikes arranged in a racemose manner.

Spike'let. [Lat. **Spic'ula.**] A little spike; a secondary spike; the ultimate flower-cluster of the Grasses.

Spīke'nard. A perfume and stimulant medicine procured from the *Nar'dus In'dica* (or *Nardos'tachys Jataman'si*), an Indian plant. Spikenard is also a popular name of the *Aralia racemosa.*

Spike'-Stalk. [Lat. **Rha'chis.**] The receptacle of the florets in spikelets of grasses, or of the spikelets themselves.

Spi-lan'thēs Ac-mel'la.* A tropical plant of the order *Compositæ*, said to be diuretic.

Spilan'thes Ol-e-ra'ce-a.* A plant of the order *Compositæ*, said to be a native of India. It is cultivated as a pot-herb in many tropical countries. It is used as a masticatory for the relief of toothache.

Spi-lo'ma, a*tis,* plural **Spi-lom'a-ta.** [From the Gr. *σπῖλος*, a "stain," a "blemish."] Another name for NÆVUS MATERNUS, which see.

Spi-lo-pla'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *σπῖλος*, a "spot," and *πλάνος*, "wandering."] A name for the red spots which appear in elephantiasis Græcorum.

Spi'na,* plural **Spi'næ.** Originally, a "thorn," a "prickle." The spine:—also applied to one of the spinous processes. See SPINE.

Spina Bifida.* See SCHISTORRHACHIS.

Spi'na Ven-to'sa.* A disease in which matter is formed in a bone, expands its walls, and makes its way outward, sometimes insinuating itself into the cellular substance so as to render it soft and flabby, as if filled with air. See ARTHROCACE.

Spi-na'cĭ-a O-le-ra'ce-a.* Spinage, or Spinach, an annual plant of the order *Chenopodiaceæ.* It is the only species of the genus. It is commonly cultivated as a pot-herb.

Spi'næ,* the plural of SPINA. See SPINE.

Spī'nal. [Lat. **Spina'lis**; from *spi'na*, the "spine."] Pertaining to the spine, or backbone. Also belonging to or connected with the spinous processes.

Spi'nal Cen'tre. A term applied by M. Hall to the spinal marrow, regarded as distinct from the nerves proceeding from it.

Spinal Column. See VERTEBRAL COLUMN.

Spi'nal Cord. The same as SPINAL MARROW, which see.

Spi'nal Mar'row. [Lat. **Medul'la Spina'lis.**] The medullary substance contained in the spinal or vertebral column; the spinal cord.

Spi'nal Men-in-ġi'tis. A term applied to the inflammation of the *meninges*, or membranes which enclose the spinal marrow.

Spi'nal Sÿs'tem of Nerves. The spinal nerves are so termed from having their apparent origin from the spinal cord. Together they constitute thirty-one pairs, and are divided, according to the region in which they emerge from the spinal canal, into five groups,—viz., eight cervical, twelve dorsal, five lumbar, five sacral, and one coccygeal. Each spinal nerve arises by two roots, —an anterior root, which emerges from the anterior surface of the spinal cord at the junction of the anterior and lateral columns, and a posterior root, which emerges from the cord at the junction of the posterior and lateral columns. These two roots differ from each other both anatomically and physiologically. The posterior roots are somewhat larger than the anterior, and are distinguished by having a ganglionic enlargement just where the root passes through the intervertebral foramen. No appreciable difference has ever been detected, however, in the structure of the ultimate nerve fibres of which the two roots are composed. Immediately beyond the ganglion the two roots coalesce to form a common trunk, which at once divides into two primary divisions,—an anterior and a posterior. The anterior divisions of the spinal nerves blend together and form a series of plexuses, which give origin to the branches which supply the viscera and the muscles and integument of the anterior region of the trunk and limbs. The posterior divisions are distributed mainly to the muscles and integument of the back.

The anterior branches of the first four cervical nerves unite to form the cervical plexus, which distributes branches to the integument and muscles of the neck, back of the head, and ear. Branches from the fourth cervical, reinforced by filaments from the fifth, unite to form the phrenic nerve, which passes down the neck into the thorax and is ultimately distributed to the diaphragm. The last four cervical together with the first dorsal nerves, arising chiefly from the cervical enlargement of the cord, unite to form the brachial plexus, from which arise the branches destined to be distributed to the structures of the upper limbs. The anterior branches of the dorsal nerves, with the exception of the first, are distributed to the walls of the thorax and abdomen. They do not unite to form any plexuses, but pass separately along the posterior border of the ribs to their destination. They are also known as the intercostal nerves. The anterior branches of the first four lumbar nerves unite to form the lumbar plexus, which is situated in front of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ. The chief branches of this plexus are the ilio-hypogastric, ilio-inguinal, genito-crural, external cutaneous, obturator, and anterior crural nerves, which are distributed to the lower part of the trunk, the thigh, the buttocks, and the inner side of the legs.

The anterior branches of the fifth lumbar and the first four sacral nerves, which emerge from the lumbar enlargement of the spinal cord, unite to form the sacral plexus, from which emerges a broad, flat cord,—the great sciatic nerve. This nerve is the largest in the body, and escapes from the pelvis through the great sacro-sciatic foramen. Passing down the back of the thigh, it divides into the internal and external popliteal nerves, the ultimate branches of which are supplied to the structures of the lower limbs. Smaller branches given off from the sacral plexus, and known as the pudic and small sciatic, are distributed to the pelvic viscera and to the buttocks and thighs respectively.

Each spinal nerve is endowed with the properties of motion and sensation from the blending of the properties of the anterior and posterior roots of the nerve. The discovery of the motor properties of the anterior root and the sensory properties of the posterior root constitutes one of the most important advances made in human physiology, and was made by Magendie in 1822. This fact can be verified at any time by opening the spinal canal of an animal and exposing the roots of the spinal nerves. Under such circumstances, if the anterior roots are irritated by chemical, mechanical, or electrical stimuli, an instantaneous convulsive movement results in the muscles to which these nerve-fibres are distributed. If the same roots are divided, however, there is at once a complete loss of voluntary movement in the same muscles, but the sensibility remains unimpaired. The anterior roots, therefore, are the channels through which pass the nerve-impulses which cause contraction of the muscular fibres.

If, in the same animal, the posterior roots are irritated, either by chemical, mechanical, or electrical stimuli, the animal at once experiences a painful sensation, the intensity of which depends upon the amount and character of the stimulus. If the same roots are divided, there follows at once a marked loss of sensation in that region of the skin in which these nerves have their origin, but there is no impairment of voluntary movement. The posterior roots are therefore the channels through which pass to the spinal cord and brain the impressions made upon the skin which give rise to conscious sensations.

The spinal nerve-fibres may be divided into two great groups,—viz., the efferent or centrifugal fibres (those which conduct the nervous impulses from the centres to the periphery) and the afferent or centripetal fibres (those which conduct the impressions from the periphery to the centres).

The efferent fibres may be subdivided into the following groups: 1. Motor fibres, which convey nerve-force to muscles and excite their contraction. 2. Secretory fibres, which are distributed to glandular cells and excite them to activity. 3. Vaso-motor fibres, which are distributed to the muscular fibres of the small blood-vessels. By governing their contraction or relaxation, they regulate the blood-supply of organs and tissues. 4. Trophic fibres, which influence the nutrition of the tissues and maintain their healthy activity. 5. Inhibitory fibres, which exert a restraining or inhibitory action upon a nerve-centre.

The afferent or centripetal fibres may be also subdivided into the following groups: 1. Sensory fibres, which when stimulated give rise to a sensation when the fibre is connected with the centres in the brain. 2. Reflex fibres, which when stimulated give rise to involuntary movements, but which take place in the sphere of consciousness. 3. Excito-motor fibres, which cause a reflex movement without being attended by consciousness.

Spi-na'lis Dor'si.* "Spinal [Muscle] of the Back." A muscle of the back which, with its fellow, forms an ellipse enclosing the spinous processes of all the dorsal vertebræ.

Spī'nate. [Lat. **Spina'tus**; from *spi'na*, a "thorn."] Having thorns; shaped like a spine or thorn.

Spindle-Shaped. See FUSIFORM.

Spin'dle-Tree. A popular name for the *Euonymus*.

Spīne. [Lat. **Spi'na**; Fr. *Épine*, ā'pēn'.] A thorn, or rigid prickle proceeding from the woody part of a plant; an abortive branch:—also applied to a process or projection of bone, and hence to the backbone, or vertebral column, on account of its numerous spines or projections.

Spī'nel (or spin'el). [Fr. *Spinelle*, spē'nĕl'.] An ornamental stone which occurs only in crystals of the isometric system, usually in octahedrons. It is composed of alumina and magnesia. Lustre vitreous. The fine transparent red crystals are called *spinel ruby*, and are often sold for rubies. Spinel is harder than quartz.

Spī-nĕs'çence. [Lat. **Spinescen'tia**; from *spi'na*, a "thorn."] The state or condition of a surface covered with thorns; the distribution of spines on the surface of a plant.

Spi-nes'çens,* or **Spi-no'sus.*** [From the same.] In Botany, covered with spines.

Spī-nĕs'çent. [Lat. **Spines'cens**; from the same.] Becoming hard and thorny; tipped with a spine:—applied to certain plants.

Spī-nif'er-ous. [Lat. **Spinif'erus**; from *spi'na*, a "thorn," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing spines; thorny:—applied to plants.

Spī-nĭ-fo'lĭ-ous. [Lat. **Spinifolia'tus**; from *spi'na*, a "thorn," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having spinous leaves.

Spī'nĭ-form. [Lat. **Spinifor'mis**; from *spi'na*, a "thorn," and *for'ma*, a "form."] Having the form of spines.

Spi-nĭġ'er-us.* [From the Lat. *spi'na*, a "thorn," and *ge'ro*, to "bear."] The same as SPINIFEROUS, which see.

Spin'ne-rets. The minute teats, or *mammillæ*, of the *Arachnides*. See FUSUS.

Spin'ne-rules. [From the same.] Innumerable minute tubes with which each spinneret of the *Arachnides* is studded, every one of which emits a thread of inconceivable fineness.

Spī-no-car'pous. [Lat. **Spinocar'pus**; from *spi'na*, a "thorn," and the Gr. *καρπός*, "fruit."] Having spinous or prickly fruit.

Spī-no'so-Den'tate. Having teeth tipped with spines, as the leaves of the Holly.

Spī'nous, or **Spī-nose'.** [Lat. **Spino'sus**; from *spi'na*, a "thorn."] Having thorns or spines; thorny, or shaped like a thorn:—applied to plants.

Spin-the-ris'mus.* [From the Gr. *σπινθηρίζω*, to "emit sparks."] The sensation of an issuing of sparks from the eyes; spintherism. The same as SCINTILLATION, which see.

Spin-the-rom'e-ter. [Lat. **Spintherom'etrum**; from the Gr. *σπινθήρ*, a "spark," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for determining the size, power, and shock of electrical sparks.

Spin-the-ro'pĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *σπινθήρ*, a "spark," and *ὤψ*, *ὠπός*, the "eye."] A morbid state of vision, in which there is an appearance of sparks or scintillations before the eyes of the patient.

Spin-u-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Spinulif'erus**; from *spin'ula*, a "little spine," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or having small spines.

Spin-u-lose'. [Lat. **Spinulo'sus**; from *spin'ula*, a "little spine."] Having small spines; spinulous.

Spiracle. See SPIRACULUM.

Spi-rac'u-la,* the plural of SPIRACULUM, which see.

Spi-rac'u-lum,* plural **Spi-rac'u-la.*** [From the Lat. *spi'ro*, to "breathe."] A Latin word signifying a "breathing-hole," or a "vent." A spiracle:—applied to the respiratory pores of the skin. Proposed by Latreille as a term instead of *stigma*, to designate the exterior orifices of the tracheæ of insects.

Spi-ræ'a.* A genus of shrubs or perennial herbs of the order *Rosaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Europe, Japan, the United States, etc. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the root of the *Spiræ'a tomento'sa* (Hardhack), a shrub, a native of the Northern and Eastern United States. It is tonic and astringent, and is sometimes used in diarrhœa, cholera infantum, etc.

Spiræ'a Fil-ĭ-pen'du-la.* Drop-wort, an herbaceous plant, a native of England. Its root contains tannin, and is astringent.

Spiræ'a Lo-ba'ta.* Queen of the Prairie, a perennial herb, a native of Ohio, Illinois, etc., cultivated for ornament. An oil like oil of wintergreen is obtained from it. It bears an ample compound cyme of handsome flowers, the color of which is like that of peach-blossoms.

Spiræ'a Pru-nĭ-fo'lĭ-a.* An ornamental shrub, a native of Japan, often cultivated in the United States. It bears pure white flowers in great profusion.

Spiræ'a Ul-ma'rĭ-a.* Meadow-Sweet, an ornamental perennial herb, a native of Europe, bearing white fragrant flowers which are diuretic and diaphoretic. Its root is said to be tonic. *Salicylous acid* is obtained from its flowers by distillation.

Spī'ral. [Lat. **Spira'lis**; from *spi'ra*, a "coil," or "spire;" a "wreath."] Winding like the worm of a screw; winding round a cylinder and at the same time rising or advancing:—applied to a curve which winds around a moving point in successive convolutions. In Geometry, a name given to a class of curves distinguished by this general property, that they continually recede from a centre or pole, while they continue to revolve about it.

Spiral Arrangement of Leaves. See PHYLLOTAXIS.

Spi'ral Ban'dage. The common roller applied spirally round a limb.

Spi'ral Ves'sels, or Spi'ral Ducts. Membranous tubes with conical extremities, lined on the inside by a fibre twisted spirally and capable of unrolling with elasticity. They constitute a part of the vascular tissue of plants of the higher grades, and are often filled with air, and sometimes with sap.

Spi-ran'thēs.* [From the Gr. σπείρα, a "spire," and ἄνθος, a "flower."] A genus of orchids, comprising many species, mostly natives of North and South America. Some of them have been used in medicine. The flowers are arranged in spikes which are spirally twisted: hence the name.

Spire. [Lat. **Spi'ra**, a "wreath."] A spiral line; a wreath. In Architecture, an acute pyramid or cone, which appears often in Gothic edifices. In Conchology, the upper and spiral part of univalve shells. This spire consists of all the whorls except the lowest.

Spi-ril'lĭ-um.* A term applied to cells of bacterial fungi having a serpentine motion.

Spĭr'it. A term applied to every liquid product of distillation, as brandy, gin, rum, whiskey. See SPIRITUS.

Spir'it of Salt. Muriatic, or hydrochloric, acid.

Spir'it of Wine, Rec'tĭ-fied. A name for alcohol.

Spir'it of Wine, Weak'er. [Lat. **Spir'itus Ten'uior.**] A name for proof-spirit half the strength of rectified spirit.

Spir-ĭ-tu-o'sa et Æ-the're-a.* "Spirituous and Ethereal [Substances]." A class of powerful and diffusible stimulants, including ardent spirits, wine, beer, and the ethers.

Spĭr'it-u-ous. [Lat. **Spirituo'sus**; from *spir'itus*, "spirit."] Having spirit, or full of spirit.

Spir'ĭ-tus.* [From the Lat. *spi'ro*, to "breathe."] (Fr. *Esprit*, ĕs'prĕ'.) The air received and discharged by the action of the lungs; the breath. Also the soul, or spirit. (See ANIMA.) Also spirit, alcohol, or a liquor containing a large proportion of it.

Spir'itus Æ'the-ris.* "Spirit of Ether." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a mixture of thirty parts of ether and seventy parts of alcohol. Its medical properties are similar to those of ether.

Spir'itus Æ'theris Com-pos'ĭ-tus.* "Compound Spirit of Ether." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for Hoffmann's Anodyne. Take of stronger ether, thirty parts; alcohol, sixty-seven parts; ethereal oil, three parts. Mix them. A very popular remedy both as an anodyne and antispasmodic.

Spir'itus Æ'theris Ni'trĭ-ci.* Nitric Ether. See next article.

Spir'itus Æ'theris Ni-tro'si.* "Spirit of Nitrous Ether." **Spir'itus Æ'theris Ni'trĭ-ci.*** Commonly called *Sweet Spirit of Nitre.* The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an alcoholic solution of ethyl nitrite, containing 5 per cent. of the crude ether. It is a volatile, inflammable liquid, of a pale-yellow color inclining slightly to green, having a fragrant ethereal odor free from pungency, and a sharp, burning taste. It is diaphoretic, diuretic, and antispasmodic, and is much used in febrile affections, especially such as are accompanied with nervous excitement.

Spir'itus Æ'theris Sul-phu'rĭ-ci.* "Spirit of Sulphuric Ether." (Fr. *Esprit d'Éther sulfurique*, ĕs'prĕ' dà'taiR' sül'fü'rĕk'.) Sulphuric Ether. The *Æther* of the United States and British Pharmacopœias. It is a powerful diffusible stimulant and narcotic. It is very extensively employed as an anæsthetic. See ETHER, SULPHURIC.

Spir'itus Am-mo'nĭ-æ.* "Spirit of Ammonia." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for an alcoholic solution of ammonia containing 10 per cent. by weight of the gas; the preparation formerly known as Ammoniated Alcohol. It is stimulant and antispasmodic, but is little used internally, the aromatic spirit, which has similar properties, being preferred, because it is pleasanter.

Spir'itus Ammo'niæ Ar-o-mat'ĭ-cus.* "Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a preparation made from forty parts of carbonate of ammonium, one hundred parts of water of ammonia, twelve parts of oil of lemon, one part of oil of lavender flowers, one part of oil of pimenta, seven hundred parts of alcohol recently distilled and which has been kept in glass vessels, and a sufficient quantity of distilled water. To the water of ammonia, contained in a flask, add one hundred and forty parts of distilled water, and afterward the carbonate of ammonium reduced to a moderately fine powder. Close the flask and agitate the contents until the carbonate is dissolved. Weigh the alcohol in a tared flask of suitable capacity, add the oils, then gradually add the solution of carbonate of ammonium, and afterwards enough distilled water to make the product weigh one thousand parts. Lastly, filter the liquid through paper, in a well-covered funnel. It is advantageously employed as a stimulant antacid in sick headache. It is more used than the simple spirit, on account of its grateful taste and smell.

Spir'itus A-ni'si.* "Spirit of Anise." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a preparation made thus: Take of oil of anise, ten parts; alcohol, ninety parts. Mix them. It is carminative and stomachic.

Spir'itus Au-ran'tĭ-i.* "Spirit of Orange." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made thus: Take of oil of orange-peel, six parts; of alcohol, ninety-four parts. Mix them. It is identical in properties with the tincture of sweet orange-peel.

Spir'itus Cam'pho-ræ.* "Spirit of Camphor." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made as follows: Take of camphor, ten parts; alcohol, seventy parts; water, twenty parts: to make one hundred parts. Dissolve the camphor in the alcohol, add the water, and filter through paper. It is used chiefly as an anodyne embrocation in rheumatic and gouty pains, chilblains, etc. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is made thus: Take of cam-

phor, four troyounces; alcohol, two pints. Dissolve the camphor in the alcohol, and filter through paper.

Spir'itus Chlo-ro-for'mi.* "Spirit of Chloroform." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a mixture of ten parts of purified chloroform with ninety parts of alcohol. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is made as follows: Take of purified chloroform, a troyounce; alcohol, twelve fluidounces. Dissolve the chloroform in the alcohol. The present officinal spirit is about half the strength of that officinal in 1870. This spirit is a convenient form for internal exhibition.

Spir'itus Cin-na-mo'mi.* "Spirit of Cinnamon." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a mixture of ten parts of oil of cinnamon with ninety parts of alcohol. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is made thus: Take of oil of cinnamon, a fluidounce; stronger alcohol, fifteen fluidounces. Dissolve the oil in the stronger alcohol. The spirit of cinnamon is an agreeable aromatic cordial.

Spir'itus Fru-men'ti.* "Spirit of Grain." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for Whiskey, an alcoholic liquid obtained by the distillation of fermented grain (usually corn, wheat, or rye), and at least two years old. It contains from 50 to 58 per cent. by volume of absolute alcohol. It is used as a substitute for brandy, and is preferable as a medicinal agent to the spurious brandy which is commonly sold.

Spir'itus Gal'lĭ-cus.* "French Spirit." A name for brandy.

Spir'itus Gaul-the'rĭ-æ.* "Spirit of Gaultheria." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made thus: Take of oil of gaultheria, three parts; alcohol, ninety-seven parts. Mix them. It is used for imparting flavor to prescriptions.

Spir'itus Ja-mai-çen'sis.* "Jamaica Spirit." A name for rum.

Spir'itus Ju-nip'e-ri.* "Spirit of Juniper." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a mixture of three parts of oil of juniper with ninety-seven parts of alcohol. It is about 33 per cent. stronger than the spirit formerly officinal (U.S. 1870), which was made thus: Take of oil of juniper, a fluidounce; stronger alcohol, three pints. Dissolve the oil in the stronger alcohol. This spirit is used chiefly as an addition to diuretic infusions.

Spir'itus Junip'eri Com-pos'ĭ-tus.* "Compound Spirit of Juniper." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation containing ten parts of oil of juniper, one part of oil of caraway, one part of oil of fennel, three thousand parts of alcohol. Dissolve the oils in the alcohol, and gradually add enough water to make the product weigh five thousand parts. It is about 33 per cent. stronger than the spirit formerly officinal. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is made thus: Take of oil of juniper, a fluidrachm and a half; oil of caraway, oil of fennel, each, ten minims; alcohol, five pints; water, three pints. Dissolve the oils in the alcohol, add the water, and mix them. This spirit is a useful addition to diuretic infusions and mixtures in debilitated cases of dropsy. It corresponds very closely with Holland Gin.

Spir'itus La-van'du-læ.* "Spirit of Lavender." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a mixture of three parts of oil of lavender flowers with ninety-seven parts of alcohol. It is used as a perfume. This officinal spirit is about 33 per cent. stronger than that of the U.S. Ph. 1870, which directed thus: Take of oil of lavender, a fluidounce; stronger alcohol, three pints. Dissolve the oil in the stronger alcohol. It is used as a perfume and an ingredient in other preparations.

Spir'itus Lavan'dulæ Com-pos'ĭ-tus.* "Compound Spirit of Lavender." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a preparation made as follows: Take of oil of lavender, a fluidounce; oil of rosemary, two fluidrachms; cinnamon, in moderately fine powder, two troyounces; cloves, in moderately fine powder, half a troyounce; nutmeg, in moderately fine powder, a troyounce; red saunders, in moderately fine powder, three hundred and sixty grains; alcohol, six pints; water, two pints; diluted alcohol, a sufficient quantity. Dissolve the oils in the alcohol, and add the water. Then mix the powders, and, having moistened the mixture with a fluidounce of the alcoholic solution of the oils, pack it firmly in a conical percolator, and gradually pour upon it the remainder of the alcoholic solution, and afterwards diluted alcohol, until the filtered liquid measures eight pints.

Spir'itus Li-mo'nis.* "Spirit of Lemon." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for Essence of Lemon. Take of oil of lemon, six parts; lemon-peel, freshly grated, four parts; alcohol, a sufficient quantity. Dissolve the oil of lemon in ninety parts of alcohol, add the lemon-peel, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then filter through paper, adding through the filter enough alcohol to make the spirit weigh one hundred parts. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of oil of lemon, two fluidounces; lemon-peel, freshly grated, a troyounce; stronger alcohol, two pints. Dissolve the oil in the stronger alcohol, add the lemon-peel, macerate for twenty-four hours, and filter through paper. This spirit is used chiefly for flavoring mixtures.

Spir'itus Men'thæ Pip-er-i'tæ.* "Spirit of Peppermint." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for Essence of Peppermint. Take of oil of peppermint, ten parts; peppermint, in coarse powder, one part; alcohol, a sufficient quantity. Dissolve the oil of peppermint in ninety parts of alcohol, add the peppermint, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then filter through paper, adding through the filter enough alcohol to make the spirit weigh one hundred parts. This officinal spirit is about 50 per cent. stronger than that of 1870. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is made thus: Take of oil of peppermint, a fluidounce; peppermint, in coarse powder, one hundred and twenty grains; stronger alcohol, fifteen fluidounces. Dissolve the oil in the stronger alcohol, add the peppermint, macerate for twenty-four hours, and filter through paper. It is carminative.

Spir'itus Men'thæ Vĭr'ĭ-dis.* "Spirit of Spearmint." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for Essence of Spearmint. Take of oil of spearmint, ten parts; spearmint, in coarse powder, one part; alcohol, a sufficient quantity. It is prepared in the same manner as the *Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ*, only substituting oil of spearmint for the oil of peppermint. It is carminative. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of oil of spearmint, a fluidounce; spearmint, in coarse powder, one hundred and twenty grains; stronger alcohol, fifteen fluidounces. Dissolve the oil in the stronger alcohol, add the spearmint, macerate for twenty-four hours, and filter through paper.

Spiritus Mindereri.* See MINDERERI, SPIRITUS.

Spir'itus Myr'cĭ-æ.* "Spirit of Myrcia," or Bay Rum. The Pharmacopœial name (U S. 1880) for a preparation made as follows: Take of oil of myrcia, sixteen parts; oil of orange-peel, one part; oil of pimenta, one part; alcohol, one thousand parts; water, seven hundred and eighty-two parts: to make eighteen hundred parts. Mix the oils with the alcohol, and gradually add the water to the solution. Set the mixture aside in a well-stopped bottle for eight days, then filter through paper, in a well-covered funnel. It is used as a refreshing perfume in cases of nervous headache, faintness, etc. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is the spirit obtained by distilling rum with the leaves of *Myrcia acris*.

Spir'itus My-ris'tĭ-çæ.* "Spirit of Nutmeg." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the Essence of Nutmeg, prepared as follows: Take of oil of nutmeg, three parts; alcohol, ninety-seven parts: to make one hundred parts. Mix them. This is about 33 per cent. stronger than that of the U.S. Pharmacopœia of 1870. It is used for its flavor, in addition to other medicines. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is made thus: Take of oil of nutmeg, a fluidounce; stronger alcohol, three pints. Dissolve the oil in the stronger alcohol.

Spir'itus O-do-ra'tus.* "Perfumed Spirit." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for Cologne Water. Take of oil of bergamot, sixteen parts; oil of lemon, eight parts; oil of rosemary, eight parts; oil of lavender flowers, four parts; oil of orange flowers, four parts; acetic ether, two parts; water, one hundred and fifty-eight parts; alcohol, eight hundred parts: to make one thousand parts. Dissolve the oils and the acetic ether in the alcohol, and add the water. Set the mixture aside in a well-closed bottle for eight days, then filter through paper, in a well-covered funnel. It is useful in the sick-room as a refreshing perfume.

Spir'itus Rec-tĭ-fĭ-ca'tus.* "Rectified Spirit." A Pharmacopœial name for dilute alcohol of the specific gravity 0.838, containing 16 per cent. of water.

Spir'itus Sac'cha-ri.* "Spirit of Sugar." A name for RUM, which see.

Spir'itus Ten'u-ĭ-or.* "Thinner or Weaker Spirit." Proof-spirit. The name for diluted alcohol of the specific gravity 0.920, which contains 49 per cent. of pure alcohol.

Spir'itus Vi'ni Gal'lĭ-ci.* Brandy. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an alcoholic liquid obtained by the distillation of fermented grapes, and at least four years old. It has a specific gravity not above 0.941 nor below 0.925, corresponding approximately with an alcoholic strength of 46 to 55 per cent. by volume. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is brandy, or the spirit obtained from fermented grapes by distillation, and containing from 48 to 56 per cent. by volume of absolute alcohol. Brandy is esteemed cordial and stomachic, and is often given in the sinking stages of low fevers.

Spi'roid Ca-năl'. A name of the AQUEDUCT OF FALLOPIUS, which see.

Spi-ro-i'dēs.* [From the Lat. *spi'ra*, a "coil," or "spire."] Resembling a spire or screw; spi'roid.

Spī-rom'e-ter. [Lat. **Spirom'etrum**; from *spi'ro*, to "breathe," and the Gr. *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of air inhaled or exhaled by the lungs; an instrument for measuring the vital capacity of the chest. A convenient and accurate spirometer has recently been introduced by Mr. Lowne, which works on the principle of the anemometer.

Spī-rom'e-trў. [Lat. **Spirome'tria**; from *spi'ro*, to "breathe," and the Gr. *μετρέω*, to "measure."] The system or means of ascertaining the quantity of air employed in respiration, etc. See preceding article.

Spissatus.* See INSPISSATED.

Spis'sĭ-tude. [Lat. **Spissitu'do**, *inis*; from *spis'sus*, "thick."] Thickness, or density.

Spith'a-ma.* A span. In Botany, seven or eight inches, or the space between the tip of the thumb and the forefinger separated as widely as possible. The adjective *spithamæus* is used in Botany to denote a span long, or a span high.

Spitting of Blood. See HÆMOPTYSIS.

Spittle. See SALIVA, and SPUTUM.

Splaneh'nic. [Lat. **Splanch'nicus**; from the Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, a "viscus."] Pertaining to the viscera.

Splanch'nic Cav'ĭ-ties. A term applied to the cavities of the cranium, chest, and abdomen.

Splanchnic Nerve. See TRISPLANCHNIC NERVE.

Splanch'nic Nerves. [Lat. **Nervi Splanch'nici.**] These are two in number on each side, distinguished into the *great*, which passes behind the stomach and terminates in the semilunar ganglion, and the *small*, which communicates with the former and terminates in the renal ganglion.

Splaneh'nĭ-ca.* [From the Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, a "viscus," or "bowel."] A term applied by Dr. Good as the name of an order comprising diseases of the viscera directly concerned in the function of digestion.

Splaneh-nog'ra-phў. [Lat. **Splanchnogra'phia**; from the Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, a "viscus," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of the viscera; that part of Anatomy which treats of the viscera.

Splanch-nol'ĭ-thus.* [From the Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, a "viscus," and *λίθος*, a "stone."] Intestinal calculus; a splanch'nolith.

Splanch-nol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Splanchnolo'gia**; from the Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, a "viscus," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on the viscera; the science which treats of the structure and functions of the viscera.

Splanch-no-scle-ro'sis.* [From the Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, a "viscus," and *σκληρός*, "hard."] Induration of a viscus.

Splanch-no-sco'pĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, a "viscus," and *σκοπέω*, to "examine."] An exploration of the viscera; splanchnos'copy.

Splanch-no-sўm'pa-thў. [Lat. **Splanchnosympathi'a**; from the Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, a "viscus," and *συμπάθεια*, "fellow-feeling."] The sympathy of the viscera among themselves, or of a viscus with other parts.

Splanch-not'o-mў. [Lat. **Splanchnoto'mia**; from the Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, a "viscus," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] Dissection of the viscera.

Spleen. [Lat. **Splen, e'nis, Li'en, e'nis**; Gr. *σπλήν*; Fr. *Rate*, rât.] A purple, or livid-colored, viscus in the left hypochondriac region. Its function has not yet been ascertained. It would seem to have a close connection with the system of lymphatics, and to be intimately concerned in the development of blood. Also a popular term for *hypochondri'asis*, a form of melancholy, supposed to have its seat in the spleen.

Spleenwort. See ASPLENIUM.

Sple-năl'ġĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *σπλήν*, the "spleen," and *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the region of the spleen.

Sple-naux'e.* [From the Gr. *σπλήν*, the "spleen," and *αὐξή*, "increase."] Enlargement of the spleen.

Splen'dent. [Lat. **Splen'dens**; present participle of *splen'deo*, to "shine."] A term used to denote the degree of intensity of a mineral's lustre, and applied to those whose surface reflects light with great brilliancy and gives well-defined images, as tin ore and some specimens of quartz. In Botany, it signifies *polished*, but having the lustre broken by the irregularity of the surface. *Splendens* is applied as the specific name of plants, as *Salvia splendens*.

Sple-nec-to'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *σπλήν*, the "spleen," *ἐκ*, "out," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] Excision or extirpation of the spleen.

Splen-ec-to'pĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *σπλήν*, the "spleen," *ἐκ*, "out," and *τόπος*, a "place."] Dislocation or displacement of the spleen.

Splen-el-co'sis.* [From the Gr. *σπλήν*, the "spleen," and *ἕλκωσις*, "ulceration."] Ulceration of the spleen.

Sple-nel'cus.* [From the Gr. *σπλήν*, the "spleen," and *ἕλκος*, an "ulcer."] An ulcer of the spleen.

Splen-em-phrax'is.* [From the Gr. *σπλήν*, the "spleen," and *ἐμφραξις*, "obstruction."] Obstruction or congestion of the spleen.

Splen'e-tic. [Lat. **Splenet'icus.**] Relating to, or affected with, the spleen; fretful; splenic. See SPLENIC.

Sple'nĭ-al. [Lat. **Splenia'lis**; from *sple'nium*, a term denoting a "compress:" sometimes applied to a splint.] A term applied by Owen to the *operculaire* of Cuvier, a subdivision of the mandible in cold-blooded vertebrated animals. See TYMPANOMANDIBULAR ARCH.

Splen'ic. [Lat. **Splen'icus**; from the Gr. *σπλήν*, the "spleen."] Pertaining to the spleen.

Splen'ĭ-ca.* [From the same.] Medicines which affect the spleen.

Splen-ĭ-fĭ-cā'tion. [Lat. **Splenifica'tio, o'nis**; from the Gr. *σπλήν*, the "spleen," and the Lat. *fa'cio*, to "make."] The conversion of the lung or liver, etc., into a substance like that of the spleen.

Sple'nĭ-ous. [Lat. **Sple'nius**; from the same.] Pertaining, to, or resembling, the spleen.

Sple-ni'tis, i'dis.* [From the Gr. *σπλήν*, the "spleen."] Inflammation of the spleen. A genus of the order *Phlegmasiæ*, class *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology. As a primary affection, acute inflammation of the spleen is of rare occurrence.

Sple'nĭ-um.* [Said to have been originally applied to a plaster of a certain description used by those sick of the spleen.] A compress; a splint. Also ASPLENIUM, which see.

Sple'nĭ-us.* A muscle of the back, resembling the spleen: it is single at its origin, and divides into the *splenius capitis* and the *splenius colli*, which have distinct insertions. According to some, the *splenii* muscles are so named from their lying like surgical splints (see SPLENIUM) along the side of the neck.

Splen-ĭ-zā'tion. [Lat. **Spleniza'tio, o'nis**; from the Gr. *σπλήν*, the "spleen."] A term applied to the state of the lungs in one of the stages of pneumonia in which their texture resembles that of the spleen. Compare HEPATIZATION.

Sple-no'dēs.* [From the Gr. *σπλήν*, the "spleen."] Having the spleen; of the nature of the spleen.

Splen-o-dўn'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *σπλήν*, the "spleen," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Pain in the spleen.

Sple-nog'ra-phў. [Lat. **Splenogra'phia**; from the Gr. *σπλήν*, the "spleen," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of the spleen.

Splen-o-hæ'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *σπλήν*, the "spleen," and *αἷμα*, "blood."] Sanguineous congestion, or hyperæmia, of the spleen.

Sple'noid. [Lat. **Splenoi'des**; from the Gr. *σπλήν*, the "spleen," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the spleen.

Sple-nol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Splenolo'gia**; from the Gr. *σπλήν*, the "spleen," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The doctrine of the spleen; that branch of Anatomy (or Physiology) which treats of the spleen.

Sple-no'ma, a'tis,* or **Sple-non'cus.*** [From the Gr. *σπλήν*, the "spleen," and *ὄγκος*, a "tumor."] Tumor of the spleen.

Splenomalacia,* splen-o-ma-la'she-a. [From the Gr. σπλήν, the "spleen," and μαλακία, "softness."] Softening of the spleen.

Sple-non'cus.* [From the Gr. σπλήν, the "spleen," and ὀγκός, a "tumor," or "swelling."] Tumefaction or enlargement of the spleen.

Sple-not'o-mȳ. [Lat. **Splenoto'mia**; from the Gr. σπλήν, the "spleen," and τέμνω, to "cut."] Dissection of the spleen.

Sple-ny'per-tro'phĭ-a.* [From the Gr. σπλήν, the "spleen," and the Lat. *hypertro'phia*.] Hypertrophy, or morbid enlargement, of the spleen:—similar to *splenoncus*.

Splint. [Lat. **Hastel'la**; Fr. *Éclisse*, ā'klĕss'.] A thin piece of wood, tin, or pasteboard, used to retain fractured bones in apposition during the process of reunion.

Splint'-Bone. A name sometimes applied to the fibula, from its resemblance to a surgical splint.

Split Cloth. [Lat. **Scis'sum Lin'teum.**] A bandage for the head, consisting of a central part and six or eight tails or heads.

Spod'u-mene. [From the Gr. σποδόω, to "reduce to ashes."] A mineral consisting of alumina, silica, and lithia. Before the blow-pipe it exfoliates into little scales of an ash color: hence its name. It occurs in monoclinic crystals which have an easy cleavage and a pearly lustre and afford rhombic prisms by cleavage.

Spon-dĭ-a'ce-æ, or **Spon-dĭ-e'æ.*** A tribe of *Anacardiaceæ*, considered by some botanists as a separate order. It includes *Spondias* and several other genera.

Spon'dĭ-as.* A genus of trees of the order *Anacardiaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Brazil, India, and other tropical countries. Several of the species bear edible fruits. The *Spondias tuberosa* is used as a remedy against fevers. The *Spondias mangifera* is also used in medicine in India. Its fruit is edible.

Spon'dias Dul'cis.* A tree, a native of the Society Islands. Its fruit is edible, and is compared in flavor to the pine-apple.

Spon'dias Mom'bin.* A tree of Brazil, having astringent leaves. It bears an edible fruit, called Hog Plum, which is laxative.

Spon-dȳ-lăl'ğĭ-a.* [From the Gr. σπόνδυλος for σφόνδυλος, a "vertebra," and ἄλγος, "pain."] Pain in a vertebra.

Spon-dȳ-lar-thri'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. σπόνδυλος, a "vertebra," and the Lat. *arthri'tis*.] Inflammation of an articulation of the vertebræ.

Spon-dȳ-lar-throc'a-çe.* [From the Gr. σπόνδυλος, a "vertebra," and the Lat. *arthroc'ace*, a form of caries.] Caries of a vertebra.

Spon-dȳ-lex-ar-thro'sis.* [From the Gr. σπόνδυλος, a "vertebra," and the Lat. *exarthro'sis*, "luxation."] Dislocation of a vertebra.

Spon-dȳ-lis'the-sis.* [From the Gr. σπόνδυλος, a "vertebra," and ὀλίσθησις, a "slipping."] A dislocation of the vertebræ.

Spon-dȳ-li'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. σπόνδυλος, a "vertebra."] Inflammation of one or more of the vertebræ.

Spon-dȳ-lo-dȳn'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. σπόνδυλος, a "vertebra," and ὀδύνη, "pain."] Pain in the body of a vertebra.

Spon-dȳ-lo-py-o'sis.* [From the Gr. σπόνδυλος, a "vertebra," and the Lat. *pyo'sis*.] A formation of pus in a vertebra.

Spon'dȳ-lus.* [From the Gr. σφόνδυλος or σπόνδυλος.] A vertebra; also the vertex or top of the head.

Sponge, spŭnj. [See SPONGIA.] An organic, porous, marine substance, produced by minute animals. Some naturalists consider sponge as a plant, but it is generally admitted to belong to the animal kingdom. Sponges are attached to rocks, etc., at the bottom of the sea, and are most abundant in the tropics.

Sponge'-Bath. The copious application of water to the surface of the body by means of a sponge.

Spongelet. See SPONGIOLE.

Sponge'-Tent. SPONGIA PRÆPARATA, which see.

Spon'ğĭ-a,* plural **Spon'ğĭ-æ.** [Gr. σπόγγος, or σπογγιά; Fr. *Éponge*, ā'pŏnzh'.] Sponge. The former Pharmacopœial name (U.S.) for *Spongia officinalis*. Sponge is useful in surgical operations. Burnt sponge (*Spongia usta*) was formerly officinal. It is commended as a remedy for goitre, glandular swellings of a scrofulous character, and obstinate cutaneous eruptions. Its remedial value depends chiefly on the presence of iodine. (See SPONGE.) The term is applied in the plural to a class of *Protozoa*, defined as unicellular animals in which the cells are frequently associated in large numbers on axes of a horny, calcareous, or silicious nature, forming branched masses. Many of the species or forms are supported by a skeleton of interwoven fibres and spicules, the latter of which are mostly silicious.

Spon'gia Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'lis.* The common sponge.

Spon'gia Præ-pa-ra'ta.* "Prepared Sponge."
Spon'gia Ce-ra'ta.* "Waxed Sponge." Sponge dipped into melted wax and pressed between iron plates, then, when cold, cut in pieces of any shape, for dilating small openings, the wax melting by the heat of the part and thus allowing the sponge to expand; sponge-tent.

Spon'ğĭ-æ,* the plural of SPONGIA.

Spongiform, spŭn'je-form. [Lat. **Spongifor'mis**; from *spon'gia*, a "sponge."] Having the appearance of sponge.

Spon-ğĭ-o'dēs.* The same as SPONGIOSE.

Spon'ğĭ-ole. [Lat. **Spongi'olum**; diminutive of *spon'gia*, a "sponge."] A term applied in Botany to a supposed expansion of the cellular tissue at the extremity of each radicle, terminating the root. According to Gray, "the so-called spongioles or spongelets have no existence."

Spon-ğĭ-o-pī'lin. [From the Gr. σπόγγος, "sponge," and πῖλος, "felt."] A fabric formed of sponge and wool felted together, and a layer of caoutchouc applied to one surface, which renders it impervious to water, etc. It is used as a substitute for a poultice.

Spon'ğĭ-ose. [Lat. **Spongio'sus**; from *spon'gia*, a "sponge."] Having pores like sponge; spongy.

Spongoid, spŏng'goid. [Lat. **Spongoi'des**; from the Gr. *σπόγγος*, a "sponge," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling sponge.

Spongy, spŭn'je. Resembling a sponge; of the nature of sponge,—that is, very cellular or porous, as the pericarp of the Black Walnut.

Spon-ta-ne'ĭ-tў. [From the Lat. *spon'te*, "of one's own will."] The quality of that which manifests itself without external intervention; spontaneousness.

Spon-tā'ne-ous. [Lat. **Sponta'neus**; from *spon'te*, "of one's own will."] Acting or growing of itself; voluntary:—applied to any physiological phenomenon which takes place without external agency; also to plants growing wild or without human agency in a country of which they are not natives.

Sponta'neous Com-bus'tion [Lat. **Combus'tio Sponta'nea**], or **Pre-ter-nat'u-ral Combus'tion.** A phenomenon which is said to have sometimes occurred in hard drinkers, especially those that were fat. In such Dr. Traill is stated to have found a considerable quantity of oil in the serum of the blood. Some are of opinion that the combustion may be absolutely spontaneous, while others maintain that it is necessary that the body should be brought into contact with an ignited substance.

Sponta'neous Gen-er-ā'tion. Heterogen'esis. The doctrine or theory that animals and plants can be developed without the agency of other organisms or pre-existent germs. This theory is advocated by Bastian, Pouchet, and many others, who regard corruption as the source of life.

Spo-rad'ic. [Lat. **Sporad'icus**; from the Gr. *σπείρω*, to "sow."] A term applied to diseases that are not epidemic, but attack one or at most but a few persons at a time, from causes peculiar to each case. In Botany, widely dispersed.

Spor-an-ğid'ĭ-um.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *sporangi'um*, a "spore-case."] A little seed-vessel; also the *columnella* of mosses.

Spor-an-ği'o-lum.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *sporangi'um.*] A small capsule containing sporidia or a number of spores in a sporangium.

Spor-an-ği'um.* [From the Gr. *σπορά*, a "seed," and *ἀγγεῖον*, a "vessel."] A spore-case, or membranous capsule containing the spores of cryptogamous plants.

Spore. [Lat. **Spo'ra**; Gr. *σπορά*, a "seed."] A body in cryptogamous plants which is analogous to the seed of the phænogamous. A spore does not contain an embryo, and in some cases consists of a single cell.

Spore-Case. See SPORANGIUM.

Spor-ĭ-dif'er-us.* [From the Lat. *sporid'ium*, and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing *sporidia.*

Spo-rid'ĭ-um,* plural **Spo-rid'ĭ-a.** [From the Lat. *spo'ra*, a "spore."] A body resembling a spore. *Sporidia* is a name given to the spores of fungi and lichens when they are contained in asci.

Spŏr'o-carp. [From the Gr. *σπορά*, a "seed," or "spore," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] A kind of sporangium, or spore-case; a spore-case of ferns or mosses.

Spor'o-derm. [From the Gr. *σπορά*, a "seed," and *δέρμα*, "skin."] The skin of a spore.

Spŏr'o-ġens. [From the Gr. *σπορά*, a "spore," and *γεννάω*, to "produce."] A division of endogenous plants which produce spores instead of seeds.

Spo-roph'or-ous. [Lat. **Sporoph'orus**; from the Gr. *σπορά*, a "seed," and *φέρω*, to "bear."] Bearing or containing seed or spores.

Spo-roph'o-rum.* [From the same.] A name for the placenta of a plant.

Spo'rule. [Lat. **Spor'ula**; diminutive of *spo'ra*, a "spore."] A small spore. The word *sporule* is sometimes used generally in the sense of *spore*, and sometimes to denote one of the granules within a spore.

Spor-u-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Sporulif'erus**; from *spor'ula*, a "sporule," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing sporules.

Spotted Fever. See CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Sprain. [Lat. **Subluxa'tio, o'nis**; Fr. *Foulure*, foo'lüR'.] (Originally, **Strain,** from the Lat. *strin'go* [Fr. *étreindre*], to "bind," to "draw tight.") The sudden shifting of a joint farther than the natural conformation of bones and ligaments allows, yet not so as to produce dislocation.

Spray. A little twig or branchlet of a tree. Also drops or fine particles of water scattered by the wind; water or other liquid that is *nebulized* or dispersed in fine particles by an instrument called *atomizer*, *nebulizer*, or *spray-producer.*

Spread'ing. Having a gradually outward direction; diffuse:—applied to parts of plants. See DIFFUSUS, and PATULOUS.

Spre-ke'lĭ-a For-mo-sis'sĭ-ma.* A systematic name of the Jacobean Lily, a plant of the order *Amaryllidaceæ*, a native of South America. It bears deep crimson flowers. According to Gray, it is a species of *Amaryllis.*

Spring. [Lat. **Ver**; Fr. *Printemps*, prăN'tôN'.] One of the four seasons. In popular language it comprises March, April, and May. Astronomically, it extends from March 20 to June 21. In the torrid zone there is no proper spring nor autumn. See SEASONS.

Spruce. A popular name of several species of *Abies.* Black Spruce is *Abies nigra*; Hemlock Spruce is *Abies Canadensis*; White Spruce is *Abies alba*; Norway Spruce is *Abies excelsa.*

Spruce Fir. See ABIES.

Spt. = *Spir'itus.** "Spirit."

Spume. [Lat. **Spu'ma.**] The foam, froth, or scum which rises to the surface of liquids, especially when heated. Also the foamy saliva which is secreted in certain diseases.

Spu-mĕs'çent. [From the Lat. *spumes'co*, to "begin to foam" (from *spu'ma*, "froth," or "foam").] Frothy, foaming, or froth-like.

Spu'mose. The same as SPUMESCENT.

Spur. A term applied in Botany to any tubular projection or terete projecting appendage of

a flower, as in the Columbine and the White Rein orchis.

Spurge. A common name of several species of *Euphorbia*.

Spurge Family. A synonyme for the order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

Spurge Ol'ive. A common name for the DAPHNE MEZEREUM, which see.

Spurred. [Lat. **Calcara'tus.**] Bearing a spur:—applied to petals.

Spu'ta,* gen. **Spu-to'rum,** the plural of SPUTUM, which see.

Spu'ta, Prune-Juice. A term sometimes applied to sputa resembling prune-juice, occurring in the purulent stage of pneumonia.

Spu-ta'men.* Saliva.

Spu-ta'tion. [Lat. **Sputa'tio**; from *spu'to, sputa'tum*, to "spit."] The act of spitting; the emission of spittle or saliva.

Spu'tum.* [From the Lat. *spu'o, spu'tum*, to "spit."] (Fr. *Crachat*, krȧ'shȧ'.) The matter which is expectorated or coughed up from the chest; saliva.

Squa'lor, o'ris.* Uncleanness, filthiness, or an appearance of dejection and disorder, as from sickness or confinement.

Squa'ma,* plural **Squa'mæ.** Literally, a "scale:"—applied in the plural to an order of skin-diseases. In Botany, a scale-like rudimentary leaf.

Squa-ma'ce-ous. The same as SQUAMATE.

Squā'mate. [Lat. **Squama'tus**; from *squa'ma*, a "scale."] Having scales; scaly; resembling scales; squamose; covered with scale-like leaves:—applied to plants.

Squa-mif'er-ous. [Lat. **Squamif'erus**; from *squa'ma*, a "scale," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing, or covered with, scales.

Squa-mĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *squa'ma*, a "scale," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having leaves in the form of imbricated scales; squamifo'lious.

Squā'mĭ-form. [Lat. **Squamifor'mis**; from *squa'ma*, a "scale."] Having the form or appearance of scales:—applied to parts of plants. See LEPIDOID.

Squa-miġ'er-us.* [From the Lat. *squa'ma*, a "scale," and *ge'ro*, to "bear."] The same as SQUAMIFEROUS, which see.

Squa-mo'sal. [Lat. **Squamo'sus**; from *squamo'sa* pars, the "squamous portion."] A term applied by Owen to the homologues of the squamous portion of the temporal bone.

Squa-mose', or **Squā'mous.** [Lat. **Squamo'sus**; from *squa'ma*, a "scale."] Relating to, or resembling, a scale; having scales; scaly:—applied to plants, etc.

Squā'mous Su'ture. [Lat. **Sutu'ra Squamo'sa.**] The suture which unites the squamous portion of the temporal bone to the parietal.

Squam'u-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *squa'ma*, a "scale."] A small scale; a squamule; one of the hypogynous scales of Grasses.

Squam'u-lose. [Lat. **Squamulo'sus**; from *squam'ula*, a "small scale."] Covered with small scales; squa'mulous.

Square. [Lat. **Quadra'tus**; Fr. *Carré*, kȧ'rȧ'.] An equilateral and equiangular quadrilateral; a polygon which has four equal sides and four right angles. Also the product of a number multiplied by itself.

Squar-rose'. [Lat. **Squarro'sus**; from *squar'ra*, a "small scale."?] A term applied to scales or leaves which spread widely from the axis on which they are crowded or thickly set.

Squar-ro'so-Den'tate. Having teeth which do not lie in the plane of the leaf, but form an angle with it.

Squarro'so-La-cin'ĭ-ate. Lacerated or slashed in a squarrose manner.

Squar'ru-lose. Diminutive of SQUARROSE.

Squash. The popular name of several species of *Cucurbita*. The Long or Crook-Neck Squash is *Cucurbita verrucosa;* the Winter Squash is *Cucurbita maxima*.

Squelette. See SKELETON.

Squill. [Lat. **Squil'la.**] The *Scilla maritima*, or sea-onion. See SCILLA.

Squinting. See STRABISMUS.

Ss. = *Se'mis.** "A half."

St. = *Stet,** or *Stent.** "Let it (or them) stand,"—*i.e.*, let it remain unchanged.

Stabile, stā'bĕl'. [From the Lat. *stabi'lis*, "stable," "unmoved;" from *sto*, to "stand," to "stand still."] A French term used in electrotherapy. In applying the electrodes to a diseased surface, if these remain stationary they are said to be *stabile;* if moved over the surface, they are termed *labile*. See LABILE.

Staeh-ў-tar'pha (or **Staeh-ў-tar-phe'ta**) **Ja-mai-çen'sis.*** An aromatic herb of the order *Verbenaceæ*, a native of tropical America and Florida. It is said to have medicinal virtue. "It is annual, but suffrutescent."—(GRAY.)

Stack-hou-sĭ-a'ce-æ.* A natural order of exogenous perennial herbs, consisting of the single genus *Stackhousia*. It comprises about twenty species, natives of Australia and New Zealand.

Stac'te.* [From the Gr. στάζω, to "drop" or "distil."] A name for the myrrh, because it distils or drops from the tree.

Stā'dĭ-um.* A Latin word signifying a "race-course," or a measure of length. In Medicine, a stage or period of a disease; as, *stadium calo'ris* ("stage of heat," or hot stage), *stadium frig'oris* (cold stage). See STAGE.

Staff. A grooved steel instrument introduced through the urethra into the bladder, for lithotomy.

Staff-Tree. See CELASTRUS SCANDENS.

Stāġe. [Lat. **Sta'dium**; Fr. *Étage*, ȧ'tȧzh'.] The period of a disease:—applied especially to the periods of an intermittent,—viz., the hot, cold, and sweating stages. Also a single step of a gradual process; the part of a journey which is between two stations.

Stagger-Bush. See ANDROMEDA MARIANA.

Stag'ma.* [From the Gr. στάζω, to "distil."] Any distilled liquid or liquor.

Stag-nā'tion. [Lat. **Stagna'tio, o'nis;** from *stag'no, stagna'tum*, to "stand," as water in a

pond.] A stoppage or retardation of the circulating fluids in any portion of the body.

Sta-lac'tic. [Lat. **Stalac'ticus**; from the Gr. σταλάζω, to "flow by drops."] Flowing or oozing by drops; also relating to a stalactite.

Sta-lac'tīte. [Lat. **Stalacti'tes**; from the same.] A cylindrical or conical concretion of carbonate of lime attached to the roof of calcareous caverns, and formed by the gradual dropping of water holding the lime in solution.

Stal-ac-tit'ic, or **Stal-ac-tit'ĭ-cal.** [Lat. **Stalactit'icus.**] Relating to stalactites, or having the form of a cylinder or cone hanging from the roofs of caves. The term is applied to various species of minerals that resemble stalactite in shape and origin.

Sta-lag'mīte. [Lat. **Stalagmi'tes**; from *stalag'mus*, a "dropping," or "distillation."] A stalactitic formation of carbonate of lime found on the floors of calcareous caverns.

Sta-lag'mus.* [From the Gr. σταλάζω, to "drop," to "distil."] A distillation:—formerly applied to a dropping of blood, as from the nose, etc.

Stalk, stawk. [Lat. **Cau'lis.**] The stem of an herbaceous plant, or of a flower, a leaf, or leaflet; the support of an organ. The leaf-stalk is the same as the petiole.

Stalked. Furnished with a stalk or stem.

Stalk'let. A diminutive or secondary stalk.

Sta'men, *inis,** plural **Stam'ĭ-na.*** [Gr. στήμων; Fr. *Étamine*, ā'tā'mēn'.] Literally, "warp," or the stronger threads in weaving; also any thread:—hence applied to the male organ of a flower, from its resemblance to a thread. It consists of the filament and the anther. It is one of the essential organs of a flower.

Stam'ĭ-na.* [Plural of the Lat. *sta'men.*] Literally, the "warp," or "strength," of the vital tissue: hence, vigor of constitution. Also the first principles of any substance.

Stam'ĭ-nal. [Lat. **Stamina'lis.**] Pertaining to the stamen, or consisting of stamens.

Stam'ĭ-nate. [From the Lat. *sta'men.*] Furnished with, or relating to, stamens; also containing stamens without any pistil:—applied to flowers.

Sta-min'e-al. [Lat. **Stamin'eus**; from *sta'men.*] Stamineous; having stamens which project far out of the flower, or relating to the stamens:—applied as the specific name of *Vaccinium stamineum*, the anthers of which are extended into long, much exserted tubes.

Stam-ĭ-nif'er-ous. [Lat. **Staminif'erus**; from *sta'men*, and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or having stamens.

Stam-ĭ-nig'er-ous. [Lat. **Staminig'erus**; from *sta'men*, and *ge'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing stamens.

Stam'ĭ-node. [Lat. **Stamino'dium.**] A rudimentary or abortive stamen.

Stam-ĭ-no'dĭ-a,* the plural of STAMINODIUM, which see.

Stam-ĭ-no'dĭ-um,* plural **Stam-ĭ-no'dĭ-a.** [From the Lat. *sta'men*, and the Gr. εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] An altered and sterile stamen; an abortive stamen.

Stam'ĭ-no-dy. The metamorphosis of other organs into stamens.

Stam'mer-ing. [Lat. **Balbu'ties, Blæs'itas, a'tis,** or **Psellis'mus.**] Interrupted articulation, caused either by emotion or reflex action.

Stamp out. To extirpate a disease, such as the Rinderpest by killing all the diseased cattle.

Stan'dard. (Fr. *Étendard*, ā'tŏN'dăR'.) A banner or ensign:—applied to the vexillum, or upper petal, of a papilionaceous flower. Also a criterion, test, or measure, to which something is referred: thus, the standard of comparison for gases is atmospheric air; that for solids and liquids is water. Gold is the standard of value. A fruit-tree that is not supported or protected by a wall is called a *standard.*

Stan'nāte. [Lat. **Stan'nas, a'tis.**] A combination of stannic acid with a base.

Stan'ni Pul'vis.* "Powder of Tin." Granulated tin:—used as a remedy for the tape-worm.

Stan'nĭ-a For-mo'sa.* A tree of the order *Rubiaceæ*, a native of Caraccas and Venezuela. It bears fragrant white flowers three or four inches in length, and is cultivated for ornament. There are other beautiful species of *Stannia.*

Stan'nic. [Lat. **Stan'nicus**; from *stan'num*, "tin."] Belonging to tin:—applied to the peroxide of tin, as if it were an acid, because soluble in alkalies. Stannic acid is a hydrate composed of tin, oxygen, and water. It is soluble in nitric and sulphuric acids.

Stan-nif'er-ous. [Lat. **Stannif'erus**; from *stan'num*, "tin," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or containing *stannum*, or tin.

Stan'nīte. The sulphide of tin, which commonly occurs massive or in grains. Its composition is—sulphur, 30; tin, 27; copper, 30; iron, 13 = 100. It is often called *bell-metal ore.*

Stan'num.* Tin. The Pharmacopœial name for powder or filings of tin. See TIN.

Stan'num Fo-lĭ-a'tum.* "Foliated Tin." Tin-foil. An alloy composed chiefly of tin, with a small portion of lead.

Stans.* [Present participle of the Lat. *sto, sta're*, to "stand."] Standing; upright; supporting itself in an erect position:—applied as the specific name of various plants, as *Ascy'rum stans, Teco'ma stans.*

Sta-pe'dĭ-us.* Belonging to the *stapes*:—applied to a muscle of the ear arising from the interior of the pyramid and inserted into the neck of the *stapes.*

Sta-pe'lĭ-a.* A genus of plants of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*, comprising over one hundred species of succulent, leafless herbs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. They bear large flowers which are grotesque or singular in form and beautiful, but have an offensive odor. The *Stapelia Asterias* and other species are cultivated for ornament.

Sta'pēs, e*dis.** Literally, a "stirrup." One of the *ossicula* of the internal ear.

Staph-ĭ-sa'grĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *σταφίς*, a "vine," and *ἄγριος*, "wild."] The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the seeds of *Delphin'ium Staphisa'gria.* Taken internally, they are a violent drastic. An ointment of them is used to destroy lice and the itch-insect.

Staph-ў-læm'ạ-to'mạ.* [From the Lat. *staph'yle*, the "uvula," and *hæmato'ma.*] A tumor formed by effusion of blood below the mucous membrane of the uvula.

Staph'ў-le.* [Gr. *σταφυλή*, a "grape."] The uvula.

Staph-ў-le'ạ Tri-fo'lĭ-ạ.* Bladder-Nut, a shrub of the order *Sapindaceæ*, a native of the United States, often planted for ornament in parks. It bears a large, membranaceous, inflated pod which is three-lobed and three-celled.

Staphyleaceæ,* staf-e-le-a'she-ē. [From *Staphyle'a*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of exogenous shrubs, found in Europe, Japan, and America. Gray refers the *Staphylea* to the order *Sapindaceæ.*

Staph-ў-li'nus.* [From the Lat. *staph'yle*, a "grape;" also the "uvula."] Belonging to the uvula; staph'yline:—applied to muscles.

Staph-ў-li'tis, i*dis.* [From the Lat. *staph'yle*, a "grape," or the "uvula."] Inflammation of the uvula.

Staph-ў-lœ-de'mạ, a*tis.* [From the Lat. *staph'yle*, a "grape," or the "uvula," and *œde'ma.*] Œdema, or morbid enlargement, of the uvula.

Staph-ў-lo'mạ, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *σταφυλή*, a "grape."] A disease of the eyeball, in which the cornea loses its transparency, rises, and even projects beyond the eyelids, like a small tumor, somewhat resembling a grape.

Staph'ў-lo-plas'tic. [From the Gr. *σταφυλή*, the "uvula," and *πλάσσω*, to "form."] A term applied to an operation for restoring the uvula and soft palate when they have been lost.

Staph-ў-lop-to'sis.* [From the Lat. *staph'yle*, the "uvula," and *pto'sis*, a "falling."] A falling down or elongation of the uvula.

Staph-ў-lor'rhạ-phў. [Lat. **Staphylorrha'phia**; from the Gr. *σταφυλή*, the "uvula," and *ῥαφή*, a "suture."] The operation of securing by suture the lips of a cleft uvula.

Staph-ў-lo'sis.* The growth or progress of staphyloma.

Staph-ў-lot'o-mў. [Lat. **Staphyloto'mia**; from *staph'yle*, the "uvula," and the Gr. *τέμνω*, to "cut."] The cutting off of a portion of the Uvula, which ses.

Star. See Stella.

Star Anise. See Illicium Anisatum.

Star of Bethlehem. See Ornithogalum.

Star-like. See Asteroid, and Stellate.

Star-Shaped. The same as Stellate.

Starch. [Lat. **Am'ylum**, and **Fec'ula**; Gr. *ἄμυλον*; Fr. *Amidon*, ä'mē'dôN'.] One of the commonest proximate principles of vegetables. It is characterized by its insipidity, and by insolubility in cold water, in alcohol, and in ether. Pure starch is a white powder without taste or smell. Starch is one of the most important and most universal of the contents of cells, and is most abundant in the internal or subterranean parts, concealed from the light, as roots, tubers, and seeds. It is the form in which nourishing matter is stored up in the plant for future use, in this respect resembling the fat of animals.

Star'ry. Adorned with stars; consisting of stars; stellate:—applied to parts of plants.

Sta'sis.* [From the Gr. *ἵστημι*, to stand."] A standing or settling in a place or part, as of the blood at death.

State. [Lat. **Sta'tus**; Fr. *État*, ä'tä'.] Condition; situation; predicament. Also a self-governing community, organized under permanent law; a civil community or people united into one body politic. In Pathology, a crisis, stationary point, or height of a disease.

Stat'ic, or Stat'ĭ-cạl. [Lat. **Stat'icus**; from the Gr. *στατός*, "standing" (from *ἵστημι*, to "stand").] Having the power of keeping in a stationary condition:—applied by some writers to the *physical* phenomena exhibited in organized bodies, as contradistinguished from the *organic* or vital phenomenon.

Stat'ic E-lec-triç'ĭ-tў. That electricity which is in a state of repose, which resides on the surface of bodies without traversing them in the form of currents. It makes a continual effort to escape, but is retained on the surface by the pressure of the atmosphere.

Stat'ĭ-ce.* Marsh Rosemary. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the root of the *Stat'ice Limo'nium*, variety *Carolinia'na.* It is astringent and antiseptic. It is a native of the United States, growing in salt marshes near the sea-coast. It bears lavender-colored flowers all summer.

Stat'ĭ-ce.* A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Plumbaginaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Europe, Brazil, the United States, Central Asia, etc. Several of them are cultivated for ornament. They are generally astringent.

Stat'ice Ar-me'rĭ-ạ.* An exotic plant, the root of which is reputed to be tonic and astringent.

Stat'ice Bra-sil-ĭ-en'sis.* A plant, a native of Brazil, Carolina, and Florida. It is astringent, and is used in medicine.

Stat'ice Mac-ro-phўl'lạ.* A plant, a native of the Canary Islands, cultivated for ornament. It bears a profusion of beautiful flowers having a purple petaloid calyx and a white corolla.

Stat'ice Mu-cro-na'tạ.* A plant, a native of Morocco, employed as a nervine.

Stat'ics. [Lat. **Stat'ica**; from the Gr. *στατός*, "standing" (from *ἵστημι*, to "stand").] That part of Mechanics which relates to bodies considered as in a state of rest, or to the conditions under which several forces applied to a rigid body mutually destroy each other.

Stā'tion. [Lat. **Sta'tio, o*nis**; from *sto, sta'tum*, to "stand," to "abide."] Primarily, the act (or position) of standing. In Botany, the locality or kind of situation in which a plant naturally grows.

Sta'tion-a-rў. [From the same.] Fixed; standing still; motionless.

Sta-tis'tics. [From the Lat. *sta'tus*, a "state," "condition."] The science which exhibits the state or condition of a country or nation in relation to its extent, population, productions, industry, etc.; the branch of science which aims to collect and classify facts illustrative of the physical, social, moral, and industrial condition of a nation.

Statis'tics, Med'ĭ-cal. The collection of numbers respecting healthy and morbid processes, and respecting disease and death, the application of arithmetical and algebraical operations to such numbers, and the deduction of conclusions therefrom.

Stat'ure. [Lat. **Statu'ra**; from *sto*, *sta'tum*, to "stand."] The height of the human figure in a standing posture.

Sta'tus.* [From the Lat. *sto*, *sta'tum*, to "stand."] A standing; a state; a posture; condition or rank; a station.

Staun-to'nĭ-a Hex-a-phўl'la.* [Named after Sir George *Staunton*.] A climbing shrub of the order *Lardizabalaceæ*, a native of Japan. It has apetalous unisexual flowers. The juice of its fruit is used as a remedy for ophthalmia.

Stau-ro-phўl'lus.* [From the Gr. *σταυρός*, a "cross," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] Having leaves opposed crosswise.

Staves'ā-cre. The DELPHINIUM STAPHISAGRIA, which see.

Steam. [Lat. **Va'por.**] The elastic fluid into which water is converted by the continued application of heat. A cubic inch of water forms about seventeen hundred cubic inches of steam. See VAPOR.

Ste-ap'sin. [From the Gr. *στέαρ*, "fat," and *πέψις*, "digestion."] A ferment found in pancreatic juice, having the power to promote the digestion of fatty substances.

Ste'ar,* gen. **Ste'a-tis.** [Gr. *στέαρ*.] Originally, "solid fat." The same as SEVUM, which see.

Ste'a-rāte. [Lat. **Ste'aras, a'tis.**] A combination of stearic acid with a base.

Ste-ăr'ic. [Lat. **Stear'icus**; from the Gr. *στέαρ*, "solid fat," or "tallow."] Pertaining to fat:—applied to an acid obtained from fat. It is a firm, white solid, like wax, fusible at 157° F., insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It is used as a substitute for wax in making wax candles.

Ste-ăr'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Stearifor'mis**; from the same.] Having the appearance of fat; fatty.

Ste'a-rĭne, or **Ste'a-rin.** [Lat. **Steari'na**; from the same.] That part of oils and fats which is solid at common temperatures. Pure stearin is a glyceride, white, concrete, fusible at 152° F., soluble in boiling alcohol and ether, but nearly insoluble in cold alcohol, and quite insoluble in water.

Ste-a-ro-co-no'tum.* [From the Gr. *στέαρ*, "solid fat," and *κόνις*, "dust," or "powder."] A peculiar, yellow, pulverulent fat, found in the brain-mass, and said to contain phosphorus and sulphur.

Ste-a-rop'ten. [Lat. **Stearopte'num**; from the Gr. *στέαρ*, "solid fat," and *πτηνός*, "volatile."] The concrete or solid portion of volatile oils.

Ste-a-ro-riç'ĭ-nāte. [Lat. **Stearoriç'inas, a'tis.**] A combination of stearoricinic acid with a base.

Ste-a-ro-rĭ-cin'ic. [Lat. **Stearoricin'icus.**] A term applied to one of three acids produced during saponification of castor oil (*oleum ricini*).

Ste-ar-rhœ'a,* or **Ste-a-tor-rhœ'a.*** [From the Gr. *στέαρ*, "fat," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] A flux of the fatty secretion of the skin. An ill-nourished or debilitated condition of the skin is regarded as the cause of this affection.

Ste'a-tas.* The same as STEARAS. See STEARATE.

Ste-at'ĭ-cus.* The same as STEARICUS. See STEARIC.

Ste'a-tĭne, or **Ste'a-tin.** A name for STEARIN, which see.

Ste'a-tīne. [Lat. **Steati'nus**; from the Gr. *στέαρ*, *στέατος*, "solid fat."] Consisting of fat.

Ste'a-tīte. [Lat. **Steati'tes**; from the same.] A variety of talc; soapstone; a kind of unctuous stone. It is a hydrated silicate of magnesia and alumina.

Ste'a-to-çēle.* [From the Gr. *στέαρ*, *στέατος*, "solid fat," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] A fatty tumor in the scrotum.

Steatoconotum.* See STEAROCONOTUM.

Ste-a-to'dēs.* [From the Gr. *στέαρ*, *στέατος*, "solid fat."] Fatty, or full of fat.

Ste-a-to'ma, a*tis.* [From the same.] An encysted tumor containing a fatty substance; a ste'atome.

Ste-a-tom'a-tous. [Lat. **Steatomato'sus**; from *steato'ma.*] Of the nature of, or belonging to, steatoma.

Ste-a-to-py'ga.* [From the Gr. *στέαρ*, "solid fat," and *πυγή*, "buttock."] Fat buttocks.

Ste-a-tor-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. *στέαρ*, *στέατος*, "solid fat," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] A fatty dejection from the bowels.

Ste-a-to'sis.* The progress or formation of steatoma.

Steel. [Lat. **Cha'lybs, yb*is**; Fr. *Acier*, ă'se-ā'.] The best, finest, and closest-grained forged iron, combined with carbon by a particular process. It is a compound of iron which has been cast from a fluid state into a malleable mass and made homogeneous by fusion. The proportion of carbon is about one per cent., but varies in the several sorts of steel. It is less malleable than iron, but harder, more elastic, and less liable to rust. The tenacity of steel is said to exceed that of every other substance. See ACIES.

Steel Mix'ture. The same as the MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA, which see.

Steg-no'sis.* [From the Gr. *στεγνόω*, to "constrict," to "make costive."] Stricture or contraction of the pores and vessels; also constipation.

Stel'la.* A Latin word signifying a "star:" —applied to the rosettes of mosses.

Stel'lar. [Lat. **Stella'ris**; from *stel'la*, a "star."] Relating to a star; starry.

Stel-la'tæ.* [Feminine plural of the Lat. *stella'tus*, "starred," or "stellate."] A group or natural order of plants, also known by the name of GALIACEÆ, which see.

Stel'late, or **Stel'lāt-ed.** [Lat. **Stella'tus**; from *stel'la*, a "star."] Radiated as a star; star-shaped; arranged in rays like the points of a star: —applied to flowers, leaves, etc. Applied also to a bandage or roller wound crosswise on the back.

Stel-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Stellif'erus**; from *stel'la*, a "star," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Having or bearing stars, or parts resembling a star:—applied to plants.

Stel'lĭ-form. [Lat. **Stellifor'mis**; from *stel'la*, a "star."] Having the form of a star; the same as STELLATE:—applied to parts of plants.

Stel-lĭg'er-us.* [From the Lat. *stel'la*, a "star," and *ge'ro*, to "bear."] The same as STELLIFEROUS, which see.

Stel-lĭ-ner'vĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *stel'la*, a "star," and *ner'vus*, a "nerve."] Having stellated or radiated nervures:—applied by Mirbel to leaves the nervures of which depart from the middle or centre of the lamina.

Stel'lu-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *stel'la*, a "star."] A little star.

Stel'lu-læ Ver-heȳ'nĭ-i.* "Stars or Stellated Spots of Verheyne." A term applied to the stellated plexuses of veins on the surface of the kidney.

Stel'lu-lar. [From the Lat. *stel'lula*, a "little star."] In Botany, starry, or star-like; having several parts which diverge from a common centre.

Stel'lu-late. [Lat. **Stellula'tus**; from *stel'lula*, a "little star."] The diminutive of STELLATE. Having leaves arranged in stars.

Stem. [Lat. **Cau'lis**, or **Sti'pes**; Fr. *Tige*, tēzh.] The stalk of an herb, flower, leaf, or fruit; the stock or trunk of a tree; the ascending axis of a plant,—*i.e.*, the part which grows in the opposite direction from the root. The stem is one of the fundamental or universal organs of vegetation. Its leading peculiarity is that it is formed of a succession of similar parts (internodes), developed one upon the summit of another, each having its own independent growth. Each developing internode lengthens throughout its whole body, unlike the root, which elongates continuously from its extremity alone. A subterranean stem is called a *rhizome*, or *root-stock*.

Stem'less. [Lat. **Acau'lis.**] Having no stem, or none that is obvious.

Stem'let. A little stem. Also the first internode of the plumule.

Stenocardia.* See ANGINA PECTORIS.

Sten'o-don, on'tis.* [From the Gr. στενός, "narrow," or "close," and ὀδούς, a "tooth."] Having narrow teeth.

Ste-nog'ra-phy. [From the Gr. στενός, "narrow," "close," and γράφω, to "write."] The art of short-hand, otherwise termed *tachygraphy*. *Stenography* is a generic term applied to several systems of short-hand. See PHONOGRAPHY.

Sten-o-lo'bĭ-um Stans,* or **Te-co'ma Stans.*** An erect ornamental shrub of the order *Bignoniaceæ*, a native of Texas, Arizona, and Mexico. It is cultivated for the beauty of its large yellow flowers. It is said to be diuretic.

Ste-nol'o-bus.* [From the Gr. στενός, "narrow," and λόβος, a "lobe."] Having narrow lobes:—applied to fronds, leaves, etc.

Sten-o-pet'a-lus.* [From the Gr. στενός, "narrow," and πέταλον, a "petal."] Having narrow or linear petals.

Sten-o-phȳl'lus.* [From the Gr. στενός, "narrow," and φύλλον, a "leaf."] Having narrow or linear leaves.

Ste-nop'ter-us.* [From the Gr. στενός, "narrow," and πτερόν, a "wing."] Having narrow wings; stenopterous:—applied to plants.

Ste'no's (or **Ste'non's**) **Duct.** The parotid duct, a small white tube passing from the parotid gland and opening in the mouth, discovered by Steno.

Ste-no'sis.* [From the Gr. στενόω, to "make narrow," to "contract."] A contracted condition of a viscus, or vessel, as of the heart, or of the larger vessels near it.

Sten-o-sto'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. στενός, "narrow," and στόμα, a "mouth."] Contraction of the mouth in consequence of some wound or disease.

Sten-o-tho'rax, a'cis.* [From the Gr. στενός, "narrow," and θώραξ, the "chest."] Having a narrow chest.

Steph-a-no'tis.* [From the Gr. στέφανος, a "crown," and οὖς, ὠτός, the "ear."] A genus of climbing shrubs of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*, natives of Madagascar. Their flowers are fragrant and very beautiful. The *S. floribunda* has large pure-white flowers.

Steppe, stĕp; plural, **Steppes.** [Russian; possibly remotely related to the Anglo-Saxon *stepan*, to "bereave" or "deprive," in allusion to the desert character of many of the steppes.] The name given to the vast system of plains found in Central Asia, somewhat resembling the prairies of North America.

Ster-co-rā'ceous. [Lat. **Stercora'ceus**; from *ster'cus*, *ster'coris*, "ordure."] A term applied to vomiting when fæces or alvine excrements are mingled with the *egesta*.

Ster-co-ra'lis,* or **Ster-co-ra'rĭ-us.*** [From the same.] A term applied to plants that grow upon excrement or dung.

Ster'co-rĭne. [From the same.] A solid crystallizable substance which Flint has extracted from excrement, and which he considers identical with the *seroline* of Boudet. It is soluble in ether and in alcohol, but insoluble in water.

Ster-cu'lĭ-a.* A genus of trees of the order *Sterculiaceæ*, comprising many species, widely dispersed in the tropical regions of both hemispheres. A gum resembling tragacanth exudes from the trunks of several species. They have apetalous flowers.

Stercu'lia (or **Co'la**) **A-cu-mĭ-na'ta.*** A large tree, a native of Soudan, Guinea, etc. It

produces the *cola* or *kola* nuts, which are extensively used in many parts of Africa, being chewed for their agreeable effects. They are stimulant, and have the property of causing wakefulness. They are useful in diarrhœa.

Stercu'lia Car-thag'ĭ-nen'sis.* A tree, a native of Brazil, Mexico, and Colombia. It bears edible fruits. Its yellowish flowers are scurfy outside and spotted with purple inside.

Stercu'lia Scą-phig'er-ą.* A tree, a native of China and Anam. It bears a fruit called *Tambayan*, which is used as a remedy for diarrhœa and dysentery.

Stercu'lia U'rens.* A tree, a native of India, bearing fruits covered with stinging hairs. It yields a gum called *gum Kuteera*.

Ster-cu-lĭ-a'ce-æ.* [From *Stercu'lia*, one of the genera.] A natural order of polypetalous exogenous trees, shrubs, and herbs, mostly tropical, found in Asia, Africa, America, and Australia. Among the products of this order are medicinal plants, beautiful flowers, excellent fruits, and valuable timber. It comprises the *Abroma*, *Adansonia* (Baobab), *Byttneria*, *Commersonia*, *Dombeya*, *Durio*, *Fremontia*, *Hermannia*, and *Theobroma*, from which chocolate is obtained.

Stĕr-el-min'thą.* [From the Gr. στερεός, "solid," and ἕλμινς, a "worm."] The name applied to two species of intestinal worms which have no true abdominal cavity, and are therefore termed solid. These are the *Tæ'nia so'lium* and the *Bothrioceph'alus la'tus*.

Stĕr-e-o-dy-nam'ics. [Lat. **Stereodynam'ica**; from the Gr. στερεός, "solid," and δύναμις, "power."] A branch of Physics which explains the laws of the movement of solid bodies.

Stĕr-e-om'e-ter. [See next article.] An instrument used for determining the specific gravity of solid bodies, porous bodies, and powders, and sometimes also of liquids.

Stĕr-e-om'e-trў. [Lat. **Stereome'tria**; from the Gr. στερεός, "solid," and μετρέω, to "measure."] The art of measuring solid bodies.

Ste-re-o-phўl'lus.* [From the Gr. στερεός, "solid," and φύλλον, a "leaf."] Having solid or firm leaves; stereophyl'lous.

Stĕr'e-o-scope. [Lat. **Stereosco'pium**; from the Gr. στερεός, "solid," and σκοπέω, to "see," to "observe."] An instrument by which two similar pictures (one being presented to each eye) are so disposed that the combined representations appear as one, and the different objects are seen in relief, as if they were solid.

Stĕr-e-o-stat'ics. [Lat. **Stereostat'ica**; from the Gr. στερεός, "solid," and ἵστημι, to "stand."] That part of Physics which treats of the equilibrium of solid bodies.

Ste-rig'mą,* plural **Ste-rig'mą-tą.** [From the Gr. στηρίζω, to "make firm or fast."] Literally, a "base," or "foundation:"—applied in Botany to the adherent base or downward prolongation of a decurrent leaf.

Ste-rig'mum.* An indehiscent, superior, many-celled dry fruit, such as that of the *Tropæolum*.

Stĕr'ĭle. [Lat. **Ster'ilis.**] Affected with sterility; barren.

Ster'ile Flŏw'er. A flower which has no pistil.

Ster'ile Sta'men or **Fil'ą-ment.** A stamen which is destitute of an anther.

Ste-ril'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Steril'itas, a'tis**; from *ster'ilis*, "barren."] Inability, whether natural or the result of disease, to procreate offspring.

Stĕr'ĭ-lĭ-zā'tion. A term applied to a process made use of in the recent studies of lower organisms. It is the method of rendering stable the various animal and vegetable substances by which the bacterial and other organisms, as well as their spores, so universally diffused in nature, are destroyed by prolonged and repeated elevations of temperature. The heating, while destroying the organisms, leaves the culture-material unchanged and suited for the growth of succeeding cultures. See the article on PATHOGENESIS.

Ster'nąl. [Lat. **Sterna'lis.**] Belonging to the sternum:—applied by Dr. Barclay as meaning towards the sternum.

Ster-năl'gĭ-ą.* [From the Lat. *ster'num*, the "breast-bone," and the Gr. ἄλγος, "pain."] Pain in the sternum.

Ster'no-Cleī'do-Mas-to-i'de-us.* A muscle arising by two origins from the summit of the sternum and the sternal portion of the clavicle and inserted into the mastoid process of the temporal bone. It turns the head to one side and bends it forward.

Ster'no-Hy-o-i'de-us.* A muscle arising from the sternum and inserted into the *os hyoides*. It depresses the larynx, and furnishes a fixed point for the depressors of the jaw.

Ster'no-Thy-ro-i'de-us.* A muscle arising from the sternum and inserted into the thyroid cartilage. It draws the larynx downward.

Ster'noid. [Lat. **Sternoi'des**; from *ster'num*, and the Gr. εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling the sternum.

Ster'num.* [Gr. στέρνον.] The oblong, flat bone at the fore part of the thorax; the breast-bone:—also termed *os pec'toris*. Also the median line of the *pectus*, or inferior surface of the trunk of insects.

Ster-nu-men'tum,* or **Ster-nu-tą-men'tum.*** [From the Lat. *ster'nuo*, *sternu'tum*, to "sneeze."] Sneezing:—also applied to a substance which causes sneezing; a snuff or a sternutatory medicine.

Ster-nu-tā'tion. [Lat. **Sternuta'tio, o'nis**; from *sternu'to*, *sternuta'tum*, to "sneeze often."] The act of sneezing; more particularly, frequent sneezing, which sometimes amounts to such excess as requires medical treatment.

Ster-nu'tą-to-rў. [Lat. **Sternutato'rius**; from the same.] Causing to sneeze.

Ster'tor, o'ris.* [From the Lat. *ster'to*, to "snore."] (Fr. *Ronflement*, rôN'f'l-môN'.) The loud grating sound produced in the larynx from the breathing being obstructed by accumulation of mucus in the air-passages, or otherwise:—also applied to the snoring in natural sleep caused by relaxation of the *velum palati*.

Ster'tor-ous. [Lat. **Stertoro'sus.**] Belonging to, or of the nature of, *stertor*:—applied to respiration in certain diseases.

Ste-thæ'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. στῆθος, the "chest," or "breast," and *αἷμα*, "blood."] Accumulation of blood in the vessels of the lungs.

Ste-thoeh'ў-sis.* [From the Gr. στῆθος, the "chest," and *χύσις*, a "pouring," or "effusion."] The same as HYDROTHORAX, which see.

Steth'o-graph. [From the Gr. στῆθος, the "chest," and *γράφω*, to "write."] An instrument for recording the movements of the chest.

Ste-thom'e-ter. [Lat. **Stethom'etrum**; from the Gr. στῆθος, the "chest," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for measuring the external movement in the walls of the chest, as a means of diagnosis in thoracic disease.

Stĕth-o-pa-răl'ў-sis.* [From the Gr. στῆθος, the "chest," and the Lat. *paral'ysis*.] Paralysis of the muscles of the chest.

Steth'o-scope. [Lat. **Stethosco'pium**; from the Gr. στῆθος, the "breast," and σκοπέω, to "observe," to "examine."] A tubular instrument of various size, form, and material, for ascertaining the state of the respiration, or of the heart's action, as affected by disease.

Sthe'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. σθένος, "strength," or "force."] Excess of force; exaltation of organic action.

Sthĕn'ic. [Lat. **Sthen'icus**; from the Gr. σθένος, "strength."] Strong; active; robust.

Sthen'ic Dis-eaś'es. Diseases which are the result of inflammation or increased action.

Sthe-nop'ў-ra.* [From the Gr. σθένος, "strength," and πῦρ, a "fever."] Sthenic or synochic fever.

Stib'ĭ-al. [Lat. **Stibia'lis**; from *stib'ium*, "antimony."] Belonging to antimony; antimonial.

Stib'ic. [Lat. **Stib'icus**; from *stib'ium*, "antimony."] Belonging to antimony:—applied to the yellow oxide of antimony, called *Stibic Acid*.

Stib'ĭ-ous. [Lat. **Stibio'sus**; from *stib'ium*, "antimony."] Pertaining to antimony:—applied to the white oxide of antimony, called *Stibious Acid*.

Stib'ĭ-um.* [Gr. στίβι, or στίμμι.] The ancient name for antimony.

Stib'nite. A native sulphide of antimony, which occurs in right rhombic prisms of the trimetric system, with a perfect cleavage in one direction. It fuses readily in the flame of a candle. This ore affords much of the antimony of commerce.

Stic-tac'ne.* [From the Gr. στικτός, "marked with points," and the Lat. *ac'ne*, a "papular eruption."] The *Ac'ne punctа'ta* of Bateman; a species or variety of acne in which, according to Dr. Good, the pimples are tipped with a black dot.

Stiff-joint. See ANKYLOSIS.

Stig'ma,* plural **Stig'ma-ta.** [From the Gr. *στίγμα*, a "mark," or "brand."] (Fr. *Stigmate*, stĕg'măt'). That part of the pistil which is placed at the summit of the style and receives the pollen. When there is no distinct style, the stigma is sessile on the top of the ovary. Also one of the breathing-pores of insects, or the pores which admit air to their *tracheæ*. In Pathology, a small red speck on the skin, without elevation of the cuticle, as if caused by a pricking instrument. Also a natural mark or spot.

Stig'ma-ta,* the plural of STIGMA, which see.

Stig-mat'ic. [Lat. **Stigmat'icus.**] Belonging to or bearing a stigma; of the nature of a stigma.

Stig-mat'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Stigmatifor'mis**; from *stig'ma*.] Having the appearance of a stigma.

Stig-ma-toph'o-rus.* [From the Gr. *στίγμα*, a "stigma," and *φορέω*, to "bear."] That part of the style of the *Compositæ* which bears the stigmata.

Stig'ma-tose. The same as STIGMATIC, which see.

Stig-ma-tos'te-mon.* [From the Gr. *στίγμα*, a "stigma," and *στήμων*, a "stamen."] A body formed by the union of anthers with the stigma.

Stilbaceæ,* stil-ba'she-ē. [From *Stil'be*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of monopetalous exogenous shrubs, found at the Cape of Good Hope.

Stilette, ste-lĕt'. [From the French *stilet*, a "small dagger."] A small sharp-pointed instrument enclosed in a *cannula*, or sheath. Also a wire kept in the flexible catheter, to give it firmness and a proper degree of curvature.

Still Lay'er of Poiseuille (pwă'zuĭ'). A name applied to a very thin layer (or stratum) of liquid in contact with the capillaries, in which the white corpuscles of the blood seem to be retarded, while the red corpuscles pass on in the centre of the current.

Stil-lā'tion. [From the Lat. *stil'lo*, *stilla'tum*, to "drop."] The movement of a liquid which falls drop by drop.

Still'born. [Lat. **Na'tus Mor'tuus**, "born dead."] Born without life.

Stil'lĭ-cĭd'ĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *stil'la*, a "drop," and *ca'do*, to "fall down."] A dropping or trickling down; a flowing drop by drop:—applied especially to the urine in stricture, strangury, etc.

Stillicid'ium Lach-rў-ma'rum.* "Dropping or Trickling down of Tears." See EPIPHORA.

Stil-lin'gĭ-a.* [Named after Dr. Benjamin *Stillingfleet*, an English botanist.] A genus of plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, comprising many species, mostly trees or shrubs, natives of China, Japan, the United States, etc. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the root of the *Stillin'gia sylvat'ica*. In large doses it is emetic and cathartic; in small doses, alterative. It is an herb, a native of Virginia, the Carolinas, etc. Its common name is *Queen's Delight*, or *Queen's Root*.

Stillin'gia Se-bif'er-a.* [See SEBIFEROUS.] The Tallow-tree, a native of China, naturalized in the Southern United States. It is a beautiful tree, and yields a useful vegetable tallow or wax which is said to be nearly pure stearine.

Stimatosis.* See STYMATOSIS.

Stim'u-lant. [Lat. **Stim'ulans, an'tis;** see STIMULATE.] Stimulating:—applied to a medicine having power to excite the organic action of an animal or to increase the vital activity of an organ.

Diffusible stimulants are those which have a prompt but transient action. The principal stimulants are alcohol, ammonia, camphor, copaiba, essential oils, ether, iodine, musk, opium, valerian, wine, and heat. Stimulants may be divided into *general*, *cardiac*, *vascular*, and *cerebral*, as alcohol, ether, opium, and ammonia; *spinal*, including nux vomica, strychnia, phosphorus, morphia, ergot, and belladonna; and *stomachic*, as ginger, capsicum, mustard, and other so-called carminatives.

Stim'u-lāte. [From the Lat. *stim'ulo*, *stimula'tum*, to "goad," or "urge on" (from *stim'ulus*, a "goad," or "spur").] To excite the organic action of a part of the animal economy.

Stim-u-lā'tion. [From the same.] The action of stimulants, or the act of stimulating.

Stim'u-li,* gen. **Stim-u-lo'rum**, the plural of STIMULUS, which see.

Stim'u-lose. [From the Lat. *stim'ulus*, a "sting."] Covered with stings (*stimuli*):—applied to certain plants.

Stim'u-lus,* plural **Stim'u-li.** A Latin word signifying a "goad," "sting," or "whip." In Botany, a sting, a sharp, stiff hair or sharp process which easily penetrates the skin, introducing a poison into the part, as the Nettle. In Physiology, that which rouses or excites the vital energies, whether of the whole system or of a part.

Sting. In Botany, a rigid and pointed cell borne on an expanded base or gland which secretes an irritating fluid, as in the Nettle. The same as STIMULUS.

Stīpe. [Lat. **Sti'pes**, gen. **Stip'itis**; from the Gr. *στύπος*, a "stock" or "trunk of a tree."] A stem of a fungus or of a palm; a stalk which supports the ovary in certain plants; the petiole of the leaf or frond of a fern.

Stī'pel. The stipule of a leaflet.

Stip'el-late. Furnished with stipels.

Sti-pif'er-ous. [Lat. **Stipif'erus**; from *sti'pes*, a "stipe," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing stipes.

Stip'ī-tate. [Lat. **Stipita'tus**; from *sti'pes*, *stip'itis*, a "stipe."] Having a stipe, stem, or foot-stalk; elevated on a stalk which is neither a petiole nor a peduncle.

Stip'ī-tī-form, or **Stip'ī-form.** [Lat. **Stipifor'mis**; from *sti'pes*, a "stipe."] Shaped like a stipe; having the appearance of the trunk of an endogenous tree, as the Papaw.—(LINDLEY.)

Stip-u-lā'ceous. [From the Lat. *stip'ula*, a "stipule."] Belonging to or resembling stipules; also having large stipules.

Stip'u-lar. [Lat. **Stipula'ris**; from *stip'ula*, a "stipule."] Relating to or like a stipule, or furnished with stipules.

Stip'u-late, or **Stip'uled.** [Lat. **Stipula'tus.**] Having stipules.

Stip'ule. [Lat. **Stip'ula.**] A Latin word signifying "straw," or "stubble." In Botany, a lateral and foliaceous appendage of a leaf, situated at the base of the petiole. Stipules occur in pairs. Sometimes they unite to form a sheath around the stem. See OCHREA.

Stip-u-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Stipulif'erus**; from *stip'ula*, a "stipule," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing stipules.

Stirps.* The root, stem, or stalk of a plant. In Botany, a race or permanent variety.

Stitch. [Lat. **Punc'tum.**] An acute, sudden pain, like that caused by the thrusting in of a sharp needle. See PLEURODYNIA.

Sto-bæ'a Ru-brī-cau'lis.* A plant of the order *Compositæ*, a native of South Africa. Its root is diuretic.

Stock. [Lat. **Stirps.**] The trunk or stem of a tree or plant. Also the original (or originals) of a lineage of animals or plants; a source of succession; a race. Also the capital or property of a merchant or corporation; a fund consisting of a capital debt due by a government to individuals.

Stoi-ĕhĭ-ol'o-ġў, or **Stœ-ĕhĭ-ol'o-ġў,** written also **Ste-ĕhĭ-ol'o-ġў.** [Lat. **Stœchiolo'gia**; from the Gr. *στοιχεῖον*, a "first principle," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] Elementary knowledge; the science of first principles, or a treatise on elements.

Stoi-ĕhĭ-om'e-trў. [Lat. **Stœchiome'tria**; from the Gr. *στοιχεῖον*, an "element," and *μετρέω*, to "measure."] The doctrine of chemical equivalents. That part of Chemistry which treats of the relative quantities in which different substances combine with each other.

Stokes's Dis-ease'. A name for EXOPHTHALMIA, which see.

Stole. The same as STOLON, which see.

Sto'lon. [Lat. **Sto'lo, o'nis.**] A rooting branch; a trailing or reclining branch which takes root where it touches the soil, and forms an ascending stem, as in the Currant.

Stol-o-nif'er-ous. [Lat. **Stolonif'erus**; from *sto'lo*, a "stolon," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing stolons, or suckers.

Sto'ma,* plural **Stom'a-ta.** [From the Gr. *στόμα*, a "mouth."] A mouth. Also a breathing-pore; a stomate; a minute orifice in the epidermis of leaves through which exhalation takes place. In the leaf of the Apple there are said to be twenty-four thousand stomata to the square inch.

Sto-mac'a-çe.* [From the Gr. *στόμα*, a "mouth," and *κάκη*, "vice," "evil."] See CANCRUM ORIS.

Stomacal. See STOMACHIC.

Stomach, stŭm'ak. [Lat. **Ventric'ulus**, and **Stom'achus**; from the Gr. *στόμα*, a "mouth."] (Fr. *Estomac*, ĕs'to'mȧk'.) The membranous bag, or receptacle of the food, between the œsophagus and the duodenum. It is the principal organ of digestion, and occupies the epigastrium and part of the left hypochondrium.

Stom'aeh-Pump. (Fr. *Pompe pour l'Estomac*, pôMp pooR lĕs'to'mȧk'.) An instrument

used to pump out the contents of the stomach, or to convey fluids into that organ when the patient is unable to swallow.

Stom'a-chal. Synonymous with STOMACHIC, which see.

Sto-mach'ic. [Lat. **Stomach'icus**; Fr. *Stomacal*, sto'mȧ'kȧl'.] Belonging to the stomach; gastric:—also applied to a medicine which strengthens the healthy action or increases the functional activity of the stomach. The most important stomachics are alcohol, acids, alkalies, aromatics, bitters, pepsin, and strychnine.

Stomachus.* See STOMACH.

Sto-map'o-dus.* [From the Gr. *στόμα*, a "mouth," and *πούς*, a "foot."] Having feet near the mouth:—applied in the neuter plural (*Stomap'oda*) to an order of Crustaceans.

Stom'a-ta,* the plural of STOMA, which see.

Sto'mate. An organic aperture in the skin of a plant, by means of which respiration is maintained. "In the white lily there are about sixty thousand to the square inch on the epidermis of the lower surface of the leaf."—(GRAY.) The same as STOMA, which see.

Sto-mat'ic. [Lat. **Stomat'icus**; from the Gr. *στόμα*, a "mouth."] A remedy for diseases of the mouth.

Stom-a-tif'er-ous. [From the Gr. *στόμα*, a "mouth," and the Lat. *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing stomates.

Stom-a-ti'tis, i*dis.** [From the Gr. *στόμα*, a "mouth."] Inflammation of the mouth.

Stomatomalacia Putrida.* See CANCER AQUATICUS.

Stom-a-to-mor'phous. [From the Gr. *στόμα*, a "mouth," and *μορφή*, a "form."] In Botany, mouth-shaped.

Stom-a-to-pa'nus.* [From the Gr. *στόμα*, a "mouth," and *πανός*, a "glandular tumor." ?] Tumefaction of the glands of the mouth.

Stom-a-to-plas'tic. [Lat. **Stomatoplas'ticus.**] Belonging to stomatoplasty.

Stom'a-to-plas-tў. [Lat. **Stomatoplas'tia**; from the Gr. *στόμα*, a "mouth," and *πλάσσω*, to "form."] The operation for forming an artificial mouth where the aperture has been contracted from any cause.

Stom-a-tor-rha'ğĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *στόμα*, a "mouth," and *ῥήγνυμι*, to "burst forth."] Hemorrhage from the mouth.

Stom'a-to-scope. [From the Gr. *στόμα*, the "mouth," and *σκοπέω*, to "examine."] An instrument for holding open the mouth in order to facilitate examination.

Sto'mĭ-um,* or **Sto'ma.*** The opening on the side of the spore-case of ferns, through which dehiscence takes place.

Stone. See CALCULUS, and LAPIS.

Stone. [Lat. **Puta'men.**] A hard body found in certain fruits, as the peach, and produced by the ossification of the endocarp. It belongs to the fruit, and not to the seed.

Stone-Crop. See SEDUM.

Stone-Fruit. A common name for a DRUPE, which see.

Stool. [Lat. **Se'des.**] The fæces discharged from the bowels; a dejection; an evacuation. In Botany, a plant from which layers (stolons) are propagated.

Sto'rax.* A gum-resin obtained from *Liquidambar* and *Styrax officinalis*. A name for STYRAX, which see.

Storm. [Lat. **Tempes'tas**; Ger. *Sturm*, stȯȯrm; Fr. *Orage*, o'rȧzh'.] A tempest; a violent commotion of the atmosphere; a hurricane; a thunder-gust; a violent descent of rain, snow, or hail. See CYCLONE, and TYPHOON.

Stra-bis'mus.* [From the Gr. *στραβίζω*, to "squint."] Squinting. An affection of the eyes in which objects are seen in an oblique manner. A genus of the order *Dyscinesiæ*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Stra-bot'o-mў. [Lat. **Straboto'mia**; from the Gr. *στραβός*, "squinting," and *τομή*, a "cutting."] An operation for strabismus.

Strain. See SPRAIN.

Strainer. See COLATORIUM.

Straining. See SPASMA.

Stra-min'e-ous. [From the Lat. *stra'men*, "straw."] Straw-like; straw-colored.

Stra-mo'nĭ-i Fo'lĭ-a.* "Leaves of Stramonium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the leaves of the *Datu'ra Stramo'nium*.

Stramo'nii Se'men.* "Seed of Stramonium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the seed of the *Datu'ra Stramo'nium*. It is narcotic and poisonous.

Stra-mo'nĭ-um.* A Pharmacopœial name for the herb *Datu'ra Stramo'nium*.

Stran'gu-lāt-ed, or **Stran'gu-lāte.** [Lat. **Strangula'tus**; from *stran'gulo*, *strangula'tum*, to "choke."] Literally, "choked:"—applied to irreducible hernia. In Botany, irregularly contracted.

Stran-gu-lā'tion. [Lat. **Strangula'tio**, o'*nis*; from the same.] (Fr. *Étranglement*, ȧ'trŏN'g'l-mŏN'.) The state of choking; constriction of a part from the presence of a stricture. Strangulation as a mode of death is the act and effect of constriction of the neck and air-passages by means of a ligature or manual pressure.

Strangury, strang'gu-re. [Lat. **Strangu'ria**; from the Gr. *στράγγω*, to "tie or bind tight" (or more directly from *στράγξ*, a "drop"), and *οὖρον*, the "urine."] A painful difficulty in passing water, which can be discharged only by drops.

Strap'-Shaped. Long, flat, and narrow; the same as LIGULATE:—applied to parts of plants.

Stra'ta,* gen. **Stra-to'rum,** the plural of STRATUM, which see.

Strat-ĭ-fĭ-cā'tion. [Lat. **Stratifica'tio**, o'*nis*; from *stra'tum*, a "layer," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] In Chemistry, the placing of layer upon layer of different substances in a crucible, to calcine a metal, etc. In Geology, the arrangement of the rocks, earth, etc., in strata; the process of forming strata. A series or succession of rock-layers, either of the same or of different kinds.

Strat'ĭ-fied. [Lat. **Stratifica'tus**; from the same.] Composed of distinct strata, or layers of different materials:—applied in Geology to sedimentary rocks placed in strata which are nearly parallel, as sandstone and slate. Stratified rocks are almost universally distributed, and contain many fossils.

Strat'ĭ-form. [Lat. **Stratifor'mis**; from *stra'tum*, a "layer."] Having the form of strata; stratified.

Stra'toid. [Lat. **Stratoi'des**; from *stra'tum*, a "layer," and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling strata or layers.

Strą-tom'e-ter. [Lat. **Stratom'etrum**; from *stra'tum*, a "layer," and the Gr. *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for determining in what manner geological strata press upon each other.—(MAYNE.)

Stra'tum,* plural **Stra'tą.** [From the Lat. *ster'no, stra'tum*, to "spread," to "lay down."] A bed or layer of matter. In Geology, a collection of layers of one kind, which form a rock as it lies between beds of other kinds. A stratum may consist of many *layers*. In Botany, a layer of tissue.

Stra'tum Ba-cil-la'tum or **Ba-cil-lo'sum.*** A name for the MEMBRANA JACOBI, which see.

Stra'tum Cor-tĭ-ca'le.* Any layer belonging to the bark of a plant.

Stra-va'dĭ-um Ra-ce-mo'sum.* A tree of the order *Barringtoniaceæ*, a native of India. It has a bitter bark, which is employed in fevers, and its root is aperient.

Straw. [Lat. **Stra'men, Stip'ula, Cul'mus.**] The hollow stem of grasses, especially cereals.

Straw'bĕr-rў. The fruit of the *Fraga'ria ves'ca*, a plant of the Linnæan class *Icosandria*, natural order *Rosaceæ*. See FRAGARIA.

Straw'berry Bush. A popular name for the *Euonymus Americanus*.

Strawberry Tomato. See PHYSALIS ALKEKENGI.

Stre-lit'zĭ-ą Re-gi'næ.* An herbaceous plant of the order *Scitamineæ*, a native of South Africa, and cultivated for ornament. The outer segments of the perianth are orange-yellow, and the inner set, or petals, are blue or purple. Its seeds are eaten by the Kaffirs or Zoolus.

Strem'mą.* [From the Gr. *στρέφω*, to "twist" or "turn."] A sprain, or luxation.

Stri'ą,* plural **Stri'æ.** A Latin word signifying a "groove," "furrow," or "crease:"—applied in Anatomy and Zoology to longitudinal marks or lines; and sometimes, in Pathology, to the purple spots which appear under the skin in certain fevers:—also called *Vibices*. In Botany, *striæ* are fine parallel ridges, lines, or streaks; any longitudinal lines, whether arising from veins, fine streaks of color, or long channellings.

Stri'æ,* the plural of STRIA, which see.

Strī'ate, or **Strī-āt'ed.** [Lat. **Stria'tus**; from *stri'o, stria'tum*, to "make furrows."] Grooved; furrowed; marked with longitudinal streaks or furrows (*striæ*).

Striated Bodies. See CORPORA STRIATA.

Strict. [From the Lat. *strin'go, stric'tum*, to "bind" or "tie close."] A botanical term signifying very straight or close; close and narrow, or straight and narrow. Also straight and rigidly upright:—applied to stems.

Stric'ture. [Lat. **Strictu'ra**; from the same.] (Fr. *Rétrécissement*, rą'trą'sĕss'mŏN'.) A term for a contraction in a canal, tube, or duct; as in the œsophagus, urethra, etc.

Stric'tus.* [From the same.] Strict; very upright or very straight:—applied as the specific name of various plants, as the *Solidago stricta*, the *Oxalis stricta*.

Stri'dor.* [From the Lat. *stri'deo*, to "creak," to "utter any harsh, shrill, or grating sound."] A name given to a peculiar noisy form of breathing, produced in the larynx, varying greatly in its character,—being either harsh, musical, or crowing,—and due to various forms of obstruction.

Stri'dor Den'tium* (den'she-ŭm). "Grinding of the Teeth." The grating noise produced by powerful attrition of the teeth of the lower jaw on those of the upper:—a common symptom in gastric affections of children.

Strid'u-lous. [Lat. **Strid'ulus**; from *stri'deo*, to "creak." See STRIDOR.] Creaking; crashing:—applied to the respiration, the cough, or the voice, when they possess the characters of stridor. See CYNANCHE STREPITORIA.

Stri'gæ.* Sharp, close-pressed, rigid hairs (of plants).

Strĭġ'il. [Lat. **Strĭġ'ilis**, a "curry-comb."] A scraper, or flesh-brush:—an instrument used in bathing.

Strĭġ'il-lose. The same as STRIGOSE, which see.

Strī-gose'. [Lat. **Strigo'sus**; from *stri'ga*, a "small stiff hair."] Clothed with sharp and stout close-pressed hairs or scale-like bristles (*strigæ*), or armed with small rigid bristles, tapering from base to apex:—applied to plants, as the *Erigeron strigosus*. It is nearly the same as *hispid*.

Striped. In Botany, marked with longitudinal stripes of color.

Strob-ĭ-lā'ceous. [Lat. **Strobila'ceus.**] Relating to, or resembling, a strobile.

Strob'ĭle. [Gr. *στρόβιλος*; Lat. **Strob'ilus.**] A scaly multiple fruit resulting from the ripening of some sort of catkin:—applied especially to the peculiar fruit of the *Coniferæ*, of which the cone of the pine-tree is an example.

Strob-ĭ-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Strobilif'erus**; from *strob'ilus*, a "strobile," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing strobiles.

Strob'ĭ-lĭ-form. [Lat. **Strobilifor'mis**; from *strob'ilus*, a "strobile."] Resembling a strobile:—applied to parts of plants.

Strob-ĭ-lĭ'tēs.* [From the Lat. *strob'ilus*, a "strobile," and the Gr. *λίθος*, a "stone."?] Fossil fruit resembling a strobile.

Stroke of the Sun. See COUP DE SOLEIL.

Stroke of the Wind. See COUP DE VENT.

Stro'ma, a*tis.** [From the Gr. στρῶμα, a "bed," or "couch."] The tissue which forms the bed or substance of an organ. In Botany, the surface which covers the fructification of cryptogamous plants.

Strom-bu-lif'er-ous. [From the Lat. *strom'bulus*, "something twisted spirally," and *fe'ro*, to "bear," or "have."] Having strombuli; twisted in a long spire, as the pod of *Acacia strombulifera*. See STROMBULIFORM.

Strom'bu-lĭ-form. [Lat. **Strombulifor'mis**; from *strom'bulus*, diminutive of *strom'bus*, a spiral shell of a mollusk.] Contorted like a screw, or twisted spirally.

Strong'er Al'co-hol. [Lat. **Al'cohol For'tius.**] The name applied to spirit of the specific gravity 0.817. It was placed on the primary list of the Materia Medica of the U.S. Pharmacopœia for 1870.

Stron'ġў-lus.* [From the Gr. στρογγύλος, "globose."] A kind of worm or entozōon, found in the kidney and other viscera; a strongyle.

Stron'gylus Ġi'gas.* "Giant Strongylus." A very large species of strongylus sometimes found in the human kidney.

Strontian (stron'she-an), or **Stron'tĭ-a.** [Lat. **Strontia'na**; from *Stron'tian*, in Argyleshire.] The oxide of strontium; one of the primitive earths, found in combination with carbonic acid in strontianite. It is fusible by the blowpipe and soluble in water.

Strontianite, stron'she-an-īt. A native carbonate of strontium, which occurs in crystals of the trimetric system, having a vitreous or resinous lustre. It is brittle and sometimes transparent.

Stron'tic. [Lat. **Stron'ticus**; from *stron'tium.*] Belonging to strontium.

Strontium,* stron'she-ŭm. The metallic base of strontian. It is hard, ductile, and malleable. Specific gravity, 2.54; color pale yellow or white. It is not much used in a separate or metallic state. Among its compounds are an oxide called *strontia*, and the sulphate of strontia, which occurs native in beautiful crystals called *celestine*.

Stro-phan'thus.* [From the Gr. στρόφος, a "twisted cord," and ἄνθος, a "flower."] A genus of shrubs of the order *Apocynaceæ*, natives of tropical Africa and Asia. Several of the species are cultivated for ornament.

Strophan'thus His'pĭ-dus.* Inée, a plant of the order *Apocynaceæ*, a native of West Africa (Gaboon). Its seeds are very poisonous. An alkaloid called *inæine* is obtained from it. An extract of *inée*, prepared with two parts of alcohol and one part of water, has effects similar to those of digitalis.

Stro'phe.* [Gr. στροφή.] A term applied to the spirals formed in the development of leaves.

Stro'phĭ-ole.* [Lat. **Strophi'olum**; diminutive of *stro'phium*, a "band," a "garland," or "chaplet."] A small curved protuberance near the hilum of some seeds. The same as CARUNCLE.

Stroph'u-lus.* A papular eruption of various species and form, peculiar to infants.

Stroph'ulus Al'bĭ-dus.* "White or Whitish Strophulus." The *white gum*, a name for a variety of *Strophulus intertinctus*.

Stroph'ulus Can'dĭ-dus.* "Shining Strophulus." A variety of strophulus in which the papulæ are larger, have no inflammation, but a smooth, shining surface, which gives them a lighter color than the cuticle near them.

Stroph'ulus Con-fer'tus.* "Thick or Crowded Strophulus." A variety of strophulus in which numerous papillæ, varying in size, appear on different parts of the body in infants during dentition, and which is therefore called *tooth-rash*.

Stroph'ulus In-ter-tinc'tus.* "Spotted Strophulus." A variety of strophulus in which the child's skin appears like printed cotton, from the various disposition of the characteristic papulæ, or seems covered with a red gummy exudation; therefore popularly termed *red gum*, and *red-gown*.

Stroph'ulus Vo-lat'ĭ-cus.* "Flying Strophulus." The wildfire rash, a species of strophulus having small circular patches or clusters of papulæ arising successively on different parts of the body.

Struc'tu-ral Bot'a-nў, or **Bi-o-log'ĭ-cal Bot'any.** The branch of botanical science which treats of the structure, organization, and external conformation of plants, including Vegetable Anatomy (or PHYTOTOMY) and ORGANOGRAPHY, which see.

Struc'tural Dis-eas'es. Diseases attended by recognizable anatomical changes, as distinguished from *functional* diseases.

Struc'ture. [Lat. **Structu'ra**; from *stru'o, struc'tum*, to "build," to "order," to "make."] Originally, a "building." The mode of construction or putting together of anything. Structure in organized beings consists in this, that they are constructed of multiple parts which are different by their intimate nature, and have distinct characters of form, volume, consistence, color, solubility, and chemical composition. In Geology and Mineralogy, the disposition of the lines of fissure or separation, from which necessarily results the form of the rock or mineral. Also the arrangement of the organic tissues or elements of which animals and plants are composed. The terms used to denote the structure of rocks are (1) *Massive*, as granite; (2) *Schistose*, as mica-schist; (3) *Slaty*, as roofing-slate; (4) *Shaly*; (5) CONCRETIONARY (which see). In respect to minerals, *structure* is nearly synonymous with crystallography, and includes cleavage, a characteristic of crystals intimately connected with their nature.

Stru'ma.* A scrofulous swelling, or tumor; also scrofula itself:—sometimes applied to *bronchocele*. In Botany, a wen; a goitre; a swelling or protuberance of any organ.

Stru-mif'er-ous. [Lat. **Strumif'erus**; from *stru'ma*, a "scrofulous tumor," a "wen," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing a wen or tumor:—applied to plants.

Stru'mĭ-form. [From the Lat. *stru'ma*, and *for'ma*, a "form."] Having the appearance of a struma:—applied to parts of plants.

Stru-mose'. [From the Lat. *stru'ma*, a "scrofulous tumor," a "wen."] In Botany, swollen on one side; bearing a struma, or wen.

Stru'mous. [Lat. **Strumo'sus**; from the same.] Having scrofula; scrofulous.

Stru-thĭ-o'la.* A genus of shrubs of the order *Thymelaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of South Africa. Some of them are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers.

Struve's Lo'tion for Hoop'ing-Cough. A preparation consisting chiefly of tartarized antimony and the tincture of cantharides.

Strȳch'nāte. [Lat. **Strych'nas, a'tis.**] A combination of strychnic acid with a base.

Strȳch'nĭ-a,* Strȳch'nin, or **Strȳch'nĭne.** The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for an alkaloid obtained from the fruit of the *Strychnos Nux-vomica*. It occurs in the form of a white, or grayish-white, powder, of an intensely bitter taste, nearly insoluble in water, and readily soluble in boiling alcohol. A small portion of it dissolved in officinal sulphuric acid yields, on the addition of a minute quantity of bichromate of potassa, a splendid violet color. Strychnia has, in a concentrated form, the virtues and the poisonous qualities of nux vomica.

Strȳch'nĭ-æ (or **Strȳch-ni'næ**) **Sul'phas.*** "Sulphate of Strychnia." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a salt in white or colorless prismatic crystals, without odor, exceedingly bitter, readily soluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in ether. Medical properties the same as those of STRYCHNIA.

Strȳch'nic. [Lat. **Strych'nicus.**] A term applied to salts of which strychnine forms the base.

Strȳch-ni'na.* "Strychnine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an alkaloid prepared from Nux Vomica or Ignatia, and also occurring in other plants of the natural order *Loganiaceæ*. (See STRYCHNIA.) Its effects on the system are the same as those of nux vomica, and it is employed for the same purposes.

Strȳch'nos.* [Gr. στρύχνος, a species of nightshade.] (Fr. *Vomiquier*, vo'mē'kē-ā'.) A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Loganiaceæ*. It comprises many species of trees or shrubs, natives of the tropics of Asia and America.

Strych'nos Col-u-bri'na.* A tree, a native of India, affording one sort of snake-wood. It is considered by the Hindoos an efficacious antidote for the bite of a snake.

Strych'nos Gau-the-rĭ-a'na.* A climbing plant, a native of Tonquin. Its bark is reputed to be efficacious against leprosy and rabies.

Strych'nos Igna'tia* (ig-na'she-a). The systematic name for the tree which yields IGNATIA, which see.

Strych'nos In-noc'u-a.* A plant, a native of Senegal, bearing edible fruits.

Strych'nos Li-gus-tri'na.* A tree or shrub, a native of Java, reputed to be a remedy for snake-bites.

Strych'nos Nux-Vom'ĭ-ca.* The tree which yields the NUX VOMICA, which see. It is a native of India and Anam.

Strych'nos Po-ta-to'rum.* Nirmuli, a tree of India bearing a fruit called *clearing-nut*, which is used to purify muddy water, which it renders potable and agreeable. It is also used as an emetic.

Strych'nos Pseu'do-Qui'na.* A tree or shrub, a native of Brazil, bearing an edible fruit. It yields the *copalchi bark*, which is febrifuge, and is largely used by the Brazilians, who consider it equal to quinine in virtue. It is stated that this species does not contain strychnine.

Strychnos Tieuté. See UPAS TIEUTÉ.

Strych'nos Tox-if'er-a.* A tree, a native of Guiana. It is the source of a poison called *curare* or *woorari*. See CURARE.

Stu-art'ĭ-a.* [Named after John *Stuart*, Lord Bute.] A genus of ornamental shrubs of the order *Camelliaceæ*, natives of the Southern United States. They bear large and beautiful white flowers. The *Stuartia Virginica* and *S. pentagyna* are cultivated. They bloom in May or June.

Stultitia,* stul-tish'e-a. [From the Lat. *stul'tus*, "foolish."] Foolishness; folly, or a certain dulness of the mind:—formerly used for FATUITY.

Stump. The part of a tree, limb, or other solid body remaining after a part has been cut off or amputated.

Stunned. A term applied to a person who has received such a concussion of the brain as to deprive him for a time of his senses.

Stu'pa.* Literally, "tow:"—applied to tow used in certain surgical dressings; also to a cloth used in fomentations:—such a cloth is termed in English a *stupe*. A fomentation.

Stu-pe-fā'cient. [Lat. **Stupefa'ciens**; from *stupefa'cio*, to "render stupid."] Having power to stupefy:—formerly used in the same manner as NARCOTIC, which see.

Stu-pid'ĭ-tȳ. [Lat. **Stupid'itas**; from *stu'pidus*, "stupid."] A pathological state of the cerebral faculties, characterized by their apparent abolition or a suspension of their manifestations. It presents several degrees, from a light stupor to absolute hebetude.

Stu'por, o'ris.* [From the Lat. *stu'peo*, to "be stupefied."] A suspension or diminished activity of the mental faculties; loss of sensibility.

Stu'por Den'tium* (den'she-um). A term sometimes applied to the affection of the teeth when they are popularly said to be "on edge."

Stut'ter-ing. Nearly the same as stammering, but in a more aggravated form.

Stȳ, or **Stȳe.** A disease of the eyelids. See HORDEOLUM.

Stȳ'late. [Lat. **Styla'tus**; from *sty'lus*, a "style."] Having a style; having a persistent style.

Stȳle. [Lat. **Sty'lus**, a "style," an instrument which the ancients used in writing.] The columnar or slender part of a pistil above the ovary; also a surgeon's probe.

Stylet, stĕ'lā'. The French name for PROBE, which see.

Stylidiaceæ,* sti-lid-e-a'she-ē. [From *Stylid'ium*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of monopetalous exogenous herbaceous plants, natives of Australia, India, Tasmania, etc.

Stȳ-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Stylif'erus**; from *sty'lus*, a "style," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing styles, or a style:—applied to flowers.

Stȳ'lĭ-form. [Lat. **Stylifor'mis**; from *sty'lus*, a "style," or "bodkin."] Resembling a style or bodkin; style-shaped.

Stȳ'line. Of or belonging to the style of a plant.

Sty-lis'cus.* [From the Lat. *sty'lus*, a "style," or "bodkin."] A tent in form of a bodkin; also the channel which passes from the stigma through the style into the ovary of a plant.

Sty'lo-Glos'sus.* [From the Gr. γλῶσσα, a "tongue."] A muscle arising from the styloid process and the stylo-maxillary ligament and inserted into the root of the tongue. It moves the tongue laterally and backward.

Stȳ'lo-Hȳ'al. [Lat. **Stylohya'lis**; from *styloi'des*, and *hyoi'des*, "hyoid."] A term applied by Owen to the homologues of the styloid process of the temporal bone.

Stȳ'lo-Hȳ'oid. [Lat. **Sty'lo-Hyoi'deus.**] A term applied to a ligament connecting the styloid process with the hyoid bone; also to a muscle. See next article.

Sty'lo-Hy-o-i'de-us.* A muscle arising from the styloid process and inserted into the *os hyoides*, which it raises.

Stȳ'loid. [Lat. **Styloi'des**; from *sty'lus*, a "style," and the Gr. εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a style, or bodkin; styliform:—applied to a process of the temporal bone, etc.

Stȳ'lo-Mas'toid. [Lat. **Sty'lo-Mastoi'deus.**] The designation of a foramen situated between the styloid and mastoid processes, through which the *portio dura* of the seventh pair of nerves passes; also of an artery which enters that foramen.

Sty'lo-Phăr-ȳn-ġe'us.* A muscle arising from the styloid process and inserted into the pharynx and back part of the thyroid cartilage. It raises the pharynx and draws up the thyroid cartilage.

Sty-loph'o-rum.* [From the Gr. στῦλος, a "style," and φέρω, to "bear."] A genus of perennial herbs of the order *Papaveraceæ*.

Styloph'orum Di-phȳl'lum.* Celandine Poppy, a native of Pennsylvania, Ohio, etc. It has a narcotic yellow juice, and yellow flowers.

Sty-lo-po'dĭ-um.* [From the Gr. στῦλος, a "style," and πούς, ποδός, a "foot."] An enlargement or fleshy disk at the base of a style, as in the *Umbelliferæ*.

Sty-lo-ste'mon.* An epigynous stamen.

Sty'lus.* [Gr. στῦλος, a "column," or "style."] A surgeon's probe:—also applied to the filament of the *halteres* of the *Diptera*. See STYLE.

Sty-ma-to'sis,* or **Sti-ma-to'sis.*** [From the Gr. στύω, to "erect."] Violent erection of the penis, with bloody discharge.

Sty-phe'lĭ-a Tri-flo'ra.* An evergreen shrub of the order *Epacridaceæ*, a native of Australia. It bears handsome flowers, and is cultivated for ornament.

Stȳp'sis.* [See next article.] Astriction, or constipation.

Stȳp'tic. [Lat. **Styp'ticus**; from the Gr. στύφω, to "contract," to "be astringent."] Having the power of stopping hemorrhages through an astringent quality; hæmostatic. Styptics are substances locally used to arrest hemorrhage. The chief styptics are cold, the actual cautery, perchloride of iron, tannin, matico, strong acids, alum, acetate of lead, and collodion.

Styracaceæ,* stīr-a-ka'she-ē. A small natural order of monopetalous exogenous trees and shrubs, found in the tropical or subtropical regions of Asia and America. It includes *Sty'rax*, from which fragrant gum-resins called Storax and Benzoin are procured, the *Halesia* (Snow-Drop Tree), and *Symplocos*.

Sty'rax, a'cis.* A Linnæan genus of the class *Decandria*, natural order *Styracaceæ*. It comprises many species of shrubs or small trees, natives of Java, Borneo, Siam, Syria, Brazil, the United States, etc. Many of them afford fragrant resins and bear showy or beautiful white flowers. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a balsam prepared from the inner bark of *Liquidam'bar orienta'le*. It is a stimulating expectorant.

Sty'rax Ben'zoin.* The tree which affords benzoin. (See BENZOINUM.) It is a native of Borneo, Java, Sumatra, and Siam.

Sty'rax Gran-dĭ-fo'lĭ-a.* An ornamental shrub, a native of Virginia, the Carolinas, etc., cultivated for the beauty of its white flowers.

Sty'rax Fer-ru-ġin'e-a.* A plant, a native of Brazil. It affords a balsam similar to benzoin and storax. So also does *Styrax reticulata*, a native of Brazil.

Sty'rax Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'lis.* The tree which affords the balsam *styrax*, or storax. It is a native of Syria.

Sty'rax Pal'lĭ-da.* A plant, a native of Guiana, yielding a balsam similar to benzoin.

Sty'rax Pul-ver-u-len'ta.* A shrub, a native of the Carolinas, Florida, Texas, etc. It bears fragrant white flowers, and is cultivated for ornament.

Sty'rax Ra-ce-mo'sa.* A shrub or small tree, a native of Peru. It affords a balsam similar to storax.

Sub. [Gr. ὑπό, "under."] A Latin preposition signifying "under," or "from beneath," also "near." Before the consonants *c*, *f*, *m*, *p*, and *r*, the *b* is usually changed to the corresponding letter: thus, we have *succumb* for *subcumb*, *suffuse* for *subfuse*, *support* for *subport*, etc. *Sub*, as a prefix to many English words, denotes deficiency or an inferior degree, slightly; as *sub*acid, *sub*carbonate, etc.

Sub-a-çe'tas Cu'pri.* "Subacetate of Copper." See VERDIGRIS, and CUPRI SUBACETAS.

Sub-a-cute'. [From the Lat. *sub*, "under," and *acu'tus*, "sharp."] A term applied to a disease when it has characters intermediate between acute and chronic, whether in *course* or in *intensity*.

Sub-ar-bo-rĕs'çent. [From the Lat. *sub*, "under," and *ar'bor*, a "tree."] Having a somewhat tree-like aspect.

Sub-car'bo-nāte. [Lat. **Subcarbo'nas, a'tis.**] A combination of carbonic acid with a base, in which there is an excess of the latter.

Subcar'bonate of Am-mo'nĭ-a, or **Car'bonate of Ammo'nia.** A white, translucent salt, with a pungent odor, sometimes called *smelling salts*, or *salts of hartshorn*.

Sub-Class. A term applied to a division of a class, which division comprises several orders. There are two sub-classes of exogens,—namely, *Angiospermæ* and *Gymnospermæ*.

Sub-clā'vĭ-an. [Lat. **Subcla'vius,** or **Subclavia'nus;** from *sub*, "under," or "beneath," and *cla'vis*, the "clavicle."] (Fr. *Sous-clavière*, soo'klă've-aiR'.) The designation of an artery situated under the clavicle. The *right* arises from the *arteria innominata*, the *left* separates from the aorta at the termination of its arch.

Sub-cla'vĭ-us.* [From the same.] A muscle arising from the cartilage of the first rib and inserted into the lower surface of the clavicle. It depresses the clavicle and carries it forward.

Sub-cor'date. [From the Lat. *sub*, "under," "slightly," and *cor, cor'dis*, a "heart."] Slightly heart-shaped.

Sub-cu-tā'ne-ous. [Lat. **Subcuta'neus;** from *sub*, "under," and *cu'tis*, the "skin."] Situated just under the skin.

Subcutaneous Injection. See HYPODERMIC INJECTION.

Sub-de-lĭr'ĭ-um. A partial delirium in which a patient half-way between asleep and awake is subject to bad dreams, murmurs unintelligible words, and comes out of bed without apparent motive, but can, when awakened, recover his faculties and respond soberly to questions.

Su'ber.* Cork. The epiphlœum of bark when it has an elastic soft texture and is preternaturally enlarged:—applied especially to the bark of *Quercus Suber*.

Su'ber-āte. [Lat. **Su'beras, a'tis.**] A combination of suberic acid with a base.

Su-bĕr'ic. [Lat. **Suber'icus;** from *su'ber*, "cork."] Belonging to cork:—applied to an acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on cork. It is a crystalline solid, soluble in water and in alcohol. It is bibasic. It may be obtained by treating fats with nitric acid.

Su'be-rin. [Lat. **Suberi'na.**] A name given to the cellular tissue of cork after the various soluble matters have been removed by the action of water and alcohol.

Su-be-rose', or **Sū'ber-ous.** [Lat. **Subero'sus;** from *su'ber*, "cork."] Corky; of the nature of cork.

Sub fin. coct.=*Sub fi'nem coctio'nis.** "When the boiling is nearly finished."

Sub'ject. [From the Lat. *subjĭç'io, subjec'tum*, to "cast or place under."] Something placed under one's notice for examination or study. In Anatomy, a body for dissection. As an adjective, it implies liability to certain diseases.

Sub-jec'tĭve. [Lat. **Subjecti'vus;** from the same.] Literally, "placed under," or within [the mind]. A term applied to sensations, thoughts, etc., which arise from within ourselves, and are not dependent on, or directly caused by, external impressions. (See OBJECTIVE.) Also applied to symptoms of disease noticed by the patient himself.

Sub-lĭ-ga'men, *inis.** [From the Lat. *sub'ligo*, to "under-bind."] That which is applied to overcome a hernia; a kind of truss.

Sub'lĭ-mate. [Lat. **Sublima'tum.**] The product of sublimation.

Sublimate, Corrosive. See HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM CORROSIVUM.

Sub-lĭ-mā'tion. [Lat. **Sublima'tio, o'nis;** from *subli'mo, sublima'tum*, to "raise up," or "sublimate."] The process by which solid substances are volatilized or raised by heat and again condensed, the product being called a *sublimate* when concreted in a hard mass, and *flowers*, when feathery or powder-like. It is a process of purification applicable only to volatile substances which condense or crystallize from the state of vapor directly to the solid state. Among the important substances to which this method is applicable are iodine, sulphur, calomel, camphor, caffeine, and benzoic and oxalic acids.

Sublimed Sulphur. See SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM.

Sub-li'mis.* "High," the opposite of *low* or *deep;* hence, "superficial." *Sublimis* is a designation of the *flex'or digito'rum commu'nis* muscle, from its being more superficial than the *flexor profundus*.

Sub-lin'gual. [From the Lat. *sub*, "under," and *lin'gua*, the "tongue."] A term applied to a gland situated beneath the mucous membrane of the floor of the mouth on each side of the *frænum linguæ*.

Sub-lux-ā'tion. [Lat. **Subluxa'tio, o'nis;** from *sub*, "under," "in an inferior degree," and *lux'o, luxa'tum*, to "put out of joint."] A sprain, or partial dislocation.

Sub-mar'gĭ-nal. [From the Lat. *sub*, "under," and *mar'go, mar'ginis*, a "border."] Situated near the margin:—applied to parts of plants.

Sub-max'il-la-rў. [From the Lat. *sub*, "under," and *maxil'la*, a "jaw."] A term applied to a gland situated on the inner side of the ramus of the lower jaw, and to a ganglion which occurs on a level with the submaxillary gland.

Sub-men'tal. [Lat. **Submenta'lis;** from *sub*, "under," and *men'tum*, the "chin."] A term applied to an artery running beneath the chin.

Sub-merged'. The same as SUBMERSED, which see.

Sub-mersed'. [Lat. **Submer'sus;** from *sub*, "under," and *mer'go, mer'sum*, to "plunge."] Growing under the water, or buried under water;—applied to plants.

Sub-mer'sion. [Lat. **Submer'sio, o'nis;** from the same.] Drowning; one of the causes producing ASPHYXIA SUFFOCATIONIS, which see.

Sub-me-tal'lic. A term used in Mineralogy to express imperfect metallic lustre.

Sub-mu'rĭ-ate. [Lat. **Submu'rias, a'tis.**] A combination of muriatic (or hydrochloric) acid with a base, having a deficiency of the acid.

Sub-o-per'cu-lar. [Lat. **Subopercula'ris;** from *suboper'culum.*] A term applied by Owen to that one of the four opercular bones which is below the *interopercular* and the *preopercular.*

Sub-o-per'cu-lum.* [From the Lat. *sub,* "under," and *oper'culum,* a "lid."] A bony formation with which the operculum and *interopercŭlum* compose a sort of lid for the gills of fishes.

Sub-or'bĭ-tar. [Lat. **Suborbita'rius;** from *sub,* "under," and *or'bita,* the "orbit."] Situated under the orbitar cavity of the eye.

Sub-Or'ders. The highest divisions of natural orders, when marked by characters of such importance that it might fairly be questioned whether they ought not to be received as independent orders.

Sub-pe'tĭ-o-late. [From the Lat. *sub,* "under," and *peti'olus,* a "petiole."] Furnished with a very short petiole.

Sub-pla-cen'ta.* A name for the DECIDUA VERA, which see.

Sub-ra'me-al. [From the Lat. *sub,* "under," and *ra'mus,* a "branch."] Growing on a branch below a leaf.

Sub-rā'mose. [From the same.] Having a slight tendency to branch:—applied to certain plants.

Sub'-Sâlt. Originally, a salt which contained an excess of base. This term now relates to atomic composition, a true subsalt being that in which there is less than one atom of acid to each atom of base.

Sub-scap'u-lar. [Lat. **Subscapula'ris;** from *sub,* "under," or "beneath," and *scap'ula,* the "shoulder-blade."] Beneath the scapula, or shoulder-blade:—applied to a muscle.

Sub-scap-u-la'ris.* "Subscapular [Muscle]." A muscle arising from all the internal surface of the scapula, and inserted into the humerus. It pulls the arm backward and downward.

Sub-ser'rate. Slightly serrate.

Sub-ses'sile. Almost sessile; having a very short petiole.

Sub-sī'dence. [Lat. **Subsiden'tia;** from *subsi'do,* to "settle," or "sink down."] A term applied to the sediment of the urine, etc. (See HYPOSTASIS.) In Geology, *subsidence* is applied to a change of level by which dry land was submerged by the sea. This subsidence was necessary for the formation of a thick series of sedimentary rocks. "When the last layers of the Palæozoic in the Appalachian region were at the ocean's level, the Potsdam beds—though once also at the surface—were about *seven* miles below; for this is the thickness of the strata that intervene. Seven miles of subsidence had therefore taken place in that region."—(DANA.)

Sub-Species, sub-spē'shīz. In Botany, a marked and permanent variety. A group which is ambiguous in rank between variety and species.

Sub'stance. [Lat. **Substan'tia.**] Essence; reality; matter; body; something palpable, real, or substantial.

Substantia,* sub-stan'she-a. [From the Lat. *sub'sto,* to "subsist," to "have a firm or permanent existence."] A substance or body.

Substan'tia Fer-ru-gĭn'e-a.* "Ferruginous Substance." A substance found in the rhomboid fossa of the brain.

Substan'tia Ni'gra.* "Black Substance." A dark-colored substance found near the *corpora albicantia,* in what are termed the "peduncles of the brain."

Sub'stan-tĭve. [Lat. **Substanti'vus;** from *substan'tia,* a "substance," "that which subsists," or stands by itself.] A term applied to those coloring-matters which have a strong attraction for cloth without the aid of a mordant.

Sub'stĭ-tute. [From the Lat. *substit'uo, substitu'tum,* to "put in place of another."] A succedaneum; a person or thing that supplies the place of another, or that serves instead of another.

Sub-stĭ-tu'tion. [Lat. **Substitu'tio, o'nis;** from *substit'uo, substitu'tum,* to "put in the place of another."] A term applied to those effects of chemical affinity which depend on the replacement of certain proportions of one body by the same proportions of another body. In some cases an element presented to a compound of another expels or eliminates that other, and takes its place in the new compound then formed.

Sub'stĭ-tu'tĭve. [From the same.] That which may be substituted. *Substitutive medication* is that which employs irritating agents to change the mode of inflammation in certain cases, so that an acute malady is substituted for a chronic malady.

Sub-sul'tus.* [From the Lat. *subsil'io, subsul'tum,* to "leap or start slightly."] A start, or twitching.

Subsul'tus Ten'dĭ-num.* "Starting, or Leaping, of the Tendons." Convulsive twitchings of the tendons of the hands or feet, common in low nervous and typhus fevers.

Sub-tense'. [Lat. **Subten'sa;** from *sub,* "under," and *ten'do, ten'sum,* to "stretch," or "extend."] A right line connecting the extremities of an arc; a chord of an arc.

Sub-tĕr-rā'ne-an. [Lat. **Subterra'neus;** from *sub,* "under," and *ter'ra,* the "earth."] In Botany, growing beneath the surface of the ground, as the stems of many plants. Rhizomes and tubers are subterranean stems or branches.

Sub-til-ĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *subti'lis,* "fine," or "slender," and *fo'lium,* a "leaf."] Having linear leaves or folioles; subtilifo'lious.

Sub-trans-pa'rent, or **Semi-trans-pa'rent.** Nearly transparent:—applied to minerals when objects are seen through them, but the outlines are indistinct.

Sub-u'ber-ēs.* [From the Lat. *sub,* "under," or "at," and *u'ber,* the "pap," or "udder."]

Literally, "those under or at the breast." A term applied to children not yet weaned.

Sub'u-late. [Lat. **Subula'tus**; from *sub'ula*, an "awl."] Awl-shaped; narrow and tapering from a broadish base to a sharp point, as the leaves of the Juniper, etc.

Sub-u-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Subulif'erus**; from *sub'ula*, an "awl," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing objects like awls.

Sub-u-lĭ-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *sub'ula*, an "awl," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having subulate leaves; subulifo'lious.

Sub'u-lĭ-form. [Lat. **Subulifor'mis.**] The same as SUBULATE, which see.

Sub-un'guĭ-al, or **Sub-un'gual.** [From the Lat. *sub*, "under," and *un'guis*, a "nail."] Pertaining to parts under a nail.

Suc-çe-da'ne-um.* [From the Lat. *succe'do*, to "follow," or "come in place of."] A substitute:—applied to medicines, etc.

Suc'çi,* the plural of SUCCUS, which see.

Succin. See SUCCINUM.

Suc'çĭ-nāte. [Lat. **Suc'cinas, a'tis.**] A combination of succinic acid with a base.

Suc-çin'ic. [Lat. **Succin'icus**; from *suc'cinum*, "amber."] Belonging to amber:—applied to an acid obtained from it. When pure, it is in white, transparent crystals, which are inodorous, and are soluble in water and sparingly soluble in alcohol. It has been used as antispasmodic and diuretic, but it is now seldom employed in medicine.

Suc'çĭ-num.* [From the Lat. *suc'cus*, "juice."] (Fr. *Succin*, sük'săN', or *Ambre*, ŏMbr.) The Pharmacopœial name for AMBER, which see.

Suc-ci'sus.* [From the Lat. *succi'do, succi'sum*, to "cut down."] In Botany, abruptly broken off, or appearing to be so.

Suc-çiv'or-ous. [Lat. **Succiv'orus**; from *suc'cus*, "juice," and *vo'ro*, to "devour."] Feeding on juice:—applied to certain insects.

Succory. See CICHORIUM.

Suc-cose'. The same as SUCCULENT, which see.

Suc'cu-bous. [From the Lat. *sub*, "under," and *cu'bo*, to "lie."] A term applied to leaves when the apex of each leaf is covered by the base of the next, as in *Jungermannia*.

Suc'cu-lent. [Lat. **Suc'culens**, or **Succulen'tus**; from *suc'cus*, "juice."] Juicy; full of juice, or pulpy.

Suc'cus,* plural **Suc'çi.** [From the Lat. *su'go, suc'tum*, to "suck."] The juice of fruits, plants, roots, etc.; sap:—also applied to certain animal fluids. The term *succus* is used by the British Pharmacopœia for the juices of certain plants used in medicine: as, *Suc'cus coni'i* ("juice of conium"), *Suc'cus tarax'aci* ("juice of taraxacum"), etc. The juice of vegetables is aqueous, gummy, oily, resinous, or volatile, but it is to the aqueous juices that the term *succus* is particularly applied.

Suc'cus Co-ni'i.* "Juice of Conium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a preparation made thus: Take of conium leaves, a convenient quantity; alcohol, a sufficient quantity. Bruise the leaves thoroughly in a mortar, press out the juice, and to every five measures of juice add one of alcohol. Set aside the liquid for seven days, and filter. Keep it in a cool place. It is inferior to the fluid extract made from the green fruit.

Succus Gastricus.* See GASTRIC JUICE.

Suc'cus Ta-rax'a-ci.* "Juice of Dandelion." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a preparation made in the same manner as the *Succus Conii*, only substituting fresh dandelion for the conium leaves.

Suc-cus'sion. [Lat. **Succus'sio, o'nis**; from *succu'tio, succus'sum*, to "shake slightly."] Giving the trunk slight but sudden shakes, in order to produce fluctuation of a liquid suspected to exist within the chest or abdomen, and so to ascertain its presence and quantity.

Suck'er. [Lat. **Sur'culus**, a "shoot," or "scion."] In Botany, an ascending branch rising from a subterranean stem or branch, such as are produced abundantly by the rose and other plants which are said to "multiply by the root."

Suc'tion. [Lat. **Suc'tio, o'nis**; from *su'go, suc'tum*, to "suck."] The act of sucking:—applied to the process of raising water or other liquids in a tube by forming a partial vacuum, into which the liquid is forced by the pressure of the atmosphere.

Suc-to'rĭ-a.* [From the same.] The third class of the *Diploneura* or *Helminthoida*, comprising the *Entozoa* and other similar helminthoid animals, which have their mouth adapted for sucking.

Suc-to'rĭ-ous. [Lat. **Sucto'rius**; from the same.] Having the power of sucking.

Su-da'men, *ĭnis*,* plural **Su-dam'ĭ-na** [from *su'do, suda'tum*, to "sweat"]; also termed **Pa-pil'læ Su-do-ra'lēs.*** "Sweat Pimples." Vesicles like millet-seeds, appearing in numbers, suddenly and unattended by fever, after great sweating from hard labor.

Su-dam'ĭ-na,* the plural of SUDAMEN, which see.

Su-da'rĭ-um.* [From the same.] Synonymous with SUDATORIUM.

Su-dā'tion. [Lat. **Suda'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] A sweating.

Su-da-to'rĭ-a.* [From the same.] A morbid sweating. The same as EPHIDROSIS, which see.

Su-da-to'rĭ-um.* [From the same.] A sweating-bath, or sweating-room.

Su'da-to-rў. [Lat. **Sudato'rius**; from the same.] Belonging to perspiration, or sweat.

Su'dor, o'ris.* [Perhaps from the Gr. *ὑδωρ*, "water," or "moisture."] (Fr. *Sueur*, sü'ŭR'.) Sweat, or sensible perspiration; a sweating; diaphoresis.

Sudor Anglicanus or **Anglicus.*** See ANGLICUS SUDOR.

Su-do-ra'lis.* Pertaining to *sudor*, or sweat.

Su-do-rif'er-ous. [Lat. **Sudorif'erus**; from *su'dor*, "sweat," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing sweat; serving to carry off sweat.

Su-do-rif'ic. [Lat. **Sudorif'icus**; from *su'dor*, "sweat," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] Inducing or causing sweat; diaphoretic. Heat is a powerful sudorific, applied either in the form of a vapor-bath or in that of warm drinks. See DIAPHORETICS.

Su-do-rip'ar-ous. [Lat. **Sudorip'arus**; from *su'dor*, "sweat," and *pa'rio*, to "produce."] Producing, or secreting, sweat:—applied to certain glands. See next article.

Sudorip'arous Gland. [Lat. **Glan'dula Sudorip'ara**, plural **Glan'dulæ Sudorip'aræ.**] A sweat-gland, consisting of a minute tube coiled up in a globular form, situated in the subcutaneous areolar tissue.

Suet. See SEVUM.

Sueur. See SUDOR.

Suf-fī-men'tum,* plural **Suf-fī-men'ta.** [From the Lat. *suf'fio*, to "perfume."] A perfume of any pleasant kind that is burned or smoked; a suf'fiment.

Suffoca'tio (suf-fo-ka'she-o) **Hȳs-tĕr'ĭ-cą,* Suffoca'tio U-te-rī'na.*** The *globus hystericus*; hysterical or uterine suffocation.

Suf-fo-cā'tion. [Lat. **Suffoca'tio, o'nis**; from *suffo'co, suffoca'tum*, to "choke," or "stop the breath."] (Fr. *Étouffement*, ā'toof'mŏN'.) The act of suffocating; death or suspended animation from privation of breath; cessation or stoppage of the breath. The term *suffocation* is sometimes employed as synonymous with asphyxia. In the strict medico-legal sense, it signifies asphyxia induced by obstruction of the respiration otherwise than by direct pressure on the neck (hanging, strangulation) or submersion (drowning).

Suf'fo-cą-tive Cą-tarrh'. A synonyme for ASTHMA.

Suf-fru-tĕs'çent. [Lat. **Suffrutes'cens.**] Slightly shrubby; woody at the base only.

Suf'fru-tex.* [From the Lat. *sub*, "under," and *fru'tex*, a "shrub."] An undershrub; a woody plant of low stature, which is partly herbaceous.

Suf-fru'tĭ-cose. [Lat. **Suffrutico'sus**; from *suffru'tex*, an "undershrub."] Somewhat woody; low and shrubby, as an undershrub; shrubby at the base.

Suf-ful'tus.* [Perfect participle of the Lat. *sufful'cio, sufful'tum*, to "hold up," to "support."] In Botany, under-propped or supported.

Suf-fu-mĭ-gā'tion. [Lat. **Suffumiga'tio, o'nis**; from *sub*, "under," "beneath," and *fu'migo, fumiga'tum*, to "make a smoke," to "fumigate."] Literally, a "fumigation from beneath:" hence, simply, fumigation.

Suf-fu'sion. [Lat. **Suffu'sio, o'nis**; from *sub*, "under, and *fun'do, fu'sum*, to "pour," to "spread."] Literally, a pouring or spreading of blood under the surface:—applied to redness of the skin as the result of inflammation or excitement, or to extravasation of some humor, as of blood, on the eye, which is then said to be bloodshot. Applied also to cataract, formerly supposed to be the suffusion of a morbid humor within the eye.

Sugar, shŏŏg'ar. [Lat. **Sac'charum**; Fr. *Sucre*, sükr. See SACCHARUM.] A proximate principle of plants, composed of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen. It is the most soluble form of ternary organizable matter, and exists, in plants, only in solution. It abounds in growing parts, in many stems before flowering,—as those of the sugar-cane, maple, etc.,—and in pulpy fruits. Its chemical composition is essentially the same as that of starch. Plants form the sugar out of starch, this being the form in which the prepared material is stored up, and sugar the form in which it is expended or transferred from one part to another. The principal varieties of sugar are cane sugar, glucose (grape sugar), milk sugar, and mannite, or manna sugar Cane sugar, or saccharose, is obtained from the sugar-cane, from the beet, from the maple-tree, from maize (*Zea Mays*), from several species of palm, etc. The sugar of sorghum is principally glucose.

Su'gar, Aç'id of; Su'gar, Es'sence of. Names for OXALIC ACID, which see.

Su'gar of Lead. The common name of PLUMBI ACETAS, which see.

Su'gar of Milk. A substance commonly used by the homœopathists as the vehicle of their medicines. It is also sometimes employed in allopathic medicine. See SACCHARUM LACTIS.

Sug'ġil-lāt-ed. [Lat. **Sugilla'tus**; from *sugil'lo, sugilla'tum*, to "make black and blue."] Having, or pertaining to, suggillation.

Sug-ġil-lā-tion. [Lat. **Sugilla'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] The mark left by a leech or cupping-glass; also livid spots of various size noticed on dead bodies.

Su'ĭ-cīde. [Lat. **Suicid'ium**; from *su'i*, "of himself," and *-cid'ium*, a suffix (from *cæ'do*, to "kill") signifying "slaughter," or "slaying."] Self-murder. The voluntary taking of one's own life, often the consequence of mental disease.

Su'ĭ-dæ.* [From *sus*, the Latin name of a hog.] The Hog Family, a family of omnivorous mammals of the order *Ungulata*, sub-order *Artiodactyla*. It comprises the *Babirussa*, a native of India, the several species of the genus *Porcula*, three African species of *Potamochœrus*, and eleven species of the genus *Sus*, which are all natives of Asia, except the *Sus Scrofa*, Wild Boar of Europe, and the *Sus Sennaarensis*, a native of Africa. See SUS.

Suites de Couches, swĕt dẹh koosh. The French term for LOCHIA, which see.

Sŭl'cate, or **Sul'cāt-ed.** [Lat. **Sulca'tus**; from *sul'co, sulca'tum*, to "furrow."] Having deep lines lengthwise; furrowed; grooved.

Sul'çi,* gen. **Sul-co'rum,** the plural of SULCUS, which see.

Sul-cif'er-us.* [From the Lat. *sul'cus*, a "furrow," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] In Zoology, bearing or having grooves or furrows.

Sŭl'cus.* (Fr. *Sillon*, sē'yŏN'.) A groove, furrow, or trench:—applied in the plural (*sul'ci*) to grooves on the surface of bones and other organs.

Sulfate, sül'fāt'. The French term for SULPHATE, which see.

Sulfure, sül'fŭr'. The French term for "sulphuret," or "sulphide." See SULPHIDE.

Sŭl'phas Ba-ry'tæ.* "Sulphate of Baryta." See BARYTA.

Sul'phas Căl'cis.* "Sulphate of Lime." Gypsum, or plaster of Paris.

Sulphas Cupri.* See CUPRI SULPHAS.

Sul'phas Fer'ri.* "Sulphate of Iron." A salt occurring in light-green crystals with a strong styptic taste:—commonly called *copperas*, or *green vitriol*. In small or moderate doses it is astringent and tonic. In an overdose it acts as an irritant poison.

Sul'phas Mag-ne'si-æ.* "Sulphate of Magnesia." See MAGNESII SULPHAS.

Sulphas Sodæ.* See SODII SULPHAS.

Sŭl'phāte. [Lat. **Sul'phas, a'tis;** Fr. *Sulfate*, sül'fāt'.] A combination of sulphuric acid with a base.

Sulphate of Alumina and Ammonia. See ALUMEN.

Sulphate of Alumina and Potassa. See ALUMEN.

Sul'phate of A-lu'mĭ-num and I'ron. A double salt, employed as an astringent, styptic, and vermifuge. It is recommended as a remedy for chronic dysentery and diarrhœa.

Sul'phate of Cad'mĭ-um. A compound of sulphuric acid and cadmium. It is astringent and emetic.

Sul'phate of Lead. A compound of sulphuric acid and lead. It occurs in splendid crystals called *Anglesite*.

Sulphate of Magnesia. See MAGNESII SULPHAS.

Sul'phate of Nick'el. [Lat. **Nic'coli Sul'phas.**] A salt which is recommended as a tonic in cases of obstinate periodic headache. It occurs in emerald-green crystals, which are very beautiful. It is largely used in nickel-plating.

Sulphate of Quinia (or **Quinine**). See QUINIÆ SULPHAS.

Sulphate of Strontia. See CELESTINE.

Sulphate of Zinc. See ZINCI SULPHAS.

Sul'phāt-ed. [Lat. **Sulpha'tus.**] Converted into a salt by combination with sulphuric acid.

Sŭl'phīde. [Lat. **Sul'phis, i'dis;** Fr. *Sulfure*, sül'fŭr'.] A combination of sulphur with a metal or other body.

Sulphide of Antimony. See STIBNITE.

Sulphide of Carbon. See BISULPHIDE OF CARBON, or CARBONEI BISULPHIDUM.

Sulphide of Iron. See PYRITE.

Sulphide of Mercury. See CINNABAR.

Sulphide of Zinc. See BLENDE.

Sŭl'phīte. [Lat. **Sul'phis, i'tis.**] A combination of sulphurous acid with a base. Sulphites and hyposulphites have been introduced into medicine because of their extraordinary hostility (depending on their acid ingredient) to the lower forms of vegetable and animal life. Microscopic plants and animals cannot exist in the presence of sulphurous and hyposulphurous acids. The sulphites of magnesium, potassium, and sodium are officinal. (See MAGNESII SULPHIS, POTASSII SULPHIS, SODII SULPHIS.) The sulphites arrest fermentation in the chemical sense of the term.

Sŭl-pho-car'bo-lātes, or **Sŭl-pho-phe'nātes.** A group of salts formed by heating together pure carbolic and sulphuric acids, diluting with water, and saturating with the base. The sulphocarbolates of calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, and zinc have been employed in therapeutics as antiseptic and antipyretic agents. See SODII SULPHOCARBOLAS.

Sŭl-pho-car-bol'ic Aç'id, or **Sŭl-pho-phen'ic Aç'id.** A soluble crystalline acid, obtained by dissolving one part of crystallized carbolic acid in an equal weight of strong sulphuric acid. It is antiseptic and disinfectant.

Sŭl-pho-car-bon'ic Aç'id. Another name for the BISULPHIDE OF CARBON, which see.

Sŭl-pho-cȳ'a-nāte (or **Sŭl-pho-cy'a-nīde**) **of Po-tas'sĭ-um.** A poisonous salt which is soluble in alcohol. It has been proposed as a substitute for hydrocyanic acid and cyanide of potassium in medicine. It is an important reagent for ferric compounds, with which it strikes a deep blood-red color.

Sŭl'pho-sâlt. [Lat. **Sul'phosal, alis.**] A compound, both elements of which contain sulphur, forming with one an acid, with the other a base.

Sŭl-pho-vī'nāte of So'dĭ-um. A salt which occurs in a white granular powder or crystals, soluble in water. It is a mild cathartic without unpleasant taste.

Sŭl-pho-vin'ic Aç'id, or **Sŭlph-e-thȳl'ic Aç'id.** A compound formed by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol. It is an oily liquid of a sour taste.

Sŭl'phur,* gen. **Sul'phu-ris.** [Etymology doubtful.] (Fr. *Soufre*, soofr.) Brimstone. A yellow, inflammable, non-metallic, simple substance, of volcanic origin. It is a non-conductor of electricity. Its specific gravity is 1.99. Native sulphur occurs in beautiful and brilliant yellow crystals of the trimetric system, which are transparent and have a resinous lustre; also massive. Sulphur is one of the essential constituents of the human body. It occurs in several allotropic states, and is called *dimorphous* because it crystallizes according to two systems, the *monoclinic* and the *trimetric*. It is insoluble in water, but is soluble in the fixed oils, in petroleum, and in bisulphide of carbon. It combines with nearly all the simple substances, and its compounds are numerous and important.

Sulphur, Flowers of. See FLORES SULPHURIS.

Sul'phur Lo'tum.* "Washed Sulphur." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a fine citron-yellow powder prepared thus: Take of sublimed sulphur, twelve parts; water of ammonia, one part; water, a sufficient quantity. Add the sulphur to twelve parts of water previously mixed with the water of ammonia, and digest for three days, agitating occasionally. Then add

twelve parts of water, transfer the mixture to a muslin strainer, and wash the sulphur with water until the liquid running from the strainer ceases to produce a precipitate in test-solution of chloride of barium. Then allow it to drain, press the residue strongly, dry it at a very gentle heat, and pass it through a No. 30 sieve. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is the name for sublimed sulphur thoroughly washed with water.

Sulphur, Milk of. See SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM.

Sul'phur Præ-cip-ĭ-ta'tum.* "Precipitated Sulphur." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a preparation sometimes known as the Milk of Sulphur. It possesses the medical properties of sublimed sulphur. See SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM.

Sul'phur Ro-tun'dum.* "Round Sulphur." A name for roll brimstone.

Sul'phur Sub-lĭ-ma'tum.* "Sublimed Sulphur." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for sublimed sulphur which is wholly volatilized by heat. Sulphur is a laxative, diaphoretic, and resolvent. It is much employed, both internally and externally, in cutaneous affections, especially in *psora*, for which it is regarded as a specific.

Sul'phu-rāt-ed. [Lat. **Sulphura'tus**; from *sul'phur*.] A term applied to certain substances combined with sulphur,—as sulphurated antimony (the *Antimo'nium Sulphura'tum* of the British Pharmacopœia).

Sul-phu-rā'tion. [Lat. **Sulphura'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] The state of a simple substance combined with sulphur. Also the act of combining sulphur with another body.

Sul-phu're-ous. [Lat. **Sulphu'reus**; from the same.] Belonging to, or having the qualities of, sulphur.

Sul'phu-ret. [Lat. **Sulphure'tum**; from the same.] A combination of sulphur with an alkali, earth, or metal. The same as SULPHIDE.

Sulphuret of Carbon. See BISULPHIDE OF CARBON.

Sul'phu-ret-ted. [Lat. **Sulphure'tus.**] Made into a sulphuret, or combined with sulphur.

Sul'phuretted Hȳ'dro-ġen. Hydro-sulphuric acid, a noxious gas, consisting of hydrogen and sulphur.

Sul-phu're-us.* In Botany, sulphur color; a bright yellow mixed with white. Nearly like lemon-yellow.

Sul-phu'ric. [Lat. **Sulphu'ricus**; from *sul'phur*.] Relating to sulphur:—applied to an acid obtained from it. See next article.

Sulphu'ric Aç'id. [Lat. **Aç'idum Sulphu'ricum.**] Oil of Vitriol. A limpid, colorless, and caustic fluid, which is intensely acid in all its characters even when largely diluted. Anhydrous sulphuric acid is composed of one atom of sulphur and three of oxygen. The acid, as it usually occurs in commerce, is a compound of one atom of anhydrous acid and one of water. Specific gravity, 1.8. See ACIDUM SULPHURICUM.

Sulphuric Ether. See ETHER, SULPHURIC.

Sul-phu-rif'er-ous. [Lat. **Sulphurif'erus**; from *sul'phur*, and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or containing sulphur.

Sul'phu-ris I-od'ī-dum.* "Iodide of Sulphur." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a substance of a grayish-black color, with a crystalline radiated appearance. It contains one part of washed sulphur and four parts of iodine. Made into an ointment, it has been found useful in various cutaneous affections.

Sul-phu-ro'sa.* [From the Lat. *sul'phur*.] A class of resolvent spanæmics, including sulphur, the alkaline sulphurets, etc.

Sul'phu-rous. [Lat. **Sulphuro'sus**; from *sul'phur*.] Of the nature of sulphur, or containing sulphur:—applied to an acid obtained from it.

Sum. = *Su'me,** "take," *Sumen'dus,** "to be taken;" also *Summita'tes,** "the tops."

Su'maeh. A popular name of several species of *Rhus*, which see. Also a dye-stuff obtained from the *Rhus Coriaria* and *Rhus Cotinus*. In calico-printing, sumach affords a yellow color. See RHUS GLABRA.

Sum'bul. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the root of *Ferula Sumbul*, or *Sumbulus moschatus*, a plant of the natural order *Umbelliferæ*. It is a native of Bootan and Nepaul. It is a nervous stimulant.

Sum'bul Root. [Arabic *Sumbul*, an "ear," or "spike."] A drug imported from Russia and India, and employed as a remedy for cholera; also a resin extracted from sumbul-root, having an acid taste and aromatic odor. It is used as a substitute for musk.

Sum'mer Com-plaint'. A popular name for *diarrhœa* (or *cholera*) *infantum*.

Sum'mit. [From the Lat. *sum'mus*, "highest."] The top; the apex; the highest part; the peak of a mountain.

Sum'mĭ-tas,* plural **Sum-mĭ-ta'tēs.** [From the Lat. *sum'mus*, "highest."] A term for the highest part, or top,—*e.g.*, of a plant.

Sun-Burning. See ÆSTATES.

Sun-Dew. The popular name of the DROSERA.

Sunflower. See HELIANTHUS.

Sun-Stroke. See COUP DE SOLEIL.

Su'per. [Gr. *ὑπέρ*, "above."] A Latin preposition, signifying "above," "upon," "beyond," "in addition to," or "more than."

Su-per'bus.* A Latin word signifying "proud:"—sometimes applied to two muscles, the *levator menti* and the *rectus superior*, from the expression of pride which their action imparts. See RECTUS SUPERIOR OCULI.

Su-per-cil'ĭ-a-rў. [Lat. **Supercilia'ris.**] Belonging to the supercilium.

Su-per-cil'ĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *su'per*, "above," and *cil'ium*, the "eyelid."] (Fr. *Sourcil*, soor'sè'.) The eyebrow.

Su'per-De-com-pound'. More than decompound: many times subdivided:—applied to leaves.

Su-per-fe-cun-dā'tion. [Lat. **Superfœcunda'tio, o'nis;** from *su'per*, "over," and *fœcun'dus*, "fruitful."] The same as SUPERFETATION, which see.

Su-per-fe-tā'tion. [Lat. **Superfœta'tio, o'nis;** from *su'per*, "over," "in addition to," and *fœ'tus*.] A second impregnation taking place before the first has run its course. While generally denied by obstetricians, the possibility of its occurrence is maintained by many physiologists.

Superficial, su-per-fish'al. [From the Lat. *superfi'cies*, a "surface."] Pertaining to the surface; found on the surface; confined to the surface; shallow.

Su-per-im-preg-nā'tion. [Lat. **Superimpregna'tio, o'nis;** from *su'per*, "over," or "in addition to," and *impregna'tio*, a "conception."] The same as SUPERFETATION, which see.

Su-pe'rĭ-or.* [Comparative degree of the Lat. *su'perus*, "upper," "high."] Higher; situated above:—a term sometimes applied to a calyx which is adherent or adnate to the ovary; also to the ovary when it is free or not adherent. The term *ovary superior* means the same as *calyx inferior*. A calyx is *half superior* when it appears to grow from above the base of the ovary.

Superior Arch, or **Superior Vertebral Arch.** See VERTEBRAL ARCH.

Supe'rior Au'ris.* "Upper [Muscle] of the Ear." A muscle of the external ear, arising from the aponeurosis of the *occipito-frontalis* and inserted into the back part of the anthelix. It tends to lift the ear upward.

Su-per-nā'tant. [Lat. **Superna'tans;** from *su'per*, "above," and *na'to*, to "swim."] Floating above or upon the surface.

Su-per-nu'me-ra-rў. [From the Lat. *su'per*, "above," "beyond," and *nu'merus*, a "number."] Above the regular number; more than sufficient. In Botany, applied to buds when two or more occur at the axil of a leaf, in addition to the ordinary axillary bud.

Su-per-ox'ide. The same as PEROXIDE.

Su-per-posed'. [Lat. **Superpos'itus;** from *su'per*, "above," and *po'no, pos'itum*, to "place."] Stationed above anything; placed one above another.

Su'per-sâlt. [Lat. **Su'persal, alis.**] A salt having the acid in excess.

Su-per-sat-u-rā'tion. [From the Lat. *su'per*, "above," and *sat'uro, satura'tum*, to "cloy," to "saturate."] The action of dissolving in a liquid a quantity of a body greater than that which suffices to saturate it in ordinary conditions.

Su-per'vo-lute. [From the Lat. *su'per*, "over," and *vol'vo, volu'tum*, to "roll."] Plaited and convolute in the bud, as the corolla of the Morning-Glory.

Su-pĭ-nā'tion. [Lat. **Supina'tio, o'nis;** from *supi'no, supina'tum*, to "lay or place with the face upward."] The act of turning the palm of the hand upward. In Pathology, the position of a person lying on his back with the arms and legs extended.

Su-pĭ-na'tor, o'ris.* [From the same.] A term applied to a muscle that turns the palm of the hand upward.

Su'pīne. [Lat. **Supi'nus,** "lying on the back," "idle."] In Botany, lying flat, with the face upward.

Sup'ple-ment. [Lat. **Supplemen'tum;** from *sup'pleo*, to "fill up," to "supply anything that is deficient."] Literally, the "supplying" of anything. The supplement of an arc or angle is that which must be added to it in order to make a semicircle, or 180°.

Sup-pos-ĭ-to'rĭ-a.* [See SUPPOSITORIUM.] "Suppositories." Suppositories are to be prepared by the following formula: Mix the medicinal portion (previously brought to a proper consistence if necessary) with a small quantity of oil of theobroma, by rubbing them together, and add the mixture to the remainder of the oil of theobroma, previously melted and cooled to the temperature of 35° C. (95° F.). Then mix thoroughly, without applying more heat, and immediately pour the mixture into suitable moulds. The moulds must be kept cold by being placed on ice, or by immersion in ice-cold water, and the inner surface of the moulds should be carefully freed from adhering moisture before the melted mass is poured in. In the absence of suitable moulds, suppositories may be formed by allowing the mixture, prepared as above, to cool, care being taken to keep the ingredients well mixed, and dividing it into parts, of a definite weight each, which may be made into a conical or other convenient form for a suppository. Unless otherwise specified, suppositories should be made to weigh about fifteen grains, or one gramme.

Supposito'ria Aç'ĭ-di Car-bol'ĭ-ci.* "Suppositories of Carbolic Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a preparation made as follows: Take of carbolic acid, twelve grains; oil of theobroma, three hundred and forty-eight grains; water, a sufficient quantity. Mix the carbolic acid, previously dissolved in a few drops of water, thoroughly with sixty grains of the oil of theobroma, and then, having melted the remainder of the oil of theobroma, proceed according to the directions given in the general formula.

Supposito'ria Aç'idi Tan'nĭ-ci.* "Suppositories of Tannic Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a preparation made as follows: Take of tannic acid, sixty grains; oil of theobroma, three hundred grains. Mix the tannic acid thoroughly with sixty grains of the oil of theobroma, and then, having melted the remainder of the oil of theobroma, proceed according to the directions of the general formula. This is applicable to cases of piles and prolapsus of the rectum.

Supposito'ria Al'o-ēs.* "Suppositories of Aloes." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a preparation made as follows: Take of purified aloes, in very fine powder, sixty grains; oil of theobroma, three hundred grains. Mix the aloes thoroughly with sixty grains of the oil of theobroma, and then, having melted the remainder of the oil of theobroma, proceed according to the directions given in the general formula.

Supposito'ria As-sa-fœt'ĭ-dæ.* "Suppositories of Assafetida." The Pharmacopœial name

(U.S. 1870) for a preparation made as follows: Take of tincture of assafetida, a fluidounce; oil of theobroma, three hundred and twenty grains. Expose the tincture of assafetida to the air, in a capsule, in a moderately warm place, and allow it to evaporate spontaneously until reduced to the consistence of a thick syrup. Mix this thoroughly with sixty grains of the oil of theobroma, and then, having melted the remainder of the oil of theobroma, proceed according to the directions of the general formula.

Supposito'ria Bel-la-don'næ.* "Suppositories of Belladonna." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a preparation made as follows: Take of alcoholic extract of belladonna, six grains; oil of theobroma, three hundred and fifty-four grains; water, a sufficient quantity. Having rubbed the extract of belladonna into a smooth paste, with the addition of a drop or two of water, mix it thoroughly with sixty grains of the oil of theobroma, and then, having melted the remainder of the oil of theobroma, proceed according to the directions given in the general formula.

Supposito'ria Mor'phĭ-æ.* "Suppositories of Morphia." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a preparation made as follows: Take of sulphate of morphia, six grains; oil of theobroma, three hundred and fifty-four grains. Mix the sulphate of morphia thoroughly with sixty grains of the oil of theobroma, and then, having melted the remainder of the oil of theobroma, proceed according to the directions given in the general formula. This is an excellent remedy in strangury, tenesmus, and other cases of irritation in the lower bowels and urinary passages.

Supposito'ria O'pĭ-i.* "Suppositories of Opium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a preparation made as follows: Take of extract of opium, twelve grains; oil of theobroma, three hundred and forty-eight grains; water, a sufficient quantity. Having rubbed the extract of opium into a smooth paste, with the addition of a few drops of water, mix it thoroughly with sixty grains of the oil of theobroma, and then, having melted the remainder of the oil of theobroma, proceed according to the directions given in the general formula.

Supposito'ria Plum'bi.* "Suppositories of Lead." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a preparation made as follows: Take of acetate of lead, in very fine powder, thirty-six grains; oil of theobroma, three hundred and twenty-four grains. Mix the acetate of lead thoroughly with sixty grains of the oil of theobroma, and then, having melted the remainder of the oil of theobroma, proceed according to the directions given in the general formula.

Supposito'ria Plum'bi et O'pĭ-i.* "Suppositories of Lead and Opium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a preparation made as follows: Take of acetate of lead, in very fine powder, thirty-six grains; extract of opium, six grains; oil of theobroma, three hundred and eighteen grains; water, a sufficient quantity. Having rubbed the acetate of lead and extract of opium into a smooth paste, with the addition of a few drops of water, mix it thoroughly with sixty grains of the oil of theobroma, and then, having melted the remainder of the oil of theobroma, proceed according to the directions given in the general formula.

Sup-pos-ĭ-to'rĭ-um,* plural **Sup-pos-ĭ-to'rĭ-a.** [See next article.] A suppository.

Sup-pos'ĭ-to-rў. [Lat. **Supposito'rium**; from *sub*, "under," and *po'no, pos'itum*, to "place."] (Fr. *Suppositoire*, sü'po'zĕ'twȧR'.) A substance put in the rectum to be retained there till gradually dissolved.

Suppressio Mensium,* sup-prĕsh'e-o men'se-um. "Suppression of the Menses." See AMENORRHŒA, and MENOSTASIA.

Sup-pres'sion. [Lat. **Suppres'sio, o'nis**; from *sup'primo, suppres'sum*, to "press under," to "put a stop to."] The act of repressing or destroying. The complete stoppage of a natural secretion or excretion, such as the urine, or of a normal discharge, as of the menses:—the word is used in contradistinction to *retention*, which signifies that these fluids merely remain in the body unexpelled. In Botany, a complete abortion or obliteration of organs or parts. An apetalous flower presents an example of the suppression or non-production of the petals.

Suppurant. See SUPPURATIVE.

Sup'pu-rāte. [Lat. **Suppu'ro, Suppura'tum**; from *sub*, "under" or "beneath," and *pus, pu'ris*, "matter."] To form matter beneath the skin or within the body; to fester.

Sup-pu-rā'tion. [Lat. **Suppura'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] One of the terminations of inflammation by which pus is formed; a gathering of matter; a festering.

Sup'pu-ra-tĭves. [From the same.] Medicines which promote suppuration; a variety of epispastics, producing phlegmonous inflammation.

Su'pra.* A Latin preposition, signifying "above," "superior to."

Su'pra-Ax'il-la-rў. [From the Lat. *su'pra*, "above," and *axil'la*, an "armpit," or "axil."] Growing or borne above the axil of a leaf.

Su-pra-cos-ta'lēs.* [From the Lat. *su'pra*, "above," and *cos'ta*, a "rib."] A designation of the *levatores costarum* muscles, from their lying above or upon the ribs.

Su-pra-de-com-pound'. Many times decompounded or subdivided; so much divided that the number and mode of division cannot be precisely ascertained:—applied to leaves.

Su-pra-fo-lĭ-a'ce-ous. [From the Lat. *su'pra*, "above," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Growing above a leaf. *Suprafoliar* signifies growing upon a leaf.

Su'pra-Ju-ras'sic. [Lat. **Supra-Juras'sicus**; from *su'pra*, "above," and *Juras'sic.*] A term applied to a group of sedimentary rocks, comprehending the superior Jurassic.

Su'pra-Oc-çip'ĭ-tal. [Lat. **Supraoccipita'lis**; from *su'pra*, "above," and *occipita'le* os, the "occipital bone."] A term proposed by Owen for the large upper part of the occipital bone.

Su-pra-Or'bĭ-tal. [Lat. **Supraorbita'lis**, and **Supraorbita'rius**; from *su'pra*, "above," and *or'bita*, the "orbit."] Above the orbit; supra-orbitary.

Su-pra-re'nal. [Lat. **Suprarena'lis**; from *su'pra*, "above," and *ren*, the "kidney."] Above the kidney.

Su-pra-scap'u-lar. [Lat. **Suprascapula'ris**; from *su'pra*, "above," and *scap'ula*.] Above the scapula, or shoulder-blade.

Su-pra-spī'nal. [Lat. **Supraspina'lis**, or **Supraspina'tus**; from *su'pra*, "above," and *spi'na*, a "spine."] Above or upon the spine of the back; also above the spine of the scapula:—applied to a muscle arising from above the spine of the scapula and inserted into the humerus. It raises the arm.

Su-pra-ster'nal. [Lat. **Suprasterna'lis**; from *su'pra*, "above," and *ster'num*.] A term applied to that which is above the sternum, or breast-bone.

Su'ra.* The calf of the leg, consisting principally of the *sole'us* and *gastrocne'mius* muscles.

Sur'cu-lōse. [From the Lat. *sur'culus*, a "sucker."] Producing suckers.

Sur'cu-lus.* A Latin word signifying a "shoot" or "scion." In Botany, synonymous with SUCKER, which see.

Sur-cur'rent. [From the Lat. *sur'sum*, "upward," and *cur'ro*, to "run."] The opposite of *decurrent*:—applied to a leafy expansion running up the stem of a plant.

Sur'dĭ-tȳ. [Lat. **Sur'ditas**, **a'tis**; from *sur'dus*, "deaf."] (Fr. *Surdité*, sür'dĕ'tà'.) Deafness; dulness of hearing. It is not a disease, but is only a symptom common to a number of lesions of the ear.

Sur-do-mu'tĭ-tas, a'tis.* [From the Lat. *sur'dus*, "deaf," and *mu'tus*, "dumb."] The state of a deaf-mute, or of deafness and dumbness.

Sur'dus.* (Fr. *Sourd*, soor.) A Latin word signifying "deaf:"—applied both to those who are entirely destitute of the sense of hearing, and to those whose hearing is imperfect.

Sureau, sü'rō'. The French name for "elder." See SAMBUCUS.

Surfeit, sür'fit. [From the French *surfaire*, to "overdo."] Excess of food or drink, generally attended with a sense of nausea, oppression of the stomach, with impeded perspiration, and sometimes eruptions on the skin.

Sur'ġeon. [Lat. **Chirur'gus**; Gr. χειρουργός (from χείρ, the "hand," and ἔργον, a "work"); Fr. *Chirurgien*, shĕ'rür'zhe-ăn'.] A practitioner in surgery.

Sur'geon-A-poth'e-ca-rў. One who unites the practice of surgery with that of the apothecary. See GENERAL PRACTITIONER.

Sur'geon-Den'tist, or **Den'tist Proper.** [From the Lat. *dens*, *den'tis*, a "tooth."] One who performs operations on the natural teeth:—used in contradistinction to a *mechanical* dentist, who prepares or adapts artificial teeth.

Sur'ġe-rў. [Lat. **Chirur'gia**; Gr. χειρουργία, from χείρ, the "hand," and ἔργον, a "work," "performance;" also "exploit."] (Fr. *Chirurgie*, shĕ'rür'zhĕ'.) That branch of the healing art which teaches the proper use of manual operations for the preservation or restoration of health, including such general medicinal and dietetic treatment as the proper performance of such operations may render necessary. In regard to the essential points of distinction between surgery and medicine, as the terms are now understood, it may be observed that, while surgery is chiefly concerned with local injuries or local disorders, such as the various kinds of malformations, tumors, ulcers, etc., medicine is more usually restricted to those affections which involve the whole system, though some particular organ may be the principal seat of disease, as pneumonia, dyspepsia, dysentery, etc. Accordingly, the duties of the surgeon are by no means limited to cases requiring a manual operation, since it may happen that the class of diseases which he is called on to treat are of such a nature as to render the idea of a surgical operation entirely out of the question, such, for example, as those internal tumors which are quite beyond the reach of the surgeon's knife; yet even here he may sometimes by appropriate constitutional treatment greatly palliate, or even cure, the disease.

Surgery has been divided into various subordinate branches, usually named according to the part of the body requiring treatment, as *Oral*, *Ophthalmic*, *Otological*, *Laryngeal*, and *Obstetrical* Surgery, etc., to which may be added *Orthopraxis*, the mechanical treatment of deformities.

It may be observed that in ancient times there was no recognized distinction between medicine and surgery, both being equally included in the healing art. In fact, the achievements of what would now be denominated surgery, being more obvious to the senses, and also more certain in the results, than those of medicine, constituted the especial glory of the healing art. Hence, in the accounts of the celebrated physicians of antiquity which have come down to us, their surgical knowledge and their surgical inventions are especially mentioned.

Sur'ġĭ-cal. [Lat. **Chirur'gicus**; from the same.] Relating to surgery.

Su-rĭ-a'na.* A genus of maritime shrubs of the order *Simarubaceæ*, found on many tropical coasts, having such peculiarities of structure that some botanists have proposed to consider them as forming a separate order, under the name of *Surianaceæ*.

Sus,* gen. **Su'is.** [Gr. ὗς.] The hog. A genus of animals of the class *Mammalia*, order *Ungulata*.

Sus Scro'fa.* The systematic name of the hog, the fat of which affords lard.

Sus-cep-tĭ-bil'ĭ-tȳ. [From the Lat. *susci'pio*, *suscep'tum*, to "receive," or "undergo."] Sensibility; impressibility.

Sus-cep'tĭ-ble. [From the same.] Impressible; capable of receiving, or predisposed to receive, influences, impressions, or affections.

Sus-pend'ed. [From the Lat. *suspen'do*, to "hang up."] Hanging, or hanging down:—applied to ovules and seeds which hang from the summit of the cell.

Suspended Animation. See ASPHYXIA.

Sus-pen'sion. [Lat. **Suspen'sio, o'nis;** from *suspen'do, suspen'sum*, to "hang," or "hang up."] The state of solid particles that are diffused in water, or other solvent, but are not dissolved, and may be separated from the solvent by filtration. Also hanging; one of the causes producing ASPHYXIA SUFFOCATIONIS, which see.

Sus-pen-so'rĭ-um Hep'a-tis.* "Suspensory of the Liver." The broad ligament of the liver.

Sus-pen-so'rĭ-us Tes'tis.* "Suspensory [Muscle] of the Testicle." Another name for the CREMASTER muscle, which see.

Sus-pen'so-rў. [Lat. **Suspenso'rius;** from *suspen'do, suspen'sum*, to "hang up."] Suspending.

Suspen'sory. [Lat. **Suspenso'rium;** from the same.] Literally, "anything that suspends:"—usually applied to a suspensory bag, or bandage, for supporting the scrotum, that the weight of the testicles may not draw on the spermatic cord.

Sus-pĭr'ĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *suspi'ro*, to "breathe deeply," to "sigh."] A Latin word signifying a "deep, short, or labored breathing;" a "sigh."

Sus-ten-tā'tion. [Lat. **Sustenta'tio;** from *susten'to, sustenta'tum*, to "feed," or "sustain."] The act of giving food or medicines capable of maintaining one's strength temporarily or permanently.

Su-sur'rus.* A whisper, murmur, or low muttering.

Su-tu'ra.* [From the Lat. *su'o, su'tum*, to "sew together."] A "suture," or "seam:"—applied in Anatomy to the junction of the bones of the cranium by a serrated line resembling the stitches of a seam. The following varieties of suture are especially deserving of notice:

1. SUTU'RA DENTA'TA* ("Dentate Suture"), in which the processes are long and tooth-like, as in the interparietal suture of the skull.

2. SUTU'RA SERRA'TA* ("Serrate Suture"), in which the processes are small and fine like the teeth of a saw, as in the suture between the two portions of the frontal bone.

3. SUTU'RA LIMBO'SA* ("Bordered Suture"), in which, together with the dentated margins, there is a degree of bevelling of one, so that one bone rests on the other, as in the occipito-parietal suture.

The following are named according to their situation on the skull:

1. SUTU'RA CORONA'LIS* ("Coronal Suture"), which passes transversely over the skull, and is named from its being situated at that part of the head upon which the *corona*, or crown, given to the conquerors in the games, was formerly placed.

2. SUTU'RA SAGITTA'LIS* ("Sagittal Suture"), which passes from the middle of the superior margin of the frontal to the angle of the occipital bone, and is so named because it appears to join the coronal suture as an arrow joins or meets the string of the bow. It is sometimes continued down the frontal bone to the nose: this part is then named the *frontal suture*.

3. SUTU'RA LAMBDOIDA'LIS* ("Lambdoidal Suture"), which begins at the termination of the sagittal suture and extends on each side to the base of the cranium: it is named from its resemblance to the Greek Λ (*lambda*).

4. SUTU'RA SQUAMO'SA* ("Squamous Suture"), which joins the squamous portion of the temporal bone to the parietal.

Sutura Coronalis.* See CORONAL SUTURE.

Su'tu-ral. [Lat. **Sutura'lis;** from *sutu'ra*, a "suture."] Relating to, or having, a suture. In Botany, *sutural dehiscence* is the act of splitting along the line of junction of two valves.

Su'ture. [Lat. **Sutu'ra;** from *su'o, su'tum*, to "sew together."] Literally, a "sewing," or "seam." The union of flat bones by their margins. A species of synarthrosis; a dovetailing mode of articulation, the most solid of the four forms of synarthrosis. It occurs in the union of the flat bones of the skull with each other. (See SUTURA.) In Botany, the seam (or line of opening) of a pod or capsule; a line or seam formed by the junction of two margins, as in pods. A pod has two sutures, the *dorsal* and the *ventral*. In Surgery, the drawing together of the lips of a wound by sewing.

Su'ture, Dry. [Lat. **Sutu'ra Sic'ca.**] The application of a piece of adhesive plaster, having a selvage, along each side of a wound (the selvages opposing each other), and then drawing them together by sewing them with a common needle.

Su'ture, Glov'er's. The introducing of a needle and thread into one lip of the wound from within outward, then into the other in the same way. It is now abandoned as unsuitable.

Su'ture, In-ter-rupt'ed; Su'ture, Knot'ted. A number of stitches tied separately at short distances from each other, to keep together the lips of a wound.

Su'ture, Twist'ed. The winding of a ligature in the form of the figure 8 round the ends of a pin inserted through both lips of a wound.

S. V. = *Spir'itus vi'ni.** "Spirit of wine."

S. V. R. = *Spir'itus vi'ni rectifica'tus.** "Rectified spirit of wine."

Swain-so'na.* [Named after Wm. *Swainson*, an English naturalist.] A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Leguminosæ*, comprising several beautiful species, natives of Australia.

Swallowing, Difficulty of. See DYSPHAGIA.

Sweat. [Lat. **Su'dor, o'ris;** Gr. ἱδρώς; Fr. *Sueur*, sü'ŭr'.] Perspiration:—usually applied to excessive perspiration resulting from hard exercise, mental excitement, or medicinal applications, rather than the natural perspiration of health.

Sweating. See SUDATION.

Sweating Fever. See ANGLICUS SUDOR.

Sweating, Morbid. See EPHIDROSIS.

Sweat'ing Sick'ness. [Lat. **Su'dor Anglica'nus.**] See ANGLICUS SUDOR.

Sweet Bay. The *Lau'rus nob'ilis*, or True Laurel, a tree of the natural order *Lauraceæ*. Its leaves and berries are fragrant, aromatic, and astringent. See BAY BERRIES, and LAURUS.

Sweet'bread. A name for the PANCREAS, which see.

Sweet Cicely. See OSMORRHIZA LONGISTYLUS.

Sweet Gale. See MYRICA GALE.

Sweet Gum-Tree. See LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA.

Sweet Leaf. See SYMPLOCOS TINCTORIA.

Sweet Po-ta'to. The *Bata'tas edu'lis*, or *Ipomœ'a Bata'tas*, an herbaceous plant of the order *Convolvulaceæ*, a native of the East Indies. It is cultivated in many warm climates for its edible roots, which contain about 68 per cent. of water, 16 per cent. of starch, and 10 per cent. of sugar.

Sweet-Scent'ed Flag. A common name for the ACORUS CALAMUS, which see.

Sweet-Scented Shrub. See CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS.

Sweet Spir'it of Ni'tre. The SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI, which see.

Swelling. See TUMEFACTION.

Swer-tĭ-a Per-en'nis.* A perennial herb of the order *Gentianaceæ*, a native of Europe, Asia, Alaska, and Colorado. It has been used in medicine by the Russians.

Swiē-te'nĭ-a Fe-brif'u-ga,* or **Soy'mĭ-da Febrif'uga.*** An East Indian tree of the Linnæan class *Decandria*, natural order *Cedrelaceæ* or *Meliaceæ*. Its bark possesses tonic properties, and is used in India as a substitute for Peruvian bark.

Swiete'nia Ma-hag'o-ni* or **Ma-hog'a-ni.*** The systematic name of the Mahogany-tree, a native of tropical America. It belongs to the natural order *Cedrelaceæ*. Its bark is said to be febrifuge.

Swimming. See NATATION.

Swine'-Pox. A species of *varicella*, in which the vesicles are pointed and the fluid clear throughout.

Swinging. See ÆORA.

Swooning. See DELIQUIUM ANIMI, LEIPOTHYMIA, and SYNCOPE.

Sword-Shaped. See ENSATE, ENSIFORM, and GLADIATE.

Syaladenitis.* See SIALADENITIS.

Syeh-no-car'pous. [From the Gr. *συχνός*, "for a long time," "without interruption," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] Having the power of producing fruit many times without perishing, as all trees.

Sy-co'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *σῦκον*, a "fig."] A term for a wart, or warty excrescence, somewhat like a fig, on the eyelid, anus, or other part of the body.

Sy-co'nĭ-um,* or **Syc'o-nus.*** [From the Gr. *σῦκον*, a "fig."] An aggregate fruit, like the fig. It is a closed fleshy receptacle, the inside of which is lined with flowers.

Sy-co'sis.* The growth or formation of *sycoma*; more particularly, an eruptive disease, in which there are inflamed and somewhat hard tubercles clustering together in irregular patches about the beard and on the scalp.

Sȳ'e-nīte, or **Sī'e-nīte.** [From *Sye'ne* (modern *Aswân'*), a town in Egypt, near which it is found in great abundance.] A granitic aggregate of quartz, felspar, and hornblende. It is more durable than proper (micaceous) granite.

Sȳl'la-bus.* [From the Gr. *σύν*, "together," and *λαμβάνω*, to "take:" hence, *συλλαβεῖν*, to "comprehend."] An index or compendium containing the chief heads of a treatise or lecture, or of a series of lectures.

Syl'va.* A forest. Also the trees of a country or region, or a work containing a botanical description of the trees of a country or region.

Sȳl-vat'ĭ-cus.* Growing in forests:—used as the specific name of various plants, as *Fagus sylvatica*. The same as SYLVESTRIS.

Sȳl-ves'tris.* [From the Lat. *syl'va*, a "wood."] Growing or living in woods or forests:—applied to various plants.

Sȳl-vic'o-lus.* [From the Lat. *syl'va*, a "forest," and *co'lo*, to "inhabit."] Living in woods or forests:—applied to birds.

Sylvii Aquæductus.* See AQUEDUCT OF SYLVIUS.

Sym. A prefix having the same force as SYN, which see.

Sȳm-bleph'a-ron,* or **Sȳm-bleph'a-rum.*** [From the Gr. *σύν*, "together," and *βλέφαρον*, the "eyelid."] Adhesion of the eyelid, chiefly the upper, to the eyeball.

Sȳm-bleph-a-ro'sis.* [From the Lat. *symbleph'aron.*] Morbid or preternatural adhesion of the eyelids or of an eyelid to the eyeball.

Sȳm'bol. [Lat. **Sym'bolum**; Gr. *σύμβολον*, from *συμβάλλω*, to "put together," to "compare."] Literally, "something compared or likened to another:" hence, a type, emblem, or sign; a character.

Sym'bols, Chem'i-cal, otherwise termed **Chem'ical Ab-bre-vĭ-ā'tions.** An abbreviated mode of expressing the composition of bodies. The elementary substances, instead of being written at full length, are indicated by the first letter of their names, a second letter being employed when more than one substance begins with the same letter: thus, *C* stands for carbon, *Al* for Aluminium, *As* for Arsenic, etc. See APPENDIX.

Sȳm-met'rĭ-cal. [Lat. **Symmet'ricus**; from *symme'tria*, "symmetry."] Having symmetry; formed with proper proportions:—applied to flowers which have an equal number of parts in each whorl; as, for example, a flower which has five petals, five sepals, and five or ten stamens. A symmetrical flower is defined by some botanists as follows:—"a flower that can be vertically divided into two halves, each of which is an exact reflex image of the other."

Sȳm'me-trȳ. [Lat. **Symme'tria**; from the Gr. *σύν*, "together," and *μετρέω*, to "measure."] (Fr. *Symétrie*, sē'mā'trē'.) Adaptation, or the most proper relation of the measure of parts to each other and to the whole; proportion. In Botany, *symmetry* denotes equality of number, or an arrangement in which the number of parts of one series corresponds to that of the other series:—also applied to the resemblance which exists in many organs that are situated on each side of the median line. This is called *bilateral*

symmetry. In Botany, the *plane of symmetry* is any plane which divides the flower into two equal symmetrical parts.

Sym-pa-thet'ic. [Lat. **Sympathet'icus**; from *sympathi'a*, "sympathy."] Having, or pertaining to, sympathy; depending on sympathy.

Sympathetic Action. See REFLEX ACTION.

Sympathet'ic Bu'bo. Inflammation of a gland arising from mere irritation, not from syphilis or gonorrhœa.

Sympathetic Nerve. See TRISPLANCHNIC NERVE.

Sym-path'ic. [Lat. **Sympath'icus.**] Relating to sympathy. Synonymous with SYMPATHETIC.

Sym'pa-thy. [Lat. **Sympathi'a**; from the Gr. *συμπαθέω*, to "suffer with."] (Fr. *Sympathie*, sȧm'pȧ'tē'.) The feeling or suffering in common, to which different parts of the body are subject. The relation which exists between the normal or morbid actions of two organs more or less remote from each other, and which causes the affection of one to be transmitted to the other. See RELATIONS, ORGANIC.

Sym-pe-tal'ī-cus.* [See next article.] A term applied to the stamens when they cohere with the petals so as to produce the appearance of a monopetalous corolla, as in the Mallow.

Sym-pet'a-lous. [From the Gr. *σύν*, "together," and *πέταλον*, a "petal."] The same as GAMOPETALOUS:—applied to flowers.

Sym-phan'the-rous. The same as SYNGENESIOUS.

Sym-pho-re'sis.* [From the Gr. *σύν*, "together," and *φορέω*, to "carry."] Synonymous with CONGESTION, which see.

Sym'pho-rī-car'pus.* [From the Gr. *σύν*, "together," *φέρω*, to "bear," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] Bearing fruit clustered together.

Symphoricar'pus Ra-ce-mo'sus.* Snow-Berry, a shrub of the order *Caprifoliaceæ*, a native of the Northern United States. It bears white berries arranged in spikes. Its root is tonic and astringent.

Symphyseotomy. See SYMPHYSOTOMY.

Sym'phy-sis.* [From the Gr. *σύν*, "together," and *φύω* or *φῦμι*, to "produce;" also to "grow."] The natural union of bones by means of an intervening substance; a variety of SYNARTHROSIS, which see. In Botany, a growing together of parts.

Sym'physis Pu'bis.* "Symphysis of the Pubes." The pubic articulation, or union of the *ossa pubis*, which are connected with each other by cartilage.

Sym-phy-sot'o-my. [Lat. **Symphysoto'mia**; from *sym'physis* pu'bis, and the Gr. *τέμνω*, to "cut."] The operation of cutting or dividing the *symphysis pubis*:—otherwise termed the SIGAULTIAN OPERATION.

Sym-phy-stem'o-nous. [From the Lat. *sym'physis*, a "growing together," and the Gr. *στήμων*, a "stamen."] Having the stamens united.

Sym'phy-tum.* A genus of perennial herbs of the order *Boraginaceæ*, natives of Europe and Asia. They have mucilaginous roots.

Sym'phytum As-per'rĭ-mum.* An herbaceous plant, a native of Caucasus. It bears blue flowers, and is cultivated for ornament.

Sym'phytum Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'le.* The systematic name for Comfrey, a plant of the Linnæan class *Pentandria*, natural order *Boraginaceæ*. It is a native of Europe. The roots are very mucilaginous, and are used as emollients.

Sym-pi'e-sis.* [From the Gr. *σύν*, "together," and *πίεσις*, a "pressing."] Compression; a pressing or squeezing together.

Sym-pĭ-e-som'e-ter. [Lat. **Sympiesom'etrum**; from *sympi'esis*, and the Gr. *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument by which to ascertain the degree of pressure of the atmosphere; a barometer, or measurer of pressure.

Sym-plo-car'pus Fœt'ĭ-dus.* Skunk Cabbage, a plant of the order *Araceæ*, a native of the Northern United States. Its root is stimulant, narcotic, and antispasmodic.

Sym'plo-cos.* [Gr. *σύμπλοκος*, "connected;" referring to the stamens.] A genus of the order *Styracaceæ*, comprising many species of trees and shrubs, natives of the tropical and subtropical parts of Asia and America.

Sym'plocos Al-sto'nĭ-a,* or **Alsto'nia The-æ-for'mis.*** An evergreen shrub, a native of Colombia, having valuable medicinal properties. Its leaves are aromatic and astringent, and resemble tea-leaves.

Sym'plocos Tinc-to'rĭ-a,* or **Ho'pe-a Tincto'ria.*** Sweet Leaf, an evergreen shrub or tree, a native of the Southern United States. It has odorous yellow flowers and sweet-tasted leaves which are used for dyeing yellow.

Sȳmp'tom. [Lat. **Sympto'ma**, *a'tis*; from the Gr. *σύμπτωμα*, a "chance;" hence, something accidental.] (Fr. *Symptôme*, sȧm'tōm'.) A concurring circumstance happening simultaneously with the disease, and serving to point out its nature, character, and seat; a phenomenon.

Sȳmp-to-mat'ic. [Lat. **Symptomat'icus**; from the same.] Relating to symptoms; of the nature of a mere symptom:—sometimes applied to a disease which is a symptom of another.

Sȳmp'to-ma-tog'ra-phȳ. [Lat. **Symptomatogra'phia**; from the Gr. *σύμπτωμα*, a "chance," or "symptom," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of the signs or symptoms of disease.

Sȳmp'to-ma-tol'o-ġȳ. [Lat. **Symptomatolo'gia**; from the Gr. *σύμπτωμα*, a "change," or "symptom," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The branch of Pathology which treats of symptoms or signs; semeiology.

Syn (*σύν*). A Greek preposition signifying "with," together with;" often implying union, harmony, or symmetry. Sometimes it is *intensive*. Before *β* (*b*), *μ* (*m*), *π* (*p*), or *φ* (*ph*), the *ν* is usually changed to *μ*, and before *λ* (*l*) to the same letter: as, *σύμβολον* for *σύνβολον*, *συμμετρία* for *συνμετρία*, *συμπάθεια* for *συνπάθεια*, *συλλογισμός* for *συνλογισμός*, etc. When *σύν* precedes a word beginning with *σ* (*s*), the *ν* is usually dropped; hence we have *σύστημα*, and not *σύνστημα*.

☞ Before the Greek letters *γ*, *κ*, and *χ*, the *ν* is changed to *γ*: thus, we have *συγγένεσις* for

συνγένεσις, σύγκλονος for σύνκλονος, and σύγχυσις for σύνχυσις.

Sŷn-an-the'ræ,* or **Sŷn-an-the're-æ.*** [See next article.] A synonyme for the COMPOSITÆ, which see.

Sŷn-an'the-rous [Lat. **Synanthe'reus**; from the Gr. σύν, "together," and the Lat. *anthe'ra*, an "anther"], or **Sŷn-ge-ne'sĭ-ous.** Having stamens joined together by anthers and forming a tube round the style, as plants of the order *Compositæ*.

Syn-an-the'sis.* [From the Gr. σύν, "together," and ἀνθέω, to "flower."] The simultaneous anthesis or readiness of the anthers and stigmas of a blossom.

Sŷn'ap-tase, or **E-mul'sin.** A term sometimes applied to AMYGDALIN.

Sŷn-ar-thro'dĭ-ạ.* The same as SYNARTHROSIS, which see.

Sŷn-ar-thro'dĭ-ạl. [Lat. **Synarthrodia'lis.**] Belonging to *synarthrodia*.

Sŷn-ar-thro'sis.* [From the Gr. σύν, "together," and ἄρθρον, a "joint."] An immovable joint:—applied to a class of articulations, having three varieties,—*sutura*, *gomphosis*, and *symphysis*.

Sŷn'carp. [Lat. **Syncar'pium, Syncar'pum,** or **Syncar'pus**; from the Gr. σύν, "together," and καρπός, "fruit."] A compound fruit resulting from the coherence of several carpels adhering to a central receptacle, as in the Magnolia.

Sŷn-car'pous. [From the same.] Formed of two or more united carpels, as the orange, or having a fruit whose carpels are consolidated.

Sŷn-ehon-dro'sis.* [From the Gr. σύν, "together," and χόνδρος, a "cartilage."] A union of bones by intervening cartilage; a species of *symphysis*, as of the pubes.

Sŷn-ehon-drot'o-mў. [Lat. **Synchondroto'mia**; from *synchondro'sis*, and the Gr. τέμνω, to "cut."] The operation of dividing a cartilaginous union of bones:—applied particularly to the division of the *symphysis pubis*.

Sŷn-ehron'ĭ-cạl. The same as SYNCHRONOUS.

Sŷn'ehro-nism. [See next article.] The concurrence in time of two or more events or phenomena; simultaneousness.

Sŷn'ehro-nous. [Lat. **Syn'chronus**; from the Gr. σύν, "together," and χρόνος, "time."] Happening at the same time. The pulsations of an artery are nearly synchronous with those of the heart.

Sŷn'ehў-sis.* [From the Gr. συγχέω, to "pour together," to "confound."] A mingling, or confounding, of the humors of the eye in consequence of the rupture of the internal membrane and capsule by a blow; also a dissolution of the vitreous humor, or destruction of its consistence.

Syn'chysis, Sparkling. A form of synchysis in which sparks flash before the eye.

Sŷn-clī'nal. [Lat. **Syncli'nus**; from the Gr. σύν, "together," and the Lat. *cli'no*, to "bend," or "incline."] Inclining or bending together, or towards each other.

Syncli'nal Ax'is. An imaginary line passing along the middle of a valley the strata of which dip in opposite directions and incline towards this line.

Sŷn'clo-nus.* [From the Gr. σύν, "together," and κλόνος, "tumultuous motion."] A genus of Good's nosology, comprising diseases characterized by tremulous and simultaneous clonic agitation of the muscles, more particularly when exerted under the influence of the will.

Syn'clonus Bal-lis'mus.* The shaking palsy; the *Scelotyrbe festinans* of De Sauvages.

Sŷn'co-pạl. [See next article.] Pertaining to syncope.

Sŷn'co-pe.* [From the Gr. σύν, intensive, and κόπτω, to "cut," or "cut short," to "strike."] (Fr. *Évanouissement*, ā'vă'nwĕss'mŏN'.) Literally, a "cutting short" of one's strength. Swooning or fainting. The state termed *deliquium animi*, being a suspension of respiration and the heart's action, complete or partial. A genus of the order *Adynamia*, class *Neuroses*, of Cullen's nosology.

Sŷn-cop'tic. [Lat. **Syncop'ticus**; from *syn'cope*.] Belonging to, also causing, syncope.

Sŷn-cot'ў-led'o-nous. [Lat. **Syncotyled'onus**; from the Gr. σύν, "together," and κοτυληδών, a "cotyledon."] Having the cotyledons soldered together.

Sŷn-des-mi'tis, *id'is.** [From the Gr. σύνδεσμος, a "ligament."] Inflammation of a ligament.

Sŷn-des-mog'rạ-phў. [Lat. **Syndesmogra'phia**; from the Gr. σύνδεσμος, a "ligament," and γράφω, to "write."] A description of the ligaments.

Sŷn-des-mol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Syndesmolo'gia**; from the Gr. σύνδεσμος, a "ligament," and λόγος, a "discourse."] A treatise on ligaments; the science of ligaments.

Sŷn-des'mos.* [From the Gr. σύν, "together," and δεσμός, a "band."] That which binds together: hence, a ligament.

Sŷn-des-mo'sis.* [From the Gr. σύνδεσμος, a "ligament."] Union of bones by ligament, as of the radius and ulna; a species of *symphysis*.

Sŷn-des-mot'o-mў. [Lat. **Syndesmoto'mia**; from the Gr. σύνδεσμος, a "ligament," and τέμνω, to "cut."] Dissection of the articular ligaments.

Sŷn-e-ehi'ạ.* [From the Gr. συνέχεια, "continuity."] Adhesion of the iris to the cornea, termed *Synechia anterior*; or to the capsule of the lens, called *Synechia posterior*.

Sŷn'e-drous. [From the Gr. σύν, "together," and ἕδρα, a "seat," "that on which anything rests."] In Botany, growing on the angle of a stem.

Sŷn-e'mạ,* more correctly **Syn-ne'mạ.*** [From the Gr. σύν, "together," and νῆμα, a "thread," or "filament."] A name for a column of monadelphous filaments, or that part of the column of an orchid which represents the filament.

Sŷn-er'ġic. [Lat. **Syner'gicus.**] Relating to synergy.

Syn'er-gist. [See next article.] In Medicine, an agent or remedy that co-operates with another and promotes its action:—the opposite of *antagonist*.

Sŷn'er-gy. [Lat. **Synergi'a**; from the Gr. *σύν*, "together," and *ἔργον*, a "work."] Co-operation. The combined action of several organs directed to one end, as in digestion. The simultaneous action of several organs, either in a morbid or normal state, which is not the effect of a continuity of tissue or of an immediate and necessary dependence; but it concurs to the regular performance of a function.

Synezisis.* See SYNIZESIS.

Sŷn-ge-ne'sĭ-a.* [See next article.] A Linnæan class of exogenous plants having the anthers united in a ring or tube, as in all *Compositæ*.

Sŷn-ge-ne'sĭ-ous, or sin-je-nee'shŭs. [Lat. **Syngene'sius**; from the Gr. *σύν*, "together," and *γένεσις*, "generation" or "production."] Literally, "produced or growing together." Having anthers united into a tube, the filaments being mostly separate and distinct.

Sŷn-ĭ-ze'sis,* or **Sŷn-e-zi'sis.*** [From the Gr. *συνίζω*, to "sit or sink together," to "collapse," to "shrink up."] A term applied to the contraction or obliteration of the pupil of the eye. It is often congenital, but sometimes the result of disease or accident.

Sŷn-neū-ro'sis.* [From the Gr. *σύν*, "together," and *νεῦρον*, a "ligament;" also a "nerve."] Union of bones by intervening membrane or ligament; a species of *symphysis*.

Sŷn'o-eha.* [From the Gr. *σύνοχος*, "uninterrmitted" (from *συνέχω*, to "hold together," to "continue").] A pure inflammatory fever. A genus of the order *Febres*, class *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology. The term is now rarely used.

Sŷn'o-ehus.* [Gr. *σύνοχος*.] A term applied to mixed fever. A genus of the order *Febres*, class *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology.

Syn'o-ehus Ic-ter-o'dēs.* A name for YELLOW FEVER, which see.

Sŷn-od'ic, or **Sŷn-od'ĭ-eal.** [Lat. **Synod'icus**; from the Gr. *σύνοδος*, a "meeting."] A term applied to a lunar month, or the time between two conjunctions of the sun and moon, consisting of twenty-nine days, twelve hours, and about forty-four minutes.

Synonym. See next article.

Synonyme, or **Synonym,** sin'o-nim. [Gr. *συνώνυμος*, "of like name or meaning;" from *σύν*, "with," and *ὄνομα*, a "name."] One of two words in the same language which have the same or a similar signification. An equivalent name.

Sŷn-on'ŷ-mous. [From the same.] Having the same meaning; expressing the same thing; equivalent.

Sŷn-on'ŷ-mŷ. [Lat. **Synonym'ia**; from the same.] The use of synonymes; that which relates to synonymes, or the expression of the same meaning by different words.

Sŷn-op'sis. [From the Gr. *σύν*, "together," and *ὄψις*, a "view."] A collective view of any subject; a compendious statement; a collection of things so arranged as to present the principal parts in a general view.

Sŷn-op'tĭ-eal. [From the same.] Relating to or presenting a synopsis. Bringing all the parts or contents under one view.

Sŷn-os-te-og'ra-phŷ. [Lat. **Synosteogra'phia**; from the Gr. *σύν*, "together," *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of the joints.

Sŷn-os-te-ol'o-gŷ. [Lat. **Synosteolo'gia**; from the Gr. *σύν*, "together," *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The doctrine of the joints; a treatise on the joints.

Sŷn-os-te-oph'ŷ-tum.* [From the Gr. *σύν*, "together," *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *φυτόν*, a "plant," a "growth."] Congenital osseous growth; a synosteophyte.

Sŷn-os-te-o'sis.* [From the Gr. *σύν*, "together," and *ὀστέον*, a "bone."] Union of bones by ossific deposit.

Sŷn-os-te-ot'o-mŷ. [Lat. **Synosteoto'mia**; from the Gr. *σύν*, "together," *ὀστέον*, a "bone," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] Dissection of the joints.

Sŷn-o'vĭ-a.* [Supposed to be derived from the Gr. *σύν*, perhaps implying union or close resemblance, and *ὠόν*, an "egg," on account of its resemblance to the white of an egg.] The unctuous fluid secretion of certain glands in the joints, with which the cartilaginous surfaces of the articulating heads of bones are lubricated and their motions facilitated.

Sŷn-o'vĭ-al. [Lat **Synovia'lis.**] Relating to the synovia:—applied to certain membranes, glands, etc., of animals.

Sŷn-o-vi'tis, *idis.** [From the Lat. *synovia'lis*, "synovial."] Inflammation of a synovial membrane.

Sŷn-sep'a-lous. [Lat. **Synsep'alus**; from the Gr. *σύν*, "together," and the Lat. *sep'alum*, a "sepal."] The same as GAMOSEPALOUS, which see.

Sŷn'ta-sis.* [Gr. *σύντασις*.] Tension of parts.

Sŷn-te-no'sis.* [From the Gr. *σύν*, "together," and *τένων*, a "tendon."] A kind of articulation in which the bones are connected by tendons.

Sŷn-ther'mal. [Lat. **Synther'mus**, or **Syntherma'lis**; from the Gr. *σύν*, "together with," and *θέρμη*, "heat."] Of equal heat or temperature.

Sŷn'the-sis.* [From the Gr. *σύν*, "together," and *τίθημι*, to "put," or "place."] (Fr. *Synthèse*, sĀN'tĀz'.) Literally, "putting together," or composition. The formation of a compound substance by the union of several distinct elements; or an operation by which compound substances are combined to form others more complex:—the opposite of *analysis*. Also a surgical operation which consists in uniting parts that have been divided.

Sŷn-thet'ic. [Lat. **Synthet'icus.**] Relating to synthesis, or effected by synthesis. Synthetic operations in Chemistry are those in which compounds are formed by the union of elements or component substances.

Sȳn'to-nin, or **Sȳn'to-nīne.** [From the Gr. *συντείνω*, to "stretch" or "draw;" referring to the peculiar property of muscular fibre.] A name given by Lehmann to a peculiar substance obtained from muscular fibre by the action of dilute muriatic acid.

Sȳn-zyg'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *σύν*, "together," and *ζυγόν*, a "yoke."] The point of junction of opposite cotyledons.

Sy'phac. A synonyme for the PERITONEUM, which see.

Sȳph-ĭ-lel'cos,* or **Sȳph-ĭ-lel'cus.*** [From the Lat. *syph'ilis*, and the Gr. *ἕλκος*, an "ulcer."] A venereal or syphilitic ulcer; a chancre.

Sȳph-ĭ-lel-co'sis.* [From the Lat. *syphilel'cos.*] The growth or progress of syphilitic ulcer, or chancre.

Sȳ-phil'ĭ-dēs.* [From the Lat. *syph'ilis.*] Skin-diseases arising from syphilis.

Sȳph-ĭ-lĭ-doch'thus.* [From the Lat. *syph'ilis*, and the Gr. *ὄχθη*, a "rising ground."] A syphilitic tubercle.

Sȳph-ĭ-lĭ-do-col-pi'tis, i*dis.* [From the Lat. *syph'ilis*, and *colpi'tis*, "inflammation of the vagina."] Syphilitic inflammation of the vagina.

Sȳph-ĭ-lĭ-dog'ra-phy. [Lat. **Syphilidogra'phia**; from *syph'ilis*, and the Gr. *γράφω*, to "write."] A history of syphilis.

Sȳph-ĭ-lĭ-dol'o-gy. [Lat. **Syphilidolo'gia**; from *syph'ilis*, and the Gr. *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The doctrine or science of syphilis and its treatment.

Sȳph-ĭ-lĭ-doph-thăl'mĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *syph'ilis*, and *ophthal'mia.*] Syphilitic ophthalmia.

Sȳph-ĭ-lĭ-on'thus.* [From the Lat. *syph'ilis*, and the Gr. *ἰονθος*, an "eruption on the face."] Copper-colored scaly eruption, or patches,—the effect of syphilis.

Sȳph'ĭ-lis, i*dis.* [Etymology uncertain.] (Fr. *Vérole*, vā'rol'.) Vulgarly called **Pox.** The true venereal disease, otherwise termed *Lues venerea*, and *Morbus Gallicus.* A genus of the order *Impetigines*, class *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology.

Syph'ilis, Con-stĭ-tu'tion-al. The same as SECONDARY SYPHILIS, which see.

Syph'ilis Cor'pus-cles. Microscopic bodies said to have been observed in the blood of syphilitic patients.

Syph'ilis, Sec'on-da-rȳ. A term applied to syphilis after the morbific matter has been absorbed and diffused through the system. The symptoms of this condition of the disease (termed *secondary* symptoms) are ulcers in the throat, blotches on the skin, pain in the bones, etc.

Sȳph-ĭ-lit'ic. [Lat. **Syphilit'icus.**] Pertaining to syphilis.

Sȳph-ĭ-lĭ-zā'tion. [Lat. **Syphiliza'tio, o'nis;** from *syph'ilis.*] A term applied to the condition induced by the successive inoculation of animals with syphilitic poison.

Sȳph-ĭ-lo-çe'lis, i'dis.* [From the Lat. *syph'ilis*, and the Gr. *κηλίς*, a "stain," or "spot."] Syphilitic patches on the skin. See SYPHILIONTHUS.

Sȳph-ĭ-lo-der'ma.* [From the Lat. *syph'ilis*, and the Gr. *δέρμα*, the "skin."] A cutaneous disease or eruption of a syphilitic nature.

Sȳph'ĭ-loid. [Lat. **Syphiloi'des**; from *syph'ilis*, and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling syphilis.

Sȳph-ĭ-lol'e-pis, i*dis.* [From the Lat. *syph'ilis*, and the Gr. *λεπίς*, a "scale."] Syphilitic scale or scaly eruption.

Sȳph-ĭ-loph'lȳ-sis.* [From the Lat. *syph'ilis*, and the Gr. *φλύσις*, an "eruption."] Syphilitic eruption.

Syr. = *Syru'pus.** A "syrup."

Sȳ-rin'ga.* [From the Gr. *σῦριγξ*, a "tube or pipe," alluding perhaps to the tubular corolla.] Lilac. A genus of shrubs of the order *Oleaceæ*, comprising about six species, natives of Asia or Europe. The native country of some of them is not well ascertained.

Syrin'ga Per'sĭ-ca.* Persian Lilac, an ornamental shrub, extensively cultivated in the United States. Its flowers are lilac-purple or sometimes white.

Syrin'ga Vul-ga'ris.* The systematic name of the Lilac, a shrub of the natural order *Oleaceæ.* It is a native of Persia or Eastern Europe, and is commonly cultivated for ornament. It has fragrant flowers. The leaves have been used as tonics and antiperiodics.

Sȳr'inge. [Lat. **Sy'rinx**; Gr. *σῦριγξ*; Fr. *Seringue*, sẹh-răNg'.] An instrument for injecting liquids into any vessel or cavity.

Sȳ-rin'gĭne, or **Li'la-cĭne.** A glucoside extracted from the bark of *Syringa vulgaris.* It is crystallizable, colorless, insipid, and soluble in hot water and in alcohol.

Sȳ-rin'goid. [Lat. **Syringoi'des**; from *sy'rinx*, a "pipe," and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a pipe or tube.

Sȳ-rin'go-tome. [Lat. **Syringot'omum**; see SYRINGOTOMY.] An instrument for cutting fistulæ.

Sȳr-in-got'o-mȳ. [Lat. **Syringoto'mia**; from *sy'rinx*, a "pipe," or "fistula," and the Gr. *τέμνω*, to "cut."] The operation of laying open a fistula.

Sy'rinx.* [Gr. *σῦριγξ.*] A pipe or fistula; a syringe.

Syr'up. [Lat. **Syru'pus**; from the Arabic *Sherab*, sheh-răb', a "sweet or pleasant drink;" often used for "wine."] (Fr. *Sirop*, sẽ'ro'.) Sugar dissolved in water:—distinctively termed *Syrupus simplex*, or "simple syrup." Also any composition of the juice of herbs, flowers, or fruits, boiled with sugar to a thick consistence.

Sy-ru'pus,* plural **Sy-ru'pi.** The Pharmacopœial name for "syrup."

Syru'pus.* "Syrup." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a syrup prepared as follows: Take of sugar, in coarse powder, sixty-five parts; distilled water, a sufficient quantity. Dissolve the sugar, with the aid of heat, in thirty-five parts of distilled water, raise the temperature to the boiling point, and strain the solution while hot. Then incorporate with the solution enough

distilled water, added through the strainer, to make the syrup weigh one hundred parts.

Syru'pus A-ca'cĭ-æ.* "Syrup of Acacia." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a mixture of twenty-five parts of mucilage of acacia with seventy-five parts of syrup. This syrup should be freshly made when required for use. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, Syrup of Gum Arabic is made as follows: Take of gum arabic, in pieces, two troyounces; sugar, in coarse powder, fourteen troyounces; water, eight fluidounces. Dissolve the gum arabic in the water, without heat; then, having added the sugar, dissolve it with a gentle heat, and strain. It is a good demulcent.

Syru'pus Aç'ĭ-di Cit'rĭ-ci.* "Syrup of Citric Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a syrup made from eight parts of citric acid, eight parts of water, four parts of spirit of lemon, and nine hundred and eighty parts of syrup. Mix the spirit of lemon with the syrup contained in a bottle; then add gradually the citric acid dissolved in the water, shaking the bottle after each addition, until the whole is thoroughly mixed. It is much employed as an agreeable and refrigerant addition to drinks, especially carbonic acid water.

Syru'pus Aç'idi Hy-drĭ-od'ĭ-ci.* "Syrup of Hydriodic Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a syrupy liquid containing 1 per cent. of absolute hydriodic acid. It is transparent, nearly colorless, odorless, and has a sweet and acidulous taste. Specific gravity, 1.300. It is reputed to be alterative, and it may be given in all cases to which iodine is applicable.

Syru'pus Al'lĭ-i.* "Syrup of Garlic." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a syrup made from fifteen parts of fresh garlic, sliced and bruised, sixty parts of sugar, in coarse powder, and forty parts of diluted acetic acid, to make one hundred parts. Macerate the garlic with twenty-five parts of the diluted acetic acid in a glass vessel for four days, and express the liquid. Then mix the residue with the remainder of the acid, and again express, until enough additional liquid has been obtained to make the whole, when filtered, weigh forty parts. Lastly, pour the filtered liquid upon the sugar contained in a suitable bottle, and agitate until it is dissolved. It is given in chronic catarrhal affections of the lungs, and is particularly beneficial in infantile cases.

Syru'pus Al-thæ'æ.* "Syrup of Althæa." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a syrup made from four parts of althæa cut into small pieces, sixty parts of sugar, in coarse powder, and water, a sufficient quantity. Having washed the althæa with cold water, pour upon it sixty parts of cold water, and macerate for one hour, stirring frequently; then drain through flannel, without expressing. To forty parts of the drained liquid add the sugar and dissolve it by agitation, without heat. This syrup should be freshly made when required for use. It is an agreeable demulcent.

Syru'pus A-mÿg'dą-læ.* "Syrup of Almond." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a syrup made from ten parts of sweet almond, three parts of bitter almond, fifty parts of sugar, in coarse powder, five parts of orange-flower water, and water, a sufficient quantity. Having blanched the almonds, rub them in a mortar to a very fine paste, adding, during the trituration, three parts of water and ten parts of sugar. Mix the paste thoroughly with the orange-flower water and thirty parts of water, strain with strong expression, and add enough water to the dregs to obtain, after renewed expression, sixty parts of strained liquid. To this add the remainder of the sugar, dissolve it by agitation, without heat, and strain through muslin. This syrup is demulcent, nutritive, and slightly sedative.

Syru'pus Au-ran'tĭ-i.* "Syrup of Orange." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a syrup made from five parts of sweet orange peel deprived of the inner white layer and cut into small pieces, five parts of alcohol, one part of precipitated phosphate of calcium, sixty parts of sugar, and a sufficient quantity of water. Macerate the orange peel with the alcohol for seven days, then express the liquid. Rub this with the precipitated phosphate of calcium and thirty parts of water, gradually added; filter the mixture, and pass enough water through the filter to make the filtrate weigh forty parts. Lastly, add the sugar, dissolve it by agitation, without heat, and strain. This syrup has an agreeable flavor, for which it is alone employed.

Syru'pus Auran'tii Flo'rum.* "Syrup of Orange Flowers." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a syrup made from thirty-five parts of orange-flower water and sixty-five parts of sugar in coarse powder. Dissolve the sugar in the orange-flower water by agitation, without heat. This syrup is used chiefly for flavoring mixtures.

Syru'pus Cal'cĭ-i Lac-to-phos-pha'tis.* "Syrup of Lactophosphate of Calcium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a syrup made from precipitated phosphate of calcium, twenty-two parts; of lactic acid, thirty-three parts; of orange-flower water, eighty parts; of sugar, in coarse powder, six hundred parts; of hydrochloric acid, water of ammonia, and water, each, a sufficient quantity to make one thousand parts. To the precipitated phosphate of calcium, mixed with three hundred parts of cold water, add enough hydrochloric acid to dissolve it. Filter the solution, dilute it with twelve hundred parts of cold water, and then add water of ammonia, until it is slightly in excess. Transfer the mixture at once to a fine, wetted muslin strainer. As soon as the liquid has run off, return the magma to the vessel, mix it quickly with twelve hundred parts of cold water, and again transfer it to the strainer. When it has drained, mix the magma at once with the lactic acid, and stir until it is dissolved. Then add the orange-flower water and enough water to make the solution weigh about three hundred and fifty parts, filter, and pass enough water through the filter to make the filtrate weigh four hundred parts. Lastly, add to this the sugar, dissolve it by agitation, without heat, and strain. This syrup affords an excellent means of administering phosphate of lime.

Syru'pus Cal'cis.* "Syrup of Lime." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a syrup

made from five parts of lime, thirty parts of sugar, in coarse powder, and a sufficient quantity of water. Triturate the lime and sugar thoroughly in a mortar, then add the mixture to fifty parts of boiling water contained in a bright copper or tinned-iron vessel, and boil the mixture for five minutes, constantly stirring. Dilute it with an equal volume of water, and filter through white paper. Finally, evaporate the syrup to one hundred parts. This syrup should always be largely diluted when administered. It has been used with success in acute rheumatism. It may also be given in diarrhœa with acidity, and for all other therapeutical purposes to which lime is applied.

Syru'pus Fer'ri Brom'ĭ-di.* "Syrup of Bromide of Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a syrupy liquid containing 10 per cent. of Ferrous Bromide. It has been recommended as a sedative chalybeate tonic. "It is not an eligible chalybeate."—(*U.S. Dispensatory.*)

Syru'pus Fer'ri I-od'ĭ-di.* "Syrup of Iodide of Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a syrupy liquid containing 10 per cent. of Ferrous Iodide. It is tonic, alterative, diuretic, and emmenagogue. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of iodine, two troyounces; iron, in the form of wire and cut in pieces, three hundred grains; distilled water, three fluidounces; syrup, a sufficient quantity. Mix the iodine, iron, and distilled water in a flask of thin glass, shake the mixture occasionally, until the reaction ceases and the solution has acquired a green color and lost the smell of iodine. Then, having introduced a pint of syrup into a graduated bottle, heat it by means of a water-bath to 212°, and, through a small funnel inserted in the mouth of the bottle, filter into it the solution already prepared. When this has passed, close the bottle, shake it thoroughly, and, when the liquid has cooled, add sufficient syrup to make the whole measure twenty fluidounces. Lastly, again shake the bottle, and transfer its contents to two-ounce vials, which must be well stopped.

Syru'pus Fer'ri Qui-ni'næ et Strÿch-ni'næ Phos-pha'tum.* "Syrup of the Phosphates of Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a syrup made from one hundred and thirty-three parts of phosphate of iron, one hundred and thirty-three parts of quinine, four parts of strychnine, eight hundred parts of phosphoric acid, six thousand parts of sugar, in coarse powder, and a sufficient quantity of distilled water to make ten thousand parts. Add the phosphate of iron to twenty-five hundred parts of distilled water, in a tared bottle large enough to hold the finished syrup, and agitate frequently until the salt is dissolved. Having added the phosphoric acid to the solution, triturate the quinine and strychnine gradually with the mixture in a mortar until they are dissolved, then return the solution to the bottle and add enough distilled water to make the liquid weigh four thousand parts. Lastly, add the sugar, dissolve it by agitation, without heat, and filter through paper. "This new officinal has the medicinal activities of its ingredients, but is a very ineligible preparation, and has not even an agreeable taste to excuse its polypharmacy."—(*U.S. Dispensatory.*)

Syru'pus Fus'cus.* "Brown Syrup." Molasses. The name applied to the impure, dark-colored syrup obtained in making sugar from the *Saccharum officinarum.* It was placed on the primary list of the Materia Medica of the U.S. Pharmacopœia for 1870.

Syru'pus Hy-po-phos-phi'tum.* "Syrup of Hypophosphites." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a syrup made from thirty-five parts of hypophosphite of calcium, twelve parts of hypophosphite of sodium, twelve parts of hypophosphite of potassium, one part of citric acid, two parts of spirit of lemon, five hundred parts of sugar, in coarse powder, and a sufficient quantity of water to make one thousand parts. Mix the hypophosphites, and dissolve them, by trituration, in three hundred and fifty parts of water. Should there be a trifling residue undissolved, allow the solution to settle, pour off nearly all of it, and add the citric acid, so that the residue may be dissolved. Then, having mixed the liquids, add the spirit of lemon, and filter through paper, adding through the filter enough water to make the whole weigh five hundred parts. In this liquid dissolve the sugar by agitation, without heat, and strain. This syrup affords an excellent means of administering the hypophosphites.

Syru'pus Hypophosphi'tum cum Fer'ro.* "Syrup of Hypophosphites with Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a syrup made from one part of lactate of iron and ninety-nine parts of syrup of hypophosphites. Dissolve the lactate of iron in the syrup by trituration. This syrup unites the therapeutic powers of a chalybeate with those of the hypophosphites.

Syru'pus Ip-e-cac-u-an'hæ.* "Syrup of Ipecac." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a syrup prepared as follows: Take of fluid extract of ipecac, five parts; syrup, ninety-five parts. Mix them. It is used as an emetic and expectorant. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is a mixture of two fluidounces of fluid extract of ipecacuanha with thirty fluidounces of syrup.

Syru'pus Krą-me'rĭ-æ.* "Syrup of Krameria." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a mixture of thirty-five parts of fluid extract of krameria with sixty-five parts of syrup. It affords a convenient mode of exhibiting krameria.

Syru'pus Lac-tu-ca'rĭ-i.* "Syrup of Lactucarium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a mixture of five parts of fluid extract of lactucarium with ninety-five parts of syrup. The formula of the U.S. Pharmacopœia of 1870 was very objectionable, and the syrup was rarely used. The present process is far preferable.

Syru'pus Li-mo'nis.* "Syrup of Lemon." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a syrup made from forty parts of lemon-juice recently expressed and strained, two parts of fresh lemon-peel, sixty parts of sugar, in coarse powder, and a sufficient quantity of water. Heat the lemon-juice to the boiling point, then add the lemon-peel, and let the whole stand, closely covered, until cold. Filter, add enough water through the

filter to make the filtrate weigh forty parts, dissolve the sugar in the filtered liquid by agitation, without heat, and strain. This syrup is used exclusively as a vehicle.

Syru'pus Pi'çis Liq'uĭ-dæ.* "Syrup of Tar." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a syrup made from six parts of tar, twelve parts of cold water, fifty parts of boiling distilled water, and sixty parts of sugar, in coarse powder. Upon the tar, contained in a suitable vessel, pour the cold water, and stir the mixture frequently during twenty-four hours, then pour off the water and throw it away. Pour the boiling distilled water upon the residue, stir the mixture briskly for fifteen minutes, and set it aside for thirty-six hours, stirring occasionally. Decant the solution and filter. Lastly, in forty parts of the filtered solution dissolve the sugar by agitation, without heat. This syrup affords an excellent method of administering tar.

Syru'pus Pru'ni Vir-ġin-ĭ-a'næ.* "Syrup of Wild Cherry." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a syrup made from twelve parts of wild cherry, in No. 20 powder, sixty parts of sugar, in coarse powder, five parts of glycerin, and a sufficient quantity of water. Moisten the wild cherry thoroughly with water, and macerate for twenty-four hours in a close vessel; then pack it firmly in a cylindrical glass percolator, and gradually pour water upon it until thirty-five parts of percolate are obtained. Dissolve the sugar in the liquid by agitation, without heat, add the glycerin, and strain. It is largely used as a basis for cough-mixtures. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of wild cherry, in coarse powder, five troyounces; sugar, in coarse powder, twenty-eight troyounces; water, a sufficient quantity. Moisten the wild cherry thoroughly with water, and allow it to stand for twenty-four hours in a close vessel; then pack it firmly in a glass percolator, and gradually pour water upon it until a pint of filtered liquid is obtained. To this, transferred to a bottle, add the sugar, and agitate occasionally until it is dissolved.

Syru'pus Rhe'i.* "Syrup of Rhubarb." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a syrup made from ninety parts of rhubarb, sliced, eighteen parts of cinnamon, bruised, six parts of carbonate of potassium, six hundred parts of sugar, in coarse powder, and a sufficient quantity of water. Mix the rhubarb, cinnamon, and carbonate of potassium with four hundred and twenty parts of water, and macerate the mixture in a glass or porcelain vessel for twelve hours. Then strain and filter, adding through the dregs, if necessary, enough water to make the filtered liquid weigh four hundred parts. Lastly, add the sugar, dissolve it by agitation, without heat, and strain. This syrup is a mild cathartic adapted to the case of infants. The officinal formula of 1870 was: Take of fluid extract of rhubarb, three fluidounces; syrup, twenty-nine fluidounces. Mix them thoroughly.

Syru'pus Rhe'i Ar-o-mat'ĭ-cus.* "Aromatic Syrup of Rhubarb." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a mixture of ten parts of aromatic tincture of rhubarb with ninety parts of syrup. This syrup is nearly identical with that officinal in the U.S. Pharmacopœia of 1870. It is a warm stomachic laxative, too feeble for adult cases, but well adapted for the bowel-complaints of infants.

Syru'pus Ro'sæ.* "Syrup of Rose." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a mixture of ten parts of fluid extract of rose with ninety parts of syrup. It is mildly astringent, but is valued more for its fine red color, and is used to color mixtures.

Syru'pus Ru'bi.* "Syrup of Rubus." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a mixture of twenty parts of fluid extract of rubus with eighty parts of syrup. It is useful in acute diarrhœa of relaxation and in chronic diarrhœa. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is a mixture of half a pint of fluid extract of blackberry with a pint and a half of syrup.

Syru'pus Ru'bi I-dæ'i.* "Syrup of Raspberry." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a syrup made of any convenient quantity of fresh ripe raspberries and sugar. Reduce the raspberries to a pulp, and let it stand at rest for three days. Separate the juice by pressing, and set it aside until it has completely fermented and become clear, and then filter. To forty parts of the filtered liquid add sixty parts of sugar, heat to boiling, avoiding the use of tinned vessels, and strain.

Syru'pus Sar-sa-pa-ril'læ Com-pos'ĭ-tus.* "Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a syrup made from one hundred and fifty parts of sarsaparilla, in No. 30 powder, twenty parts of guaiacum wood, in No. 30 powder, twelve parts of pale rose, in No. 30 powder, twelve parts of glycyrrhiza, in No. 30 powder, twelve parts of senna, in No. 30 powder, six parts of sassafras, in No. 20 powder, six parts of anise, in No. 20 powder, six parts of gaultheria, in No. 20 powder, six hundred parts of sugar, in coarse powder, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol and of water to make one thousand parts. Mix the solid ingredients, except the sugar, with three hundred parts of diluted alcohol, and macerate the mixture for forty-eight hours, then transfer it to a cylindrical percolator, pack it firmly, and gradually pour diluted alcohol upon it until six hundred parts of tincture have been obtained. Evaporate this portion, by means of a water-bath, to three hundred parts, add one hundred parts of water, and filter, adding enough water through the filter to make the whole weigh four hundred parts. Lastly, add the sugar, dissolve it by agitation, without heat, and strain.

Syru'pus Scil'læ.* "Syrup of Squill." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a syrup made from forty parts of vinegar of squill, sixty parts of sugar, in coarse powder, and a sufficient quantity of water. Heat the vinegar of squill to the boiling point in a glass or porcelain vessel, and filter while hot, adding through the filter enough water to make the filtrate weigh forty parts. Add the sugar, dissolve it by agitation, without heat, and strain. This syrup is employed as an expectorant, especially in combination with a solution of tartarized antimony. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is made thus: Take of vinegar of squill, a pint; sugar, in coarse powder, twenty-four troyounces. Dissolve the sugar in the vinegar of squill, with the aid of a gentle heat, and strain the solution while hot.

Syru'pus Scil'læ Com-pos'ĭ-tus.* "Compound Syrup of Squill." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a syrup made from one hundred and twenty parts of squill, in No. 30 powder, one hundred and twenty parts of senega, in No. 30 powder, three parts of tartrate of antimony and potassium, twelve hundred parts of sugar, in coarse powder, nine parts of precipitated phosphate of calcium, and diluted alcohol and water, each, a sufficient quantity to make two thousand parts. Mix the squill and senega, and, having moistened the mixture with three hundred parts of diluted alcohol, macerate for one hour; then transfer the mixture to a conical percolator, and gradually pour upon it diluted alcohol until nine hundred parts of tincture are obtained. Boil this portion for a few minutes, and then evaporate it, by means of a water-bath, to three hundred and sixty parts; having added one hundred and fifty parts of boiling water, triturate the mixture with the precipitated phosphate of calcium, filter, and add through the filter enough warm water to make the whole weigh seven hundred and fifty parts. In this dissolve the sugar by agitation, without heat, and strain. Lastly, dissolve the tartrate of antimony and potassium in forty-seven parts of hot water, and mix the solution thoroughly with the syrup. This syrup combines the virtues of senega, squill, and tartar emetic. It is emetic, diaphoretic, and expectorant. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is made thus: Take of squill, in moderately fine powder, seneka, in moderately fine powder, each, four troyounces; tartrate of antimony and potassium, forty-eight grains; sugar, in coarse powder, forty-two troyounces; diluted alcohol, water, each, a sufficient quantity. Mix the squill and seneka, and, having moistened the mixture with half a pint of diluted alcohol, allow it to stand for four days. Then transfer it to a conical percolator, and pour diluted alcohol upon it, until a pint of tincture has passed. Boil this for a few minutes, evaporate it by means of a water-bath to half a pint, add fourteen fluidounces of boiling water, and filter. Dissolve the sugar in the filtered liquid, and, having heated the solution to the boiling point, strain it while hot. Then dissolve the tartrate of antimony and potassium in the solution while still hot, and add enough boiling water through the strainer to make it measure three pints. Lastly, mix the whole thoroughly together. This syrup combines the virtues of senega, squill, and tartar emetic. It is emetic, diaphoretic, and expectorant, and frequently cathartic.

Syru'pus Sen'e-gæ.* "Syrup of Senega." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a syrup made from one hundred and sixty parts of fluid extract of senega, four parts of water of ammonia, six hundred parts of sugar, in coarse powder, and a sufficient quantity of water to make one thousand parts. Mix the fluid extract with two hundred and fifty parts of water, add the water of ammonia, shake the mixture well, and let it stand for a few hours; then filter through paper, adding through the filter enough water to make the whole weigh four hundred parts. To the filtered solution add the sugar, dissolve it by agitation, without heat, and strain. It is a stimulant expectorant, and affords a very convenient mode of exhibiting senega in pectoral complaints.

Syru'pus Sen'næ.* "Syrup of Senna." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a syrup made thus: Take of senna, bruised, thirty-three parts; sugar, in coarse powder, sixty parts; alcohol, four parts; oil of coriander, water, each, a sufficient quantity to make one hundred parts. Digest the senna in one hundred and sixty parts of water at a temperature not exceeding 50° C. (122° F.) for twenty-four hours, express and strain the liquid. Digest the mass with seventy parts of water at the same temperature for six hours, and again express and strain. Mix the strained liquids, and evaporate the mixture to thirty parts. When cold, add the alcohol, previously mixed with 1 per cent. of oil of coriander, and filter through paper, adding through the filter enough water to make the whole weigh forty parts. Then add the sugar, dissolve it by agitation, without heat, and strain. It is cathartic.

Syru'pus To-lu-ta'nus.* "Syrup of Tolu." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a syrup prepared from four parts of balsam of tolu, sixty-five parts of sugar, in coarse powder, and a sufficient quantity of distilled water to make one hundred parts. Mix the sugar with thirty-five parts of distilled water, add the balsam, and digest the whole in a covered vessel at a temperature not exceeding 82° C. (180° F.) for two hours. When cold, strain through a well-wetted muslin strainer, adding through the strainer enough water to make the syrup weigh one hundred parts, and mix thoroughly. This syrup is a feeble preparation, and is used chiefly to impart its agreeable flavor to mixtures.

Syru'pus Zin-ġib'er-is.* "Syrup of Ginger." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a syrup made from two parts of fluid extract of ginger, sixty-five parts of sugar, in coarse powder, and a sufficient quantity of water. Rub the fluid extract of ginger with twenty-five parts of sugar, and expose the mixture to a heat not exceeding 60° C. (140° F.) until all the alcohol has evaporated. Then mix the residue thoroughly, by agitation, with thirty-five parts of water, and filter the liquid, adding through the filter enough water to make the whole weigh sixty parts. Finally, add the remainder of the sugar, dissolve it by agitation, without heat, and strain. This syrup is much used as a warm stomachic addition to tonic and purgative infusions or mixtures.

Sỹs-pa'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *σύν*, "together," and *σπάω*, to "draw."] A Greek term equivalent to the Latin *Convulsio* ("convulsion"), forming the name of a genus in Dr. Good's nosology.

Sỹs-sar-co'sis.* [From the Gr. *σύν*, "together," and *σαρκόω*, to "make strong."] Union of bones by connecting muscle.

Sỹs-tat'ĭ-ca.* [From the Gr. *συνίστημι*, to "place together," to "associate."] The name of an order in Good's nosology, comprising diseases which affect the different sensorial powers simultaneously, as sleeplessness, torpor, etc.

Sỹs'tem. [Lat. **Syste'ma**; Gr. *σύστημα*, from *συνίστημι*, to "place together."] (Fr. *Système*, sès'tăm'.) Originally, a "whole composed of a number of different parts:" hence, a regular government; the constitution of a state. A methodical collection, arrangement, or classification

of many things together; a connected statement of the truths of some department of science or art. In Astronomy, a hypothesis of a certain order and arrangement of the celestial bodies, by which their apparent motions are explained. The *solar system* consists of the sun and all the celestial bodies whose motions are controlled by his attraction,—viz., the planets, satellites, and comets. In Anatomy and Medicine the term is applied to the human body; also to an assemblage of similar parts composed of an identical tissue, as the *nervous system*, *muscular system*. An enumeration of all plants, so far as known, classified according to their various degrees of resemblance or difference, constitutes a general *system of plants*. In Botany there are two systems,—the *Artificial* (or Linnæan) and the *Natural* System. In Geology, the term is applied to a series of rocks: thus, the *Silurian System* signifies the rocks formed in the Silurian Age. In Mineralogy, crystals are arranged under six systems of crystallization, based on mathematical distinctions. See TYPE, CRYSTALLINE.

System, Sexual. See SEXUAL SYSTEM, and ARTIFICIAL SYSTEM.

Sȳs-tem-at'ic. [Lat. **Systemat'icus**; from *syste'ma*, a "system."] According or pertaining to system or regular arrangement; methodical; formed according to system, as a systematic name, which is generally recognized by naturalists as the proper name of an animal or plant.

Systemat'ic Bot'ą-nў. The second great department of botanical science, or the study of plants in their relations to one another as forming a *vegetable kingdom*. It treats of plants as members of a system or orderly parts of a whole, and arranges them in classes, orders, genera, and species. The principal departments of Systematic Botany are *Taxonomy* and *Phytography*, or *Descriptive Botany*.

Sys-tem'ą-tist. [From the Lat. *syste'ma*, a "system."] One who adheres to a system.

Sȳs-tem-ą-tol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Systematolo'gia**; from *syste'ma*, a "system," and the Gr. λόγος, a "discourse."] A treatise on the various systems; the doctrine of systems or arrangements in science.

Sȳs-tem'ic. [Lat. **System'icus.**] Pertaining to the whole system; belonging to the general system, as, *systemic* circulation, used in contradistinction to *pulmonic* circulation.

Sȳs'to-le.* [From the Gr. συστέλλω, to "draw together," to "contract."] The contraction of the heart, by which, with its alternate dilatation (*diastole*), the circulation of the blood is carried on.

Sȳs-tol'ic. [Lat. **Systol'icus.**] Pertaining to systole.

Sȳs-trem'ma, a*tis.* [Gr. σύστρεφω, to "twist or roll together."] A term applied to cramp in the muscles or the calf of the leg.

Sȳs-ty'lus.* [From the Gr. σύν, "together," and στῦλος, a "style."] Systy'lous:—applied to a plant the styles of which are joined into a single column.

Sȳ-zўġ'ĭ-um.* A genus of trees or shrubs of the order *Myrtaceæ*, natives of Asia and tropical Africa. The *S. Guineense*, a native of Guinea or Senegal, is used for the cure of rheumatism, and is a fetish, or object of worship. *S. Jambolanum*, a native of India, bears an edible fruit, and its bark is an astringent medicine.

Sȳz'ў-ġў. [Lat. **Syzyġ'ia**; from the Gr. σύν, "together," and ζυγόν, a "yoke."] In the plural (*Syzygies*), the places of the moon or planets when in conjunction with, or opposition to, the sun.

T.

T Bandage. A bandage formed somewhat like the letter **T**, for supporting dressings in diseases of the anus, groin, perineum, etc. It consists of a strip of linen, the middle of which is attached at right angles to the end of another strip.

Tab-ą-ci'nus.* Tobacco-colored; a pale brown.

Tab'ą-cum.* The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the commercial dried leaves of *Nicotiana Tabacum*. See TOBACCO.

Tab'ą-sheer, written also **Tabaschir.** A silicious substance found in the joints of the bamboo, sometimes fluid, but generally in a concreted state. It has been used as a remedy in obstruction of the bowels.

Tą-bel'la.* A lozenge or troche; a small, solid mass composed of powder, mucilage, and sugar.

Tą-ber'na Med'ĭ-cą.* An apothecary-shop.

Tą-ber-næ-mon-ta'na.* A large genus of tropical trees or shrubs of the order *Apocynaceæ*, natives of South America. Several of the species yield a bland and wholesome milky juice, and bear fragrant flowers which are yellow or white.

Tabernæmonta'na U'tĭ-lis.* The systematic name of the Cow-Tree of British Guiana. It yields a copious supply of sweet and wholesome milky juice. Its bark is used in medicine by the natives.

Ta'bēs.* Consumption, or wasting, of the body. A genus of the order *Marcores*, class *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology.

Ta'bes Cox-a'rĭ-ą.* "Hip Consumption or Wasting." A wasting of the thigh and leg, from abscess in the hip. Essentially the same as COXARUM MORBUS, which see.

Ta'bes Dor-sa'lis.* "Dorsal Consumption or Wasting." A disorder of the spinal marrow, consequent on venereal excesses.

Ta'bes Mes-en-ter'ī-ca.* The *Tabes scrofulosa.*

Ta'bes Pul-mo-na'lis.* "Pulmonary Consumption or Wasting." See PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Ta'bes Scrof-u-lo'sa.* "Scrofulous Consumption." A disease consisting in a scrofulous affection of the mesenteric glands (hence also called *Ta'bes mesenter'ica*), connected with a morbid condition of the functions of digestion and assimilation.

Ta-bĕs'çent. [Lat. **Tabes'cens**; from *tabes'co*, to "waste away."] Wasting or shrivelling.

Tā'ble. [Lat. **Tab'ula**; Fr. *Table*, tăbl.] A board; a plate; a thin piece of stone or other material with a flat surface; a tablet. Also a list; an index; a synopsis. In Anatomy, the term is applied to one of the plates of compact tissue forming the bones of the skull.

Tab'let, or **Loz'enge.** (Fr. *Tablette*, tă'blĕt'.) A solid medicine, having sugar for excipient, and containing mucilage and some medicinal powder.

Tab'u-la Vit're-a.* "Glassy Table." A term applied to the internal plate of the occipital bone, on account of its brittleness.

Tab'u-lar. [From the Lat. *tab'ula*, a "board," or "table."] Like a board or table; having the form of a table or board; also arranged in a table, column, or synopsis. In Botany, flattened horizontally.

Tab'ular Spar, or **Wol'las-ton-īte.** A native silicate of lime, which occurs in monoclinic crystals having a vitreous lustre inclining to pearly. Its color is usually white. Before the blowpipe it fuses to a colorless glass.

Tab'u-late. To reduce to a tabular form; to arrange names, facts, data, etc., in tables.

Tac'a-ma-hac, or **Tac-a-ma-ha'ca.** A term applied to the resin of several species of trees,—namely, *Fagara octandra*, a tree of Venezuela, *Populus balsamifera*, a native of the United States, and *Calophyllum Inophyllum*, an East Indian tree.

Tac'ca.* A genus of plants of the order *Taccaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of tropical America, Asia, and the islands of the Pacific. Their tubers contain starch, which is called South Sea Arrowroot.

Taccaceæ,* tak-ka'she-ē. [From *Tac'ca*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of endogenous herbaceous plants, found in the hotter parts of India and in the tropical parts of Africa.

Ta-chȳg'ra-phȳ. [Lat. **Tachygra'phia**; from the Gr. *ταχύς*, "short," and *γράφω*, to "write."] Short-hand. See STENOGRAPHY.

Tac-so'nī-a.* A genus of ornamental shrubby plants of the order *Passifloraceæ*, natives of Central America and the West Indies. Several of the species bear edible fruits and handsome flowers which resemble the Passion-Flower in structure and appearance.

Tact. [From the Lat. *tac'tus*, "touch."] Touch; nice discernment; skill.

Tac'tile. [Lat. **Tac'tilis**; from *tac'tus*, "touch."] Pertaining to touch; tangible.

Tac'tion. [Lat. **Tac'tio**; from *tan'go*, *tac'tum*, to "touch."] The act of touching; touch.

Tac'tus.* [From the same.] The sense of TOUCH, which see.

Tac'tus Er-u-di'tus.* "Instructed [or Skilful] Touch." That delicate and discriminating sense of touch resulting from the union of judgment and experience.

Tac'tus Ex-per'tus.* "Experienced Touch." Essentially the same as TACTUS ERUDITUS, which see.

Tæ'nĭ-a.* [Gr. *ταινία.*] Originally, a "fillet," "band," or "ribbon:"—applied to the tape-worm, a genus of intestinal worms having long, flat, and jointed bodies.

Tæ'nia Hip-po-cam'pi.* The CORPUS FIMBRIATUM, which see.

Tæ'nia La'ta.* "Broad Tape-worm." Also called **Both-rĭ-o-çeph'a-lus.*** A worm found in the human intestines. It sometimes attains an enormous length,—fifty or sixty yards, according to some writers.

Tæ'nia Os'cu-lis Mar-ġĭ-nal'ĭ-bus.* "Tape-worm with Marginal Mouths or Foramina." The long tape-worm, or TÆNIA SOLIUM.

Tæ'nia Sem-ĭ-cir-cu-la'ris.* "Semicircular Band." A narrow, fibrous, semi-transparent band, situated in the groove between the optic thalamus and *corpus striatum* of the brain.

Tæ'nia So'lĭ-um.* The long tape-worm:—also called *Tænia osculis marginalibus.* It infests the upper part of the intestines, and is not unfrequently from twenty to thirty feet long, and is said to be sometimes much longer.

Tæ'nia Ta-ri'ni.* "Band of Tarinus." A yellowish horny band which lies over the *vena corpora striata* of the brain:—first noticed by Tarinus. It is a thickening of the lining membrane of the ventricle.

Tæ'nĭ-a-çīde, or **Tæ'nĭ-çīde.** [From the Lat. *tæ'nia*, "tape-worm," and *cæ'do*, to "kill."] The same as TÆNIFUGE, which see.

Tæ'nĭ-fuge, or **Tæ'nĭ-a-fuge.** [From the Lat. *tæ'nia*, "tape-worm," and *fu'go*, to "drive away."] An agent which has power to expel tænia. Among the principal tænifuges are *Brayera*, or *Koosso*, *Granatum*, *Kamala*, and *Aspidium* (male fern).

Tæ'nĭ-oid. [Lat. **Tænioi'des**; from *tæ'nia*, a "ribbon."] Resembling a ribbon.

Taffetas Vésicant, tăf'tă' vă'zĕ'kŏN'. (Fr.) "Blistering Cloth." The same as PANNUS VESICATORIUS, which see.

Ta'fĭ-a, or **Taf'fĭ-a.*** Rum, or the spirit obtained by distillation from the fermented juice of the sugar-cane.

Ta-ġe'tēs.* A genus of herbs of the order *Compositæ*, comprising several species, known as French or African Marigold, and cultivated in

gardens,—namely, *Tagetes lucida*, *T. erecta*, and *T. patula*. They are natives of Mexico, Peru, and Chili. They bear orange-colored flowers.

Taille, tāl. Literally, "cutting." The French term for LITHOTOMY, which see. Also the French for STATURE; the length or height of the human body.

Tail'-Point-ed. In Botany, excessively acuminated, so that the point is long and weak. The same as CAUDATE.

Ta-la'ræ.* The wings of a papilionaceous corolla.

Ta-lau'ma.* A genus of ornamental trees and shrubs of the order *Magnoliaceæ*, natives of the tropical and subtropical regions of both hemispheres. They are remarkable for their beautiful and fragrant flowers. The seeds adhere to the axis by a long elastic cord after the carpels have opened.

Tălc. [Lat. **Tal'cum.**] A foliated magnesian mineral, unctuous to the touch, used for tracing lines on cloth, etc. It is a silicate of magnesia, and has a pearly lustre. It is very soft, and is No. 1 in the *scale of hardness*. It sometimes occurs in hexagonal or right rhombic prisms of the trimetric system, and usually in foliated masses of a light green or greenish-white color. The laminæ of talc are flexible, but inelastic. The massive varieties of talc are called *soapstone* or *steatite*. It is used for fire-stones in furnaces and stoves, and in the manufacture of porcelain. It is said to be a good hemostatic.

Ta'le-a.* [From the Gr. θαλλός, a "young shoot." ?] A Latin word signifying a "graft," "cutting," or "shoot:"—applied to a small branch employed to propagate a plant.

Taliaco'tian (tā-le-a-ko'shŭn) **Op-er-ā'tion.** An operation by which, in cases of deformity or deficiency of the nose, a new one is made by turning down a flap from the forehead, or other part of the face:—first practised by Taliacotius (or Tagliacozzi), a celebrated Italian surgeon. See RHINOPLASTY.

Tal'ĭ-pēs, p'edis.* [From the Lat. *ta'lus*, the "ankle," and *pes*, the "foot."] A term applied to the various kinds of distortion commonly called *club-foot*.

Tal'ipes E-qui'nus* ("Equine Club-foot"), **or Horse'-Foot.** Club-foot from simple retraction of the heel, so that the ankle seems to resemble that of the horse.

Tal'ipes Val'gus.* Club-foot with distortion outward, or eversion.

Tal'ipes Va'rus.* Club-foot with distortion inward.

Tăl'low. [Lat. **Se'vum.**] Animal fat, melted and separated from the fibrous matter mixed with it.

Tallow-Tree. See STILLINGIA SEBIFERA.

Tal'on. The claw of a bird of prey; also the French for HEEL.

Tăl'pa.* Literally, a "mole:"—hence applied to a tumor under the skin, compared to a mole under the ground. Sometimes it signifies an encysted tumor on the head.

Tal'pĭ-dæ.* [From *Tal'pa*, the Latin name of the mole, the typical genus.] The Mole Family, a family of small animals of the class *Mammalia*, order *Insectivora*, comprising, besides the genus *Talpa*, several genera of burrowing animals, natives of Europe, Asia, North America, etc.

Ta'lus.* Literally, a "die," with which a game of dice was played:—applied to the astragalus (or ankle-bone), from its resemblance to a die.

Tam'a-rack. A popular name for the Larch (*Larix Americana*).

Tamaricaceæ* (tam-a-re-ka'she-ē), or **Tam-a-ris-ci'ne-æ.*** A small natural order of polypetalous exogenous plants (shrubs or herbs), confined to the Northern hemisphere and the Old World. It includes the *Tam'arix* (Tamarisk), *Myrica'ria*, and *Réaumuria*. Several of the species are astringent and tonic; and one, the *Tam'arix manni'fera*, yields a kind of manna, consisting of mucilaginous sugar.

Tam-a-rin'dus.* [From *Tamar* (Arabic), a "date," and *In'dus*, "Indian."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Monadelphia*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the preserved pulp of the fruit of the *Tamarindus Indica*. It is refrigerant and laxative. It contains citric acid.

Tamarin'dus In'dĭ-ca.* "Indian Tamarind." The systematic name of the Tamarind, a beautiful tree, a native of India, and cultivated in many warm climates.

Tam'a-rix Gal'lĭ-ca.* The systematic name of the common Tamarisk, a tree of the Linnæan class *Pentandria*, natural order *Tamaricaceæ*, a native of Europe, Asia Minor, Japan, and Barbary. It is a picturesque and graceful shrub, and is cultivated for ornament in the United States. It was called *Myrica* by the ancient Greeks and Romans. The bark, wood, and leaves are bitter and astringent, and have been employed in medicine.

Tam'arix Ger-man'ĭ-ca.* A plant, a native of Germany, the bark of which is said to be diuretic.

Tambayan. See STERCULIA SCAPHIGERA.

Tam'pŏn. (French pronunciation, tŏM'pŏN'.) Literally, a "plug," or "stopper." A portion of rag, sponge, etc., used in PLUGGING, which see.

Ta'mus Com-mu'nis.* The systematic name of common Black Bryony, a climbing plant of the order *Dioscoreæ*. It is a native of Europe. The root is diuretic.

Tan. The bark of the oak and other trees used for tanning leather or hides.

Tan-a-ce'tum.* Tansy. A Linnæan genus of the class *Syngenesia*, natural order *Compositæ*. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the leaves and tops of *Tanace'tum vulga're*. It is chiefly used as an anthelmintic.

Tanace'tum Mul-tĭ-flo'rum.* A plant of South Africa, said to be tonic and antispasmodic.

Tanace'tum Vul-ga're.* The common tansy-plant, a native of Europe:—also called *Tanasia*.

Ta-na'sĭ-a.* A name for the *Tanace'tum vulga're*.

Tan'gent. [Lat. **Tan'gens**; present participle of *tan'go*, to "touch."] Literally, "touching," or "that which touches." The tangent to a curve is a straight line which meets or touches the curve without intersecting it. In Trigonometry, a tangent is a straight line which touches a circular arc at one of its extremities and is terminated by the production of the radius passing through the other extremity.

Tan-ghin'ĭ-a Ven-e-nif'er-a.* A tree of the order *Apocynaceæ*, a native of Madagascar, the only species of the genus. It bears a poisonous seed, which is used in the trial by ordeal.

Tan'nāte. [Lat. **Tan'nas, a'tis.**] A combination of tannic acid (or tannin) with a base.

Tan'nate of Iron. [Lat. **Fer'ri Tan'nas.**] A salt which is insoluble in water and is used as an astringent and tonic.

Tan'nate of Lead. [Lat. **Plum'bi Tan'nas.**] A salt obtained by precipitating a solution of tannin with acetate of lead. It is reputed to be efficacious for gangrenous ulcers and bed-sores.

Tan'nate of Qui'nine. A salt which is soluble in alcohol and is insoluble in water and in ether. It has been used in intermittent fever.

Tan'nic Aç'id. The same as TANNIN, which see.

Tan-nĭ-fĭ-cā'tion. The treatment of a body with tannin,—as, for example, a hide.

Tan'nin. [Lat. **Tanni'num**; so called from its use in tanning.] (Fr. *Acide tannique*, ă'sĕd' tă'nĕk'.) Tannic Acid (the *Aç'idum Tan'nicum* of the Pharmacopœias). The peculiar astringent principle of vegetable substances on which their power of converting skins into leather depends. It is a powerful astringent. In a dry state it is yellowish-white, amorphous, friable, spongy, having a styptic taste, very light, very soluble in water, and less soluble in alcohol.

Tansy. See TANACETUM VULGARE.

Tan'ta-lāte. A generic name of salts formed by the union of tantalic acid with a base.

Tan-tal'ic Aç'id, or **Per-ox'ide of Tan'ta-lum.** A compound of oxygen and tantalum. It is a white powder, insipid, infusible, and insoluble in water, but soluble in oxalic acid.

Tan'ta-līte. A mineral which is one of the principal ores of tantalum. It is a tantalate of iron and manganese, and sometimes contains tin and tungsten.

Tan'ta-lum.* A rare metal discovered in a mineral named *tantalite*, and in other minerals. It does not occur in a free or metallic state. Specific gravity, 10.78. It is in the form of a black powder, not altered by exposure to the air, nor by the strongest acids.

Tap-eī-no'tēs,* or **Tap-ĭ-no'tēs.*** [From the Gr. ταπεινός, "humble or lowly."] A genus of herbs of the order *Gesneraceæ*, natives of Brazil, and cultivated for ornament. They are small plants of low stature.

Tā'per. In Botany, the same as *terete*, and the opposite of *angular*:—usually employed in contradistinction to *angular* when speaking of long bodies.

Tā'per-ing. Gradually diminishing in diameter.

Ta'per-Point'ed. The same as ACUMINATE, as the leaf of *Polygonum arifolium.*

Tape-Worm. See TÆNIA.

Tape-Worm, Long. See TÆNIA SOLIUM.

Tap-ĭ-o'ca.* The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the fecula of the root of the *Janipha Manihot.* As an article of food it is mild and easy of digestion, and forms an excellent diet for the sick or convalescent.

Ta-pĭr'ĭ-dæ.* [From *Tapi'rus*, the Latin name of the Tapir.] A family of mammals of the order *Ungulata*, comprising several species of *Tapirus*, natives of South America, and the *Rhinochœrus Indicus*, a native of Borneo and Sumatra.

Tapping. See PARACENTESIS.

Tap'-Root. A fleshy main root tapering downward, and extending in a nearly vertical direction, as the maple, parsnip, etc. According to Gray, there are three forms of tap-root,—*conical*, as the carrot, *napiform*, as the turnip, and *fusiform*, as the radish.

Tap'-Root-ed. "Having a large, simple, conical root, which forms a centre around which the divisions are arranged."—(LINDLEY.)

Tar. The *Pix liq'uida* of the Pharmacopœias, a dark-brown, viscid liquid, obtained by heating the wood of the pine or the fir tree. It consists of resin, empyreumatic oil, and acetic acid.

Tar, Barbadoes. See PETROLEUM BARBADENSE.

Tăr-an-tis'mus.* [From the Italian and Lat. *taran'tula*, a peculiar kind of venomous spider.] Tarantism; the morbid desire of excessive motion, or dancing, said to be excited by music in those affected by the bite of the tarantula.

Ta-ran'tu-la,* or **Ta-ren'tu-la.*** A species of poisonous spider, whose bite was supposed to be cured by music.

Ta-rax'a-cum.* Dandelion. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the root of the *Taraxacum Dens-leo'nis*, gathered in autumn. It is slightly tonic, diuretic, and aperient, and appears to have a specific action on the liver. It has sometimes proved extremely beneficial in affections accompanied by torpidity of that organ.

Tarax'acum Cof'fee. Dandelion Coffee; a powder consisting of taraxacum-roots, cleaned, dried, and powdered, and mixed with coffee.

Tarax'acum Dens-Le-o'nis* ("Tooth of Lion"). The systematic name of the Dandelion. It is a native of Europe, and grows spontaneously in many parts of the United States. Gray says "it is probably indigenous in the North." See TARAXACUM.

Ta-rax'is.* [From the Gr. ταράσσω, to "trouble," to "confound."] A slight inflammation of the eye.

Tar-dĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *tar'dus*, "slow," or "late," and *flos*, a "flower."] Flowering late.

Tardigrada.* See TARDIGRADUS.

Tar-dig'ra-dus.* [From the Lat. *tar'dus*, "slow," and *gra'dus*, a "step."] Tardigrade; moving slowly:—applied in the plural neuter (*Tardig'rada*) to certain animals of the class *Mammalia*, which from their peculiar construction move with excessive slowness, as the sloth.

Target-Shaped. See PELTATE, SCUTIFORM, and THYROID.

Tarini Pons.* See PONS TARINI.

Tar'nish. Loss or diminution of lustre:—applied to metals or minerals when the color of the surface differs from that of the interior. It is the result of exposure.

Tar'sal. [Lat. **Tarsa'lis**; from *tar'sus*.] Belonging to the tarsus; also belonging to the cartilage of the eyelid.

Tar'sal Car'tĭ-la-ġes. The thin elastic plates which give shape to the eyelids.

Tar-săl'ġĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *tar'sus*, and the Gr. *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the tarsus.

Tar'si,* gen. **Tar-so'rum**, the plural of TARSUS, which see.

Tar-so-phy'ma, a*tis.* [From the Lat. *tar'sus*, and the Gr. *φῦμα*, a "growth."] A morbid growth or tumor of the tarsus.

Tar-sor'rha-phy. [Lat. **Tarsorrha'phia**; from *tar'sus*, and the Gr. *ῥαφή*, a "suture."] The uniting by suture of any wound of the eyelids near the tarsus.

Tar-sot'o-my. [Lat. **Tarsoto'mia**; from *tar'sus*, and the Gr. *τέμνω*, to "cut."] A cutting of the tarsus, or of the cartilage of the eyelid.

Tar'sus,* plural **Tar'si.** [From the Gr. *ταρσός*, the "instep."] That portion of the foot between the metatarsal bones and the leg, itself comprising seven bones; the instep. Also the thin cartilage towards the edge of each eyelid, giving it firmness and shape. The term is applied also to a number of minute joints in insects, forming the fifth principal segment of the leg or foot.

Tar'tar. [Lat. **Tar'tarum**, or **Tar'tarus.**] The substance which concretes on the inside of wine-casks; the impure supertartrate of potash. Also an earth-like substance deposited from the saliva, which becomes incrusted on the human teeth. See ODONTOLITHUS, and TOPHUS.

Tar'tar, Cream of. The bitartrate of potassium. See POTASSII BITARTRAS.

Tar'tar E-met'ic. The Tartrate of Antimony and Potassium (*Antimo'nii et Potas'sii Tar'tras*) of the U.S. Pharmacopœia, or *Antimo'nium Tartara'tum*, also termed *Antimo'nii Potas'sio-Tar'tras*, and *Antimo'nium Tartariza'tum*. Tartar emetic is the most valuable of all the preparations of antimony. It is a powerful arterial sedative: in small doses it acts as a diaphoretic, in large quantities as an emetic, and sometimes as a cathartic.

Tar'ta-rāt-ed An'tĭ-mo-nў. [Lat. **Antimo'nium Tartara'tum.**] See TARTAR EMETIC.

Tar-tā're-ous. Having a rough crumbling surface, like the thallus of some lichens.

Tar-tăr'ic. [Lat. **Tartar'icus.**] A term applied to an acid obtained from tartar. It is refrigerant and antiseptic. It occurs in the form of a white powder, and is used in the preparation of effervescing drinks. It is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. See ACIDUM TARTARICUM.

Tartarized Antimony. [Lat. **Antimo'nium Tartariza'tum.**] See TARTAR EMETIC.

Tar'trāte. [Lat. **Tar'tras, a'tis.**] The generic name of salts formed by a combination of tartaric acid with a base. The tartrate of potassium, and the tartrates of iron and ammonium and of iron and potassium, are officinal. (See POTASSII TARTRAS, FERRI ET AMMONII TARTRAS, FERRI ET POTASSII TARTRAS.) Some of these salts are called *bitartrates*. See POTASSII BITARTRAS.

Tartrate of Antimony and Potassium. See TARTAR EMETIC.

Tartrate of Potash and Soda. See ROCHELLE SALT.

Tar'trate of So'dĭ-um. [Lat. **So'dii Tar'tras.**] A salt which is said to be an agreeable purgative, almost without taste. The *soda powders* so much used in the United States form an extemporaneous tartrate of sodium, somewhat aerated with carbonic acid.

Tartre des Dents, tȧRtr dȧ dȏN. "Tartar of the Teeth." The French term for ODONTOLITHUS, which see.

Tas-man'nĭ-a Ar-o-mat'ĭ-ca.* A shrub of the order *Magnoliaceæ*, a native of Tasmania. It has an aromatic bark, which resembles Winter's Bark and is used in medicine.

Taste. [Lat. **Gus'tus**; Fr. *Gout*, goo.] That sense by which we perceive the savors of certain bodies upon the tongue, which is its principal organ. The lips, the inside of the cheeks, the palate, teeth, *velum pendulum palati*, pharynx, œsophagus, and even the stomach, are also susceptible of impressions by contact with the same bodies, which are termed *sapid* bodies.

Taste, Morbid. See PARAGEUSIS.

Taste'less A'gue-Drop. An arsenical solution, formerly in great repute, for which Fowler's solution, or the *Liquor Arsenicalis*, is now substituted.

Taste'less Salt. A name for phosphate of sodium.

Tat-too'ing. (Fr. *Tatouage*, tȧ'too'ȧzh'.) An operation which consists in puncturing the skin and introducing into the punctures fine powder, such as vermilion or other pigment. It is practised by the South Sea Islanders and by sailors, who by this means form permanent figures on their skins.

Tau'rin. [Lat. **Tauri'na**; from the Gr. *ταῦρος*, a "bull."] A particular animal substance in bile, first discovered in ox-gall.

Tau-ro-chol'ic. [Lat. **Taurochol'icus**; from *tau'rus*, a "bull," or "ox," and the Gr. *χολή*, "bile."] A term applied to a peculiar acid found in the bile of the ox, associated with *glycocholic* acid. The latter, or a substance nearly allied to it, is found in the human bile, in which, however, taurocholic acid appears to be wanting.

Taw'nў. [Lat. **Ful'vus.**] Dull yellowish with a tinge of brown; fulvous; tan-colored.

Taxaceæ,* tax-a′she-ē. A natural order of exogenous trees and shrubs, or a sub-order of *Coniferæ*, found in the milder climates of a great part of the world. It includes the *Taxus* (Yew), and other trees which are valuable for timber.

Tax-ĭ-der′mic. [Lat. **Taxider′micus.**] Belonging to taxidermy.

Tax-ĭ-der′mў. [Lat. **Taxider′mia**; from the Gr. *τάξις*, "arrangement," and *δέρμα*, a "skin."] The art of stuffing and preserving the skins of animals so as to represent their natural appearance, habits, and attitudes in life.

Tax′ĭne, or **Tax′ĭ-a.*** An alkaloid or principle extracted from the yew (*Taxus*), and proposed as a remedy for epilepsy.

Tax′is.* [From the Gr. *τάσσω*, to "put in order."] The operation of replacing by the hand, without instruments, any parts which have quitted their natural situation, as in the reduction of hernia, etc.

Tax-o′dĭ-um Dis′tĭ-ċhum.* The American Bald Cypress, a large tree of the order *Coniferæ*, a native of the Southern United States. It is prized as an ornamental tree, and affords valuable timber. The resin obtained from its cones is said to be diuretic and carminative.

Tax-ol′o-ġў, or **Tax-on′o-mў.** [From the Gr. *τάξις*, "arrangement," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The department of Botany which relates to classification.

Tax-on′o-mў. [Lat. **Taxono′mia**; from the Gr. *τάξις*, "arrangement," and *νόμος*, a "law."] The theory of classifications; the laws which preside at their construction. See TAXOLOGY.

Tax′us.* Yew. A genus of evergreen trees of the order *Coniferæ*, natives of Europe, the United States, etc. The yew attains a great age, and its wood is said to be incorruptible.

Tax′us Bac-ca′tą.* The Common Yew, an evergreen tree, a native of Europe. Its leaves and fruit are poisonous. The leaves are sedative, and have been employed as a remedy in epilepsy.

Ta-yu′yą, or **Ta-u′yą.** A drug employed in Brazil as a remedy for syphilis. It is supposed to be the root of *Trianosperma ficifolia* or of *Dermophylla pendulina*.

Tea. [Lat. **The′a**; Fr. *Thé*, tā.] The dried leaves of a Chinese evergreen shrub, of which there are two varieties,—*Thea ni′gra*, black or bohea tea, and *Thea vir′idis*, green tea. It belongs to the Linnæan class *Polyandria* and natural order *Ternströmiaceæ*. In the form of an infusion it is used more extensively than any other artificial beverage. It is slightly astringent, and produces a decidedly exhilarating effect on the nervous system. When taken by those who are unaccustomed to it, it causes wakefulness. According to Dr. Edward Smith, of London, England, "tea increases the assimilation of food, both of the flesh- and heat-forming kinds; and with abundance of food it must promote nutrition, whilst in the absence of sufficient food it increases the waste of the body." A strong infusion of black tea will sometimes relieve nervous headache. The tea-plant contains an alkaloid called *theine*, which seems to be identical with caffeine; also tannin, or an astringent principle resembling tannic acid. It is a native of Assam. "The latest authorities, referring the tea-plant to the Camellia genus, call it *Camellia Thea*."—(GRAY.) The green tea consumed in Europe and America is colored artificially by the Chinese to suit the foreign trade. The teas of the finest quality will not bear a long sea-voyage, and are not exported to Western Europe or to America, but are used by the wealthy classes in China and Russia, to which country they are carried overland. According to Lindley's "Treasury of Botany," tea contains fifteen per cent. of gluten, or nutritious matter, and more than twenty-five per cent. of tannin.

Tea-Berry. See GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS.

Teak-Tree. See TECTONA GRANDIS.

Tēar. [Lat. **Lach′ryma**, or **Lac′ryma**; Gr. *δάκρυμα*, or *δάκρυον*; Fr. *Larme*, lārm.] A limpid fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland, and, in the ordinary condition of the part, diffused between the eyeball and the eyelids, to facilitate their movements. A permanent and morbid excess of this secretion is termed EPIPHORA (which see). The tears are saline, with a slight alkaline reaction, turning delicate vegetable blues to green. The term *tear* is also applied to drops (or small pieces) of gum of a globular or semi-globular shape, having dried in the form they present on issuing from the plant.

Teċh-no-cau′sis.* [From the Gr. *τέχνη*, "art," and *καῦσις*, a "burning."] Artificial burning, or application of the *moxa*, hot iron, etc.

Teċh-nol′o-ġў. [Lat. **Technolo′gia**; from the Gr. *τέχνη*, "art," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on art or the arts, especially the useful arts; a description of the arts, or a treatise on industrial science.

Tec-noc-to′nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *τέκνον*, a "child," and *κτείνω*, to "kill."] Child-murder, or infanticide.

Te-co′ma.* A genus of trees or shrubs of the order *Bignoniaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of tropical America. They bear large and showy flowers. Some of them produce hard and almost indestructible timber, which is good for ship-building. Several of the species have medicinal qualities. The *Tecoma impetiginosa* has a bitter, mucilaginous bark, and abounds in tannin.

Teco′ma I′pe.* A tree, a native of Brazil. It has a bitter bark which contains tannin and is used in medicine.

Teco′ma Jas-min-o-i′dēs.* A twining shrub, a native of Australia, cultivated for the beauty of its flowers.

Teco′ma Leu-cox′ў-lon.* A synonyme of BIGNONIA LEUCOXYLON, which see.

Teco′ma Rad′ĭ-cans.* The systematic name of the Trumpet Flower, or Trumpet Creeper, a climbing shrub, a native of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Illinois, etc. It is cultivated for the beauty of its flowers, which are orange and scarlet.

Tecoma Stans.* See STENOLOBIUM STANS.

Teco′ma Sub-ver-nĭ-co′sa.* A tree, a native of Brazil. Its leaves are bitter, acrid, and diuretic.

Tec-o-ma′rĭ-a.* A genus of ornamental shrubs of the order *Bignoniaceæ*, comprising sev-

eral species, natives of South America. They are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers.

Tec-tĭ-bran'chĭ-ate. [Lat. **Tectibranchia'tus**; from *tec'tus*, "covered," and *bran'chiæ*.] Having branchiæ more or less covered by the mantle :—applied to an order of Mollusks.

Tec'to-na Gran'dis.* Teak, a large tree of the natural order *Verbenaceæ*, a native of India, Burmah, Pegu, etc. Its wood is very durable and easily worked, and is considered the best timber in the world for ship-building. Its flowers and leaves are said to have medicinal virtues. The flowers are used as diuretic.

Tec-tri'cēs,* the plural of the Lat. TECTRIX.

Tec'trix, i*cis.* [From the Lat. *te'go, tec'tum*, to "cover."] Covering or hiding :—applied in the plural (*tectri'ces*) to the feathers which cover the quill-feathers and other parts of the wings of birds.

Teeth. See TOOTH.

Teeth, Grinding of. See STRIDOR DENTIUM.

Teeth, Per'ma-nent. [Lat. **Den'tes Permanen'tes.**] A term applied to the teeth of the adult, thirty-two in all. See TOOTH.

Teeth'ing. Cutting of the teeth, or dentition.

Teg'men, *inis*,* or **Teg-men'tum.*** [From the Lat. *te'go*, to "cover."] A covering, whether scale or membrane, of fruits, flowers, etc. : thus, the scales covering the leaf-buds of deciduous trees of cold climates are called *tegmenta*. The term is also applied to the inner coat of the seeds of plants, and to the superior wings of insects when coriaceous or pergamentaceous and furnished with nervures, as in the *Orthoptera*.

Teg-men'ta,* the plural of TEGMENTUM. See TEGMEN.

Teg-men'tum.* A covering; a case. In Botany, a scale of a leaf-bud. In Anatomy, the upper part of the main body of peduncular fibres of the cerebrum.

Teg'mĭ-nate. [Lat. **Tegmina'tus.**] Enveloped in a tegmen.

Teg'u-ment. [Lat. **Tegumen'tum**; from *te'go*, to "cover."] A term applied to a membrane which covers the *sori* of ferns (the *indusium*, or *involucrum*, of some authors). Also nearly the same as INTEGUMENT. The calyx and corolla are the floral teguments.

Tégument, tā'gü'mŏN'. The French term for INTEGUMENT, which see.

Teigne, tāñ. The French term for PORRIGO, which see.

Teī-no-dyn'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *τείνω*, to "extend," present participle *τείνων*, "that which stretches," hence a "tendon," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Pain in the tendons or sinews.

Teinture. See TINCTURE.

Te'la.* A Latin word signifying a "web :"—applied to a membrane or tissue. In Botany, the elementary tissue.

Te'la Ad-ĭ-po'sa.* A name for ADIPOSE MEMBRANE, which see.

Te'la Cel-lu-lo'sa.* A name for CELLULAR TISSUE, which see.

Te'la Cho-ro-i'de-a.* "Choroid Web." A membranous prolongation of the *pia mater* in the third ventricle.

Te-lan-gĭ-ec-ta'sĭ-a,* or **Te-lan-gĭ-ec'ta-sis.*** [From the Gr. *τέλος*, the "end," *ἀγγεῖον*, a "vessel," and *ἔκτασις*, "extension."] Literally, an extension of the terminations of the vessels (*i.e.*, of the capillaries). A term for the dilatation of the capillary vessels.

Te-lan-gĭ-o'sis.* [From the Gr. *τέλος*, the "end," and *ἀγγεῖον*, a "vessel."] Disease of the capillary vessels.

Tel-eī-an'thus.* [From the Gr. *τέλειος*, "perfect," and *ἄνθος*, a "flower."] A term applied to perfect flowers, or to plants having hermaphrodite flowers.

Tel-e-ol'o-gy. [Lat. **Teleolo'gia**; from the Gr. *τέλος*, "end," or "purpose," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The doctrine of final causes,—*i.e.*, the doctrine that the different parts of the universe have been created for a special end or purpose.

Tel'e-phone. [From the Gr. *τῆλε*, "far," and *φωνή*, "voice, or sound."] An instrument which transmits the human voice or other sound by electricity to a great distance. The sonorous vibrations caused by the voice are transmitted from one station to another by means of a telegraph-wire, and are received by a thin metallic diaphragm. The number and intensity of its vibrations reproduce the characters of the aerial vibrations which were caused by the voice at the point of departure, so that two persons can converse when they are several hundred miles apart.

Tel'e-scope. [Lat. **Telesco'pium**; from the Gr. *τῆλε*, "far off," and *σκοπέω*, to "observe," to "see."] An optical instrument for viewing distant objects; a tube having a convex object-glass at one end, and a convex (or concave) lens at the other, placed at the distance of the sum (or difference) of their focal lengths. Telescopes are of two kinds, *refracting* and *reflecting*,—the former depending on the use of properly figured lenses through which the rays of light pass, and the latter on the use of specula or polished metallic mirrors which reflect the rays.

Tel-fai'rĭ-a.* A genus of climbing plants of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*, comprising two species, natives of Africa. The *T. pedata*, a native of Zanzibar, has slender, woody stems, from fifty to one hundred feet long, climbing to the tops of high trees. It bears handsome purple flowers, and fruits which are three feet long. Each fruit contains over two hundred and fifty seeds, which are as palatable as almonds and yield an excellent bland oil. The other species, *T. occidentalis*, is a native of Western Africa.

Tellurate. See TELLURIC.

Tel'lu-rāt-ed. [Lat. **Tellura'tus.**] A term applied to a gas which holds tellurium in solution.

Tel-lu'ric. [Lat. **Tellu'ricus**; from *tellu'rium.*] Belonging to tellurium :—applied to the peroxide of tellurium, which is called *telluric acid*, and combines with many of the metallic oxides, producing a class of compounds called *tellurates*.

Tel'lu-rīde. A term applied to a compound of tellurium with another metal. *Hessite* is a native telluride of silver. *Sylvanite* is a native telluride of gold and silver.

Telluride of Bismuth. See TETRADYMITE.

Tel-lu'rīte, or **Tel-lu'rous Aç'id.** A mineral which occurs native in minute white or yellowish crystals having one eminent cleavage. In Chemistry, a compound of tellurous acid with a base.

Tel-lu'rĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *Tel'lus*, the "earth." It may be observed that many of the metals are named from the different planets. Besides the well-known examples of Mercury and Saturn (Latin *Saturnus*, a name for "lead"), we have Cerium from *Ceres*, Palladium from *Pallas*, Selenium from the Gr. *σελήνη*, the "moon," etc.] A rare metal found in the gold-mines of Transylvania, also in Boulder County, Colorado. It is white, brilliant, brittle, and easily fusible. Its specific gravity is about 6.25. Native tellurium occurs sometimes in six-sided prisms, but is commonly granular massive. It belongs to the group of elements which includes selenium and sulphur. When a minute quantity of this metal or its salts is taken into the system, it imparts to the breath and perspiration a peculiar fetid odor. This disagreeable effect of tellurium precludes its employment in medicine.

Tel-lu'rous. [From the same.] Belonging to tellurium:—applied to an acid composed of two equivalents of oxygen and one of tellurium. It is called *Tellurite* by mineralogists.

Tel-o-pe'a.* A genus of shrubs of the order *Proteaceæ*, natives of Australia and Tasmania. They are remarkable for the splendor of their scarlet flowers. The *T. speciocissima* is cultivated in Europe.

Temp. dext. = *Tem'pori dex'tro.** "To the right temple."

Tempe. See TEMPLE.

Tem'per. [Lat. **Tempe'ries.**] Due mixture of different qualities or components. Also the state to which metals, especially steel, are reduced in respect to hardness or elasticity.

Tem'per-a-ment. [Lat. **Temperamen'tum**; from *tem'pero*, *tempera'tum*, to "mix," to "temper;" because it was supposed to depend on the mixture or apportioning of the different humors of the body.] The peculiar constitution of the body; that peculiarity of physical organization which to a certain extent influences the disposition and character of men.

Many of the old physiologists attached great importance to temperament. The different kinds have been variously distinguished by different writers: the best classification is perhaps the following:

1. The SANGUINEOUS (or SANGUINE) TEMPERAMENT, characterized by a fair and ruddy complexion, yellow, red, or light auburn hair, a full, muscular development, large, full veins, and an active pulse, all indicating an abundant supply of blood. Persons of this description are usually, it is said, of a hopeful disposition, fond of pleasure, with strong and eager passions, but deficient in constancy of purpose, especially when the object of their pursuit can only be won by perseverance and long delay.

2. The BILIOUS TEMPERAMENT, characterized by a preponderance of bile, indicated by a dark or sallow complexion, black hair, and a slow or moderate circulation of the blood. Persons of this temperament, it is said, are apt to be grave and thoughtful, remarkable for firmness and tenacity of purpose, capable of long endurance, constant in their attachments, implacable in their hate, etc. It has been remarked by a modern writer that nearly all the great tyrants mentioned in history appear to have possessed a large share of the bilious temperament.

The term *choleric*, though often used (in accordance with its etymology) as synonymous with bilious, implies, in its popular acceptation, a certain combination of the bilious and sanguineous temperaments.

3. The LYMPHATIC (or PHLEGMATIC) TEMPERAMENT, resulting, according to the old physiologists, from the predominance of lymph, or phlegm (which was regarded as the cold and watery humor of the body), in the system. It is characterized by a fair but not ruddy complexion, light hair, and a general softness or laxity of the tissues. Persons of this temperament, it is said, are apt to be of a mild and amiable disposition, but to possess little activity or force of character.

The ancients reckoned also among the temperaments the ATRABILIOUS or MELANCHOLIC, characterized by a predominance of *black bile* (which was supposed to be secreted by the spleen), rendering the disposition melancholy and morose, and, when in great excess, producing hypochondriasis. This, however, is so obviously a diseased condition of the system that it scarcely merits a place among the other temperaments, which are, properly, not forms of disease, but merely constitutional peculiarities.

To the foregoing has been added, more recently,—

4. The NERVOUS TEMPERAMENT, characterized by the predominance of the nervous element, and by great activity or susceptibility of the great nervous centre, the brain. Persons possessing this temperament are usually distinguished by their impressibility, by their capability of intense feeling or intense excitement (which is often, however, not manifested externally), and by the general activity of all those functions directly dependent upon the brain and nervous system. Literary men, especially those distinguished in poetry or in imaginative literature, are usually of this temperament.

It must, however, be borne in mind that in no instance is any one temperament to be found absolutely unmixed, but even in the most strongly-marked cases it will be qualified by elements belonging to the other temperaments,—not to speak of the modifications caused by moral or educational influences. Yet, if we take the most remarkable examples of each class,—that is, those in which the peculiar characteristics of some one temperament are most fully developed with the smallest admixture of other elements,—we shall probably find that, though much of a merely fanciful character has been written on this subject, the views of the old physiologists are not without considerable foundation in truth.

Tem'per-ance. [Lat. **Sobri'etas**, or **Temperan'tia**; from the same.] Moderation in eat-

ing and drinking,—an indispensable condition to the enjoyment of perfect health.

Temperantia,* tem-pe-ran'she-ạ. [The neuter plural of *tem'perans*, the present participle of the Latin verb *tem'pero*, to "temper," to "moderate."] Literally, "tempering" or "moderating" [medicines], *medicamen'ta* being understood. Agents which reduce the temperature of the body when unduly augmented, as cold, acids, certain salts, etc.; or agents which moderate the activity of the circulation.

Tem'per-ate. [Lat. **Tempera'tus**; from the same.] Moderate; without excess; tempered; sober.

Temperate Zone. See ZONE.

Tem'per-ạ-ture. [Lat. **Temperatu'ra**; from the same.] A definite or certain degree of sensible heat, as measured by the thermometer. The normal temperature of the body of an adult person is about 98° F. The human body has a temperature of its own, which is to a great extent independent of the surrounding temperature. A change of blood-heat is often the first symptom of a disease, and it may occur even before the slightest indisposition is felt by the patient. Hence observations of the temperature may be extremely valuable for diagnosis, and, the course of most diseases being accompanied by corresponding alterations of temperature, which in many diseases are quite typical, the great importance of closely watching the course of the temperature becomes evident. Temperature is extremely important as a condition of health; for although, as above intimated, the human body is to some extent independent of the surrounding atmosphere, there is a limit, easily reached, where the power of the system of generating heat is inadequate for maintaining the proper temperature of the blood. If, from a want of proper clothing, from debility, or whatever cause, the *blood circulating through the heart* sinks much below 90° F., death is an inevitable result. The blood, however, in the extremities may often be but little above the freezing point without any serious effect upon the general health.

Tem'per-ing. [Fr. *Trempe*, TRŎMP.] In Metallurgy, a process by which metals are rendered harder and more elastic. It consists in heating the metal to a high temperature and suddenly cooling it by plunging it in cold water. All cutting instruments are made of tempered steel.

Tem'ple. [Lat. **Tem'pus**, *oris*, plural **Tem'pora**; Gr. *κρόταφος*; Fr. *Tempe*, TŎMP.] The lateral region of the head above a line drawn from the eye to the ear. In Entomology, the part from each side of the posterior half of the eyes between the forehead and the vertex.

Tem'po-ra.* The plural of the Lat. *tem'pus*, the temple of the head.

Tem'po-ral. [Lat. **Tempora'lis.**] Belonging to the *tempora*, or temples:—applied to certain bones.

Tem-po-ra'lis.* "Temporal [Muscle]." A muscle arising from the temporal fossa and the semicircular line bounding it, and inserted into the upper part of the coronoid process of the lower jaw. It draws the jaw upward.

Temporary Teeth. See TOOTH.

Tem'po-ro. [From the Lat. *tem'pus*, *tem'poris*, the "temple."] In composition, a prefix denoting connection with the temple.

Tem'po-ro-Max'il-lạ-rў. Pertaining to the temporal bone and maxilla.

Tem'po-ro-Pạ-ri'e-tạl Su'ture. The suture which connects the temporal and parietal bones of the cranium.

Tem'u-lence. [Lat. **Temulen'tia**; from *teme'tum*, "strong wine."] Drunkenness; intoxication.

Te-nā'cious. [From the Lat. *te'nax*, *tena'cis*, "tough."] Holding fast; retentive; tough; adhesive; able to resist tension and traction. Nickel wire is very tenacious. It is said that it will support a greater weight than iron wire of equal size.

Te-năç'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Tenaç'itas**, *a'tis*; from *te'nax*, *tena'cis*, "tenacious."] The power of resistance which bodies oppose to efforts to break them either by shock, pressure, or traction; or a power of resisting separation by a tension or strain steadily applied. The tenacity of a solid is a direct measure of the cohesive attraction of its parts. "The tenacity of steel exceeds that of all other substances."—(*Johnson's Cyclopædia.*)

Te-nac'u-lum.* [From the Lat. *te'neo*, to "hold fast."] A small, hook-shaped instrument for taking up divided vessels.

Ten'den-cў. [From the Lat. *ten'do*, to "tend, extend, or endeavor."] The act of tending; continued inclination; propensity; direction; aim.

Ten'der-ness. [Lat. **Tener'itas**; from *te'ner*, "tender."] This term, in relation to medical and surgical practice, usually implies that pain, in various degrees and of different kinds, is elicited by pressure, as distinguished from the sensation which is felt spontaneously by the patient. Tenderness is often a symptom of great importance, and it claims the careful attention of the practitioner. It is often present when there is no complaint of pain on the part of the patient.

Ten'dĭ-nēs,* gen. **Ten'dĭ-num**, the plural of TENDO. See TENDON.

Ten'dĭ-nous. [Lat. **Tendino'sus**; from *ten'do*, *ten'dinis*, a "tendon."] Pertaining to tendons, or like tendons.

Tendo Achillis.* See ACHILLIS, TENDO.

Ten'don. [Lat. **Ten'do**, *inis* or *onis*, plural **Ten'dines** or **Ten'dones**; from *ten'do*, to "stretch."] A white, fibrous cord, more or less round, by which a muscle is attached to a bone; vulgarly, a "guider;" a sinew. A tough fibrous tissue which sometimes has the form of a broad ribbon and is always inelastic and inextensible. It transfers instantly the motion imparted by the contraction of the muscle to the bone on which it is inserted.

Ten'dril. [Lat. **Cir'rus.**] A thread-like, leafless branch, capable of coiling spirally, by which some climbing plants attach themselves to surrounding bodies for support. Sometimes tendrils belong to the leaves, as in the Pea.

Te-nes'mus.* [From the Gr. *τείνω*, to "stretch," or "strain."] A constant desire to go to stool, with great straining, but no discharge. It is accompanied by a painful sense of tension and constriction in the region of the anus. It is a symptom of irritation of the rectum, produced often by dysentery or intestinal inflammation.

Tenon, Capsule of. See FASCIA OF TENON.

Tenon, Fascia of. See FASCIA OF TENON.

Ten-o-ni'tis.* Inflammation of the capsule of Tenon.

Ten-on-tog'ra-phy. [Lat. **Tenontogra'phia**; from the Gr. *τένων*, *τένοντος*, a "tendon," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description or delineation of the tendons.

Ten-on-tol'o-gy. [Lat. **Tenontolo'gia**; from the Gr. *τένων*, a "tendon," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The doctrine or science of the tendons.

Ten'or. [Lat. **Te'nor**; from *te'neo*, to "hold."] Constant course; continuance; general course; purport. In Music, the highest natural male voice.

Ten-or'rha-phy. [Lat. **Tenorrha'phia**; from the Gr. *τένων*, a "tendon," and *ῥαφή*, a "suture."] The union of a divided tendon by a suture.

Te-not'o-my. [Lat. **Tenoto'mia**; from the Gr. *τένων*, a "tendon," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] The cutting of a tendon with a view to remedy certain distortions caused by muscular contractions; also any operation in which a surgeon cuts any part that is too tense (*tendue*) or too short. See LOXARTHRON.

Ten'sion. [Lat. **Ten'sio, o'nis**; from *ten'do, ten'sum* or *ten'tum*, to "stretch."] The act of stretching or straining; the state of being stretched or drawn tight; the augmentation of the volume of a body by the separation of its molecules. The state of a body when its fibres are pulled in opposite directions. Applied to a gas, tension signifies the elasticity it possesses. In Physics, it denotes a peculiar abnormal, constrained condition of the particles of a body, arising from the action of antagonistic forces.

Ten'sive. [Lat. **Tensi'vus**; from the same.] Tending to stretch or make tense; attended with a feeling of tension.

Ten'sor, o'ris.* [From the same.] A stretcher, or extender, or that which stretches or makes tense:—applied to certain muscles.

Ten'sor Tym'pa-ni.* "Stretcher of the Tympanum." A muscle of the tympanum which by its contraction acts upon the *membrana tympani* and modifies the sense of hearing.

Ten'sor Va-gi'næ Fem'o-ris.* "That which makes tense the Sheath of the Thigh." The name of a muscle which arises from the spine of the ilium and is inserted into the *fascia lata*, whence it is also called *Fascia'lis* and *Fascia lata*. It stretches the *fascia*, etc.

Tent. [Lat. **Ten'ta** (from *ten'do, ten'sum* or *ten'tum*, to "stretch," or "spread"), **Linamen'tum Penicil'lum.**] A roll of lint, or piece of prepared sponge, for keeping open or dilating sores, sinuses, etc.

Tent, Sponge. See SPONGE-TENT.

Tentacle. See TENTACULUM.

Ten-tac'u-la,* the plural of TENTACULUM, which see.

Ten-tac'u-late. [Lat. **Tentacula'tus**; from *tentac'ulum*.] Having tentacula or appendages resembling tentacula.

Ten-tac'u-lum,* plural **Ten-tac'u-la.** [From the Lat. *ten'to*, to "feel often."] A tentacle, or feeler. This term is used in a restricted sense to signify the long, filiform, inarticulate appendage of the mouth of *Anellata* or *Annelides*. It is also applied to all appendages, whether jointed or not, which are used as instruments of exploration and prehension.

Ten-to'ri-um.* [From the Lat. *ten'do, ten'sum* or *ten'tum*, to "stretch."] Originally, a tent or pavilion:—applied to the horizontal process of the *dura mater* between the cerebrum and the cerebellum.

Ten-u-i-cos-ta'tus.* [From the Lat. *ten'uis*, "slender," and *cos'ta*, a "rib."] Having slender ribs:—applied to the leaves of plants.

Ten-u-i-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *ten'uis*, "slender," "thin," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having slender flowers; tenuiflo'rous.

Ten'u-is.* Thin; slender:—applied to parts of plants.

Ten-u-i-sil-i-qua'tus.* [From the Lat. *ten'uis*, "slender," "thin," and *sil'iqua*, a "pod."] Having slender pods.

Te-nu'i-ty. [Lat. **Tenu'itas**; from *ten'uis*, "thin."] Thinness; fineness; slenderness.

Te'pal. [Analogous to SEPAL.] A name proposed for a petal or part of a perianth when it is uncertain whether it belongs to the calyx or to the corolla.

Teph-ro'si-a.* [From the Gr. *τεφρός*, "ash-gray."] A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ*, comprising many species of herbs, trees, and shrubs, natives of India, South America, Egypt, the United States, etc.

Tephro'sia A-pol-lin'e-a.* A plant, a native of Egypt and Nubia, producing a kind of indigo. Its leaves are often mixed with senna.

Tephro'sia Lep-to-sta'chy-a.* A plant, a native of Senegal. Its root is purgative.

Tephro'sia Pur-pu're-a.* A medicinal plant, a native of India. It is used as a remedy for elephantiasis, indigestion, etc.

Tephro'sia Sen'na.* A plant, a native of Colombia. Its leaves are purgative.

Tephro'sia Spi-ca'ta.* An herbaceous plant, a native of the Southern United States. It bears spikes or racemes of white and purple flowers.

Tephro'sia Tox-i-ca'ri-a,* or **Ga-le'ga Tox-i-ca'ri-a.*** A plant, a native of the West Indies. It is used to poison fish. Its root is employed to cure certain skin-diseases.

Tephro'sia Vir-gin-i-a'na.* The systematic name of Goat's Rue, a native of New Jersey, Virginia, etc. It is said to be anthelmintic and tonic. It bears beautiful flowers. One of its popular names is Catgut.

Tep-ĭ-da'rĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *tep'idus*, "lukewarm."] A slightly warm or tepid bath.

Ter-. "Thrice." A prefix to names of salts, denoting that three atoms of acid are combined with one atom of base.

Tĕr-ạ-toġ'e-nў. [Lat. **Teratoge'nia**; from the Gr. *τέρας, τέρατος*, a "monster," and *γεννάω*, to "produce."] The production or formation of monsters. See next article.

Tĕr-ạ-tol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Teratolo'gia**; from the Gr. *τέρας, τέρατος*, a "monster," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] That branch of Physiology which treats of monsters, or the various malformations of the organic kingdoms of nature. In Botany, the same as Morphology (Lindley), or Morphology applied to monstrous states (Gray).

Ter'bĭ-um.* A name given by Mosander to a substance found in gadolinite in Sweden, and supposed by him to be a new metal. As other chemists have failed to discover such a metal, its existence is doubted.

Ter-ehlor'ĭde of For'mўle. A name for CHLOROFORM, which see.

Ter'çĭne. [Lat. **Terci'na**; from *ter*, "thrice."] The third coat of the ovule of a plant,—*i.e.*, the innermost coat when the ovule has three coats.

Tĕr-e-bel'la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *ter'ebra*, a "gimlet."] A kind of instrument with which the posterior part of a great number of insects is provided, serving to pierce the epidermis of vegetables, or the skin of animals, in order to deposit their eggs. Also an old name for the trepan.

Tĕr'e-binth. A name of the *Pistacia Terebinthus*, a native of the Levant.

Terebinthaceæ,* tĕr-e-bin-tha'she-ē, or **Tĕr-e-bin-ta'ce-æ.*** [From *Terebin'thus*, one of the genera.] The Jussieuan name of a natural order of plants. It has been divided by Brown, and its genera have been chiefly distributed between the orders *Anacardiaceæ* and *Amyridaceæ*.

Tĕr-e-bin'thĭ-na.* "Turpentine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a concrete oleoresin obtained from the *Pinus australis* and other species of *Pinus*. It is stimulant, diuretic, anthelmintic, and, in large doses, laxative.

Terebin'thina A-mĕr-ĭ-ca'na.* The name for an oleoresin obtained from the *Pinus australis* and the *Pinus Tæda*.

Terebin'thina Can-ạ-den'sis* ("Canada Turpentine"), or **Bâl'sam of Fir.** The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a liquid oleoresin obtained from the *Abies balsamea*. It is sometimes called *Bal'samum Canaden'se*, or "Canada Balsam."

Terebin'thina Chi'a.* A name for the Chian (or Cyprian) turpentine.

Terebin'thina Ven'e-ta.* A name for Venice turpentine, obtained from *Larix Europæa*, or the larch-tree.

Terebin'thina Vul-ga'ris.* Common turpentine, obtained from the *Pinus sylvestris*.

Terebinthinæ Oleum.* See OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ.

Tĕr-e-bin'thĭ-nate. [Lat. **Terebinthina'tus.**] Of the nature of turpentine; containing turpentine.

Tĕr-e-bin'thĭne. Resembling turpentine.

Tĕr'e-brạ,* and **Tĕr-e-bel'la.*** [From the Lat. *ter'ebro*, to "bore."] Literally, a "borer." In Surgery, a trepan. Also a genus of univalve Mollusks.

Terebrantia,* tĕr-e-bran'she-ạ. [Neuter plural of the Lat. *ter'ebrans*, present participle of *ter'ebro*, to "bore."] Literally, "boring [animals]." A term applied to a section of hymenopterous insects possessing an instrument (termed *ter'ebra*, or "borer") for perforating bodies in order to deposit their eggs. Some of the *Terebrantia*—for example, the ichneumon-fly—deposit their ova in the subcutaneous fatty matter found in the larvæ and pupæ of other insects, so that their young when hatched are abundantly provided with the needful nourishment.

Te-re'do.* A genus of Mollusks which bore into ships or submerged timber. Also any disease in plants produced by the boring of insects.

Te'rēs,* gen. **Tĕr'e-tis.** A Latin adjective, signifying "long and round," "terete:"—applied to two muscles, the *major* and *minor*, which arise from the scapula and are inserted into the humerus. They move the arm in various directions. Also used as the specific name of certain plants, as *Diodia teres*.

Te-rēte'. [From the Lat. *te'res*, "long and round."] Long and round,—that is, having the cross-section circular; cylindrical, or nearly so; also tapering:—applied to parts of plants.

Tĕr-e-tĭ-cau'lis.* [From the Lat. *te'res*, "round," "terete," and *cau'lis*, a "stem."] Having a fine rounded stem.

Ter-ġem'ĭ-nate. [Lat. **Tergem'inus**; from *ter*, "thrice," and *gem'inus*, "double."] "Three times double," or thrice twin:—applied to a compound leaf when each of its two secondary petioles bears near its summit one pair of leaflets, and the common petiole bears a third pair at the origin of the two secondary petioles, as in the *Mimosa tergemina*.

Ter-ġĭ-sper'mus.* [From the Lat. *ter'gum*, the "back," and the Gr. *σπέρμα*, "seed."] Bearing reproductive corpuscles on the back of the leaves; tergispermous.

Term. [Gr. *τέρμα*, "a goal."] A limit; a boundary; a limited time; the time for which anything lasts. In colleges and schools, the period during which instruction is given, as distinguished from *vacation*. Also a word by which anything is expressed, particularly a word having a technical meaning. In the plural, conditions, stipulations.

Ter'mĭ-nal. [From the Lat. *ter'minus*, an "end."] Relating to the end:—often applied substantively to the terminating syllable or syllables of a compound term, as *-ate* in sulphate, *-ides* in *conoides*. In Botany, belonging or relating to the summit or extremity; situated at the end or summit.

Ter-mĭ-na'lĭ-a.* A genus of East Indian trees and shrubs of the natural order *Combretaceæ*. It comprises many species, natives of the tropical

parts of Asia, America, etc. Their astringent fruits, called *myrobalan*, are used for tanning and dyeing black. The principal kinds of myrobalan are the produce of *Terminalia Chebula* and *Terminalia Bellerica*, both natives of India. See MYROBALAN.

Termina'lia Ca-tap'pa.* A handsome tree, cultivated for its fruit, and often planted for ornament and shade in India. Its fruit is highly esteemed for dessert, and yields an oil which is said to be equal to olive oil and does not become rancid.

Termina'lia Cit-ri'na.* A tree, a native of India. It is one of the trees which produce a fruit called *myrobalan*.

Ter-mĭ-nā'tion. [Lat. **Termina'tio**; from *ter'mino*, *termina'tum*, to "limit," to "end."] (Fr. *Terminaison*, tĕʀ'mĕ'nā'zôN'.) An end; a limit; the act of terminating; the cessation of a disease or of a normal phenomenon. Also a part annexed to the root of an inflected word.

Ter-mĭ-nol'o-ġy. [Lat. **Terminolo'gia**; from *ter'minus*, a "term," and the Gr. λόγος, a "discourse."] A treatise on the doctrine or science of technical terms belonging to the different arts and sciences; or that preliminary knowledge which teaches us to define the technical or peculiar terms employed:—often the same as GLOSSOLOGY.

Ter'na-rў. [Lat. **Terna'rius**; from *ter'nus*, "three," or "three by three."] Belonging to the number three, or consisting of three; arranged in threes:—applied by Dalton to any chemical compound formed by the union of three atoms or elements. (See ATOMIC THEORY.) Among the ternary compounds are borates, carbonates, chromates, phosphates, silicates, and sulphates. In Botany, *ternary* is used as synonymous with *ternate* and *trimerous*.

Ter'nate. [Lat. **Terna'tus**; from the same.] Arranged three by three, or united in threes; trifoliate:—applied to compound leaves, such as the leaf of the clover, or to a whorl of three verticillate simple leaves.

Ter'nate-lў. In a ternate manner.

Ter-nĭ-flo'rous. [Lat. **Terniflo'rus**; from *ter'nus*, "by threes," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having flowers disposed three by three.

Ter-nĭ-fo'lĭ-ous. [Lat. **Ternifo'lius**; from *ter'nus*, "three by three," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having verticillate leaves, three by three.

Ter-nĭ-spi'nous. [From the Lat. *ter'nus*, "three by three," and *spi'na*, a "thorn."] Bearing spines which are arranged three by three.

Ternströmiaceæ* (tern-strŏm-e-a'she-ē), or **Ca-mel-lĭ-a'ce-æ.*** [From *Ternströ'mia*, one of the genera.] A natural order of polypetalous exogenous trees and shrubs, natives of China, Japan, India, and America. It includes the beautiful *Camel'lia Japon'ica*, the *The'a* (tea-plant), —the decoction of which is a favorite beverage of the civilized world,—the *Gordonia*, the *Saurauja*, and the *Stuartia*.

Ter'pĭ-nol. An essence which is formed by the action of acids on the hydrate of terebinthene. It is a colorless liquid, of an agreeable odor.

Tĕr'ra.* A Latin word signifying the "land;" hence applied to the planet Earth, also to the substances termed *earths*. See EARTH.

Ter'ra Ja-pon'ĭ-ca.* "Japan Earth." See CATECHU.

Ter'ra Lem'nĭ-a.* "Lemnian Earth." An argillaceous substance, prepared, it is said, from the fruit of the baobab-tree, which has been employed as an astringent.

Ter'ra O-rel-la'na,* or **Ter'ra Or-le-a'na.*** Names for ANNOTTO, which see.

Ter'ra Pon-de-ro'sa.* "Heavy Earth." See BARYTA.

Ter'ræ O'le-um.* "Oil of Earth." A name for petroleum.

Tĕr-rā'ne-ous. [From the Lat. *ter'ra*, the "earth."] The same as TERRESTRIAL.

Tĕr-rā'que-ous. [From the Lat. *ter'ra*, the "earth," and *a'qua*, "water."] Consisting of land and water.

Tĕr-rēne'. [Lat. **Terre'nus**; from *ter'ra*, the "earth."] Belonging to the earth; terrestrial.

Tĕr're-ous. [Lat. **Ter'reus**; from the same.] Of the nature of earth; earthy.

Ter-res'trĭ-al. [Lat. **Terres'tris**; from *ter'ra*, the "earth."] Growing on the land or the ground:—applied to those orchids that are not *epiphytes* (air-plants); also to species of mollusks that live on land, as snails.

Ter-ro'sus.* [From the Lat. *ter'ra*, "earth."] Earthy, or full of earth.

Ter'tian, ter'shan. [Lat. **Tertia'nus**; from *ter'tius*, "third."] (Fr. *Tierce*, te-aiʀss'.) A term applied to one of the most common forms of intermittent fever, in which the intermission lasts about forty-eight hours, and thus the paroxysm returns every third day; a genus of the order *Febris*, class *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology.

Tertiary, ter'she-a-re. [Lat. **Tertia'rius**; from the same.] Third:—applied in Geology to a series of sedimentary rocks which lie above the Mesozoic or secondary strata and are distinguished from them by their organic remains.

Ter'tiary Col'or. A color produced by the union or mixture of a primary with a secondary color. Among the tertiary colors are orange, lilac, and violet.

Tes'sel-lāt-ed. [Lat. **Tessella'tus**; from *tessel'la*, a "small square stone."] Having square figures; checquered; variegated with small squares of different colors, as a chess-board.

Tes'ser-al. [From the Lat. *tes'sera*, a "square tile or cube."] A term applied in Crystallography to a system of crystallization in which the axes are equal and cross each other at right angles:—also called *isometric*.

Tes'su-lar. [Lat. **Tessula'ris**; from *tes'sula*, diminutive of *tes'sera*, a "square," or "square tile."] A term applied to a body the three dimensions of which are equal.

Test. [From the old French *taster* (*tâter*), to "feel," to "taste," to "try."] To try or prove. The term *test* is applied in Chemistry, as a noun, to anything by which the chemical nature of a

substance can be distinguished:—thus, infusion of galls is a *test* of the presence of iron, which it renders evident by the production of a black color in water and other liquids containing that metal.

Test-Pā'per, or Lit'mus-Pa'per. Paper dipped several times in a filtered infusion of litmus, and dried after each immersion, until it is of a deep purple color. It is used as a test of the presence of free acids or alkalies. The paper is reddened by acids; the color is restored by alkalies.

Test'-Types. Printed words or letter-press in types of various sizes, from the least to the largest, employed by oculists to ascertain the acuteness of a person's vision.

Tes'ta.* Originally, an "earthen pot;" also a "shell." The outer seed-coat or integument of a seed. Also the shell of a molluscous animal. See SHELL.

Tes'ta.* Oyster-Shell. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the shell of the *Os'trea edu'lis*.

Tes'ta O'vi.* "Shell of Egg," or egg-shell.

Tes'ta Præp-a-ra'ta.* "Prepared Oyster-Shell." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a preparation made as follows: Take of oyster-shell, a convenient quantity; free the oyster-shell from extraneous matter, wash it with boiling water, and, having reduced it to fine powder, treat this in the manner directed for prepared chalk. It is given as an antacid in diarrhœa.

Testacea,* tes-ta'she-a, or **Tes-ta'ce-ans.** [From the Lat. *tes'ta*, a "shell."] An order of molluscous animals comprising those which have a calcareous shell. See SHELL.

Testaceans. See TESTACEA.

Testaceiform, tĕs-tā'she-ĭ-form. [Lat. **Testaceifor'mis**; from *tes'ta*, a "shell."] Having the form of a kind of shell.

Testaceography, tĕs-tā-she-og'ra-fe. [Lat. **Testaceogra'phia**; from *testa'ceus*, and the Gr. γράφω, to "write."] A description of the *Testacea*.

Testaceology, tĕs-tā-she-ol'o-je. [Lat. **Testaceolo'gia**; from *testa'ceus*, and the Gr. λόγος, a "discourse."] A treatise on the *Testacea;* the science of testaceous mollusks; Conchology.

Tes-tā'ceous. [Lat. **Testa'ceus**; from *tes'ta*, a "shell," or "earthen pot."] Belonging to, or having, a shell; of the nature of a shell. In Botany, brownish yellow, like unglazed earthenware.

Tĕs'tēs,* gen. **Tes'tĭ-um,** the plural of TESTIS, which see.

Tes'tes Cĕr'e-bri.* The two inferior and posterior of the *tubercula quadrigemina*.

Testicle. See TESTIS.

Testicle, Inflamed; Testicle, Swelled. See ORCHITIS.

Tes-tic'u-lar. [From the Lat. *testic'ulus*, a "testicle."] In Botany, having the figure of two oblong bodies, as the roots of *Orchis mascula*.

Testicular Cord. See SPERMATIC CORD.

Tes-tic'u-late. [Lat. **Testicula'tus**; from *testic'ulus*, a "testicle."] Having the appearance of small testicles.

Tes-tic'u-lus.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *tes'tis*.] A testicle. See TESTIS.

Tĕs'tis,* plural **Tĕs'tēs.** [Literally, a "witness;" because they furnish evidence of one's virility.] A testicle, or gland which secretes the semen; one of two small ovoid bodies contained in the scrotum, and more immediately covered by a strong white and dense coat called *tu'nica albugin'ea*.

Tes'tis Fœ-min'e-us,* or **Tes'tis Mu-lĭe'bris.*** "Female Testicle." A name sometimes applied to the ovary.

Tes-ti'tis, *i'dis.** [From the Lat. *tes'tis*, a "testicle."] The same as ORCHITIS, which see.

Tes-tu'do, *i'nis,** plural **Tes-tu'dĭ-nēs.** [From the Lat. *tes'ta*, a "shell."] A tortoise; a genus of the order *Chelonia:*—applied to a melicerous tumor of the scalp, supposed to resemble a tortoise.

Te-tan'ic. [Lat. **Tetan'icus.**] Belonging to tetanus:—also applied to a patient affected with tetanus when in the *excited* condition.

Te-tan'ĭ-ca.* [From the Lat. *tet'anus*.] Agents which augment the irritability of the muscles inducing tetanus or spasm, as strychnia, etc.

Tetanilla.* See TETANY.

Tet'a-node. [Lat. **Tetano'des**; from *tet'anus*, and the Gr. εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Literally, "affected with something resembling tetanus:"—applied to a patient affected with tetanus when in the unexcited state, as distinguished from his being excited or *tetanic*. —(M. HALL.)

Tet'a-noid. [Lat. **Tetanoi'des**; from the same.] Resembling tetanus.

Tet'a-nus.* [From the Gr. τείνω, to "stretch."] (Fr. *Tétanos*, tā'tā'nos'.) A disease in which there is a spasmodic contraction of the muscles of voluntary motion, with tension and rigidity of the parts affected; spasm with rigidity. A genus of the order *Spasmi*, class *Neuroses*, of Cullen's nosology.

Tet'anus Com-ple'tus.* "Complete Tetanus." A variety of tetanus, consisting in the spasmodic and rigid contraction of the greater number of the voluntary muscles, which thus antagonize and counteract one another.

Tetanus Emprosthotonos.* See EMPROSTHOTONOS.

Tetanus Opisthotonos.* See OPISTHOTONOS.

Tetanus Pleurothotonos.* See PLEUROTHOTONOS.

Tet'anus Tris'mus.* A variety of tetanus, consisting in spastic rigidity of the muscles of the lower jaw; locked-jaw.

Tet'a-nў, Tet-a-nil'la,* or **Id-ĭ-o-path'ic Mus'cu-lar Spasm.** A neurosis or paroxysmal disease which is generally comparatively trivial and temporary. The chief symptoms are tonic spasms, frequently recurring for brief periods, in one or other part of the body, painful in character, and unaccompanied by loss of consciousness.

Tête, tāt. The French name for HEAD.

Te-til'la.* A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Francoaceæ*, natives of Chili. Their leaves are astringent, and are used in medicine.

Tet'ra-. [Gr. τέτρα for τέσσερα, "four."] A prefix denoting the number four.

Tet-ra-car'pel-la-ry. [From the Gr. τέτρα, "four," and the Eng. *car'pel.*] Consisting of four carpels.

Tet-ra-ce'ra.* A genus of climbing shrubs or trees of the order *Dilleniaceæ*, natives of the tropical parts of Asia, Africa, and America. The *Tetracera oblongata*, a native of Brazil, and the *T. Tigarea*, of Guiana, are used medicinally.

Tet-ra-chot'o-mous. [Lat. **Tetrachot'omus**; from the Gr. τέτραχα, "in four parts," and τέμνω, to "cut."] Cut or divided into four parts.

Tet-ra-coc'cous. [From the Gr. τέτρα, "four," and κόκκος, a "berry."] Having four carpels or *cocci*; having four cells elastically dehiscing.

Tet'rad. [Gr. τετράς, "four."] An element of which one atom saturates four atoms of hydrogen; a tetratomic body, as carbon.

Tet-rad'y-mite. Telluride of Bismuth, a mineral found in the gold-mines of Georgia and Virginia. It occurs massive and foliated; also in hexagonal crystals which have a perfect cleavage, a splendent metallic lustre, and a steel-gray color. It marks paper like graphite, which it resembles in softness and appearance.

Tet-ra-dy-na'mi-a.* [From the Gr. τέτρα, "four," and δύναμις, "power."] The fifteenth Linnæan class of plants, comprising those which have four long and two short stamens.

Tet-ra-dyn'a-mous. [Lat. **Tetradyna'mius**; from the same.] Having six stamens, of which four are long and two short.

Tetraedron. See TETRAHEDRON.

Tet-ra-fo'li-ate. [Lat. **Tetrafolia'tus**; from the Gr. τέτρα, "four," and the Lat. *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having bijugate leaves:—applied to a pinnate leaf with two pairs of leaflets.

Tet'ra-gon. [Lat. **Tetrago'num**; from the Gr. τέτρα, "four," and γωνία, an "angle."] A figure of four angles and sides; a quadrangle.

Tet-rag'o-nal, or **Tet-rag'o-nous.** [Lat. **Tetrago'nus.**] Belonging to a tetragon; four-angled; quadrangular. In Mineralogy, *tetragonal* denotes a crystalline type or system of crystals (also called *dimetric*), in which the three axes make rectangular intersections, and the two lateral axes are equal to each other, but unequal to the vertical. This system includes the right square prism, the square octahedron, etc.

Tetragoniaceæ,* tet-ra-go-ne-a'she-ē. [From *Tetrago'nia*, one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous succulent plants (mostly herbaceous), found in the South Sea Islands, Australia, South Africa, South America, the Mediterranean region, etc.

Tet-ra-gyn'i-ous. [Lat. **Tetragyn'ius**; from the Gr. τέτρα, "four," and γυνή, a "woman," or "female."] Having four pistils:—applied to a Linnæan order.

Tet-rag'y-nous. The same as TETRAGYNIOUS, which see.

Tet-ra-hed'ri-cal. [Lat. **Tetrahed'ricus.**] Belonging to a tetrahedron.

Tet-ra-hē'drite. Gray Copper, a mineral which occurs in isomeric and tetrahedral crystals which are sometimes beautiful. It is composed of copper, sulphur, antimony, and arsenic. It sometimes contains silver in place of the copper, and is then called *Silver Fahlerz.*

Tet-ra-hē'dron. [Lat. **Tetrahe'drum**; from the Gr. τέτρα, "four," and ἕδρα, a "base."] A solid figure bounded by four equilateral and equal triangles. It is one of the Platonic bodies, or regular solids.

Te-tram'er-ous. [From the Gr. τέτρα, "four," and μέρος, a "part."] Having four parts in each whorl:—applied to flowers which have four petals, four stamens, etc. It is often printed thus: 4-merous.

Tet-ran'dri-a.* [From the Gr. τέτρα, "four," and ἀνήρ, a "man," or "male."] The fourth Linnæan class of plants, comprising those which have four stamens of equal length in each flower.

Tet-ran'drous. [Lat. **Tetran'drius**; from the same.] Having four stamens.

Tet-ran-the'ra.* A genus of trees of the order *Lauraceæ*, comprising many species, natives of tropical Asia, Japan, Papua, California, etc. The *Tetranthera Californica*, a native of California, is a valuable timber-tree. Its wood is light-colored, variegated, and extremely beautiful.

Tet-ra-pet'a-lous. [From the Gr. τέτρα, "four," and πέταλον, a "petal."] Having four petals.

Tet-ra-phyl'lous. [Lat. **Tetraphyl'lus**; from the Gr. τέτρα, "four," and φύλλον, a "leaf."] Having four leaves.

Te-trap'o-dous. [Lat. **Tetrap'odus**; from the Gr. τέτρα, "four," and πούς, a "foot."] Having four feet.

Te-trap'ter-us.* [From the Gr. τέτρα, "four," and πτερόν, a "wing."] Tetrapterous; having four wings:—applied to plants.

Tet-ra-quē'ter. [Lat. **Tetraque'trus.**] In Botany, having four very sharp and almost winged corners.

Tet-ra-quē'trous. [Formed after the analogy of TRIQUETRUS, which see.] Quadrangular, with very sharp and salient angles.

Tet-ra-sep'a-lous. [Lat. **Tetrasep'alus**; from the Gr. τέτρα, "four," and the Lat. *sep'alum*, a "sepal."] Having four sepals.

Tet-ra-sper'ma-tous. [Lat. **Tetrasper'matus**; from the Gr. τέτρα, "four," and σπέρμα, a "seed."] Having four seeds.

Tet-ra-stem'o-nis.* [From the Gr. τέτρα, "four," and στήμων, a "stamen."] Having four stamens.

Te-tras'ti-chous. [Lat. **Tetras'tichus**; from the Gr. τέτρα, "four," and στίχος, a "row."] Disposed in four vertical ranks, or having a four-cornered spike:—applied to leaves in the first sense, and to plants in the second.

Tet-ra-stȳ'lous. [Lat. **Tetrasty'lus**; from the Gr. τέτρα, "four," and στῦλος, a "style," or a "pillar."] Having four styles.

Tet-ra-tom'ic. A term applied to an element capable of combining with and saturating four monad atoms, or four atoms of hydrogen. Carbon is tetratomic.

Tetter. See PSORIASIS.

Tet'ter, Moist (or **Hu'mid**), and **Tet'ter, Run'ning.** Popular names for IMPETIGO, which see.

Teu'crĭ-um.* Germander. A genus of herbs and shrubs of the order *Labiatæ*, comprising nearly one hundred species, widely distributed in Asia, Europe, etc. Several of them have been used in medicine. They are generally tonic and stimulant.

Teu'crium Cha-mæ'drȳs.* Germander, a plant of the natural order *Labiatæ*. It is bitter and aromatic. It is a native of Europe.

Teu'crium Fla'vum,* and **Teu'crium Monta'num.*** Exotic species of germander which have been used in medicine as tonic and stimulant.

Teucrium Marum.* See MARUM SYRIACUM.

Teu'crium Scor'dĭ-um.* Water Germander, a native of Europe. It is said to be tonic and stimulant.

Tex'tĭ-form. [Lat. **Textifor'mis**; from *tex'tum*, a "web," or "tissue."] Formed like a tissue or net-work.

Tex'tĭle. [Lat. **Tex'tilis**; from *tex'o*, to "weave."] Woven; formed of interwoven threads or fibres.

Tex'tu-ral. Pertaining to a texture or tissue.

Tex'ture. [Lat. **Textu'ra**; from *tex'o*, *tex'tum*, to "weave."] A web; a manner of weaving; structure; disposition or arrangement of the parts of a body; a particular arrangement of the anatomical elements of living beings. See TISSUE.

Thæria.* See THERIA.

Thal'a-mi,* the plural of THALAMUS.

Thal'ami Ner-vo'rum Op-tĭ-co'rum.* "Beds of the Optic Nerves." See OPTIC THALAMUS, and CORPORA STRIATA.

Thal-a-mĭ-flo'ræ.* [From the Lat. *thal'amus*, a "receptacle," and *flos*, a "flower."] A term applied by De Candolle to a sub-class of exogenous plants which have distinct petals inserted with the stamens on the receptacle at the same level as the ovary.

Thal-a-mĭ-flo'rous. [Lat. **Thalamiflo'rus**; from *thal'amus*, a "bridal chamber," also a "receptacle," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having the stamens and pistils inserted in the receptacle.

Thal'a-mus,* plural **Thal'a-mi.** [Gr. θάλαμος, a "chamber," or "bridal bed."] A term applied to a body of white substance at the base of each lateral ventricle of the brain, which in part gives origin to the optic nerve. Also a term for the receptacle of a flower.

Tha-las'sic. [Lat. **Thalas'sicus**; from the Gr. θάλασσα, the "sea."] A geological term applied by some writers to the strata of superior sediment,—*i.e.*, from the surface of the earth to the limestone.

Tha-las'sĭ-cus.* [From the same.] In Botany, sea-green.

Tha-las-sĭ-oph'ȳ-tus.* [From the Gr. θάλασσα, the "sea," and φυτόν, a "plant."] A term applied in the plural feminine (*Thalassioph'ytæ*) to the marine *Algæ*.

Tha-li'a De-al-ba'ta.* An aquatic herbaceous plant of the order *Scitamineæ* or *Marantaceæ*, a native of South Carolina. Its fine glaucous foliage and elegant panicles of purple flowers render it a very desirable plant for aquaria.

Tha-lic'trum.* A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Europe and the United States. Some of them are prized for the beauty of their flowers, the calyx of which is petaloid.

Thalic'trum A-nem-o-no-i'dēs.* Rue Anemone, a plant of the order *Ranunculaceæ*, a native of the United States. It bears delicate and graceful vernal flowers, which are apetalous and have petaloid sepals.

Thal'li,* the plural of THALLUS, which see.

Thal'lic. Pertaining to thallium.

Thal'lic Al'co-hol. A compound obtained by dissolving the protoxide of thallium in absolute alcohol. It is the heaviest of known liquid compounds. Its density is 3.550. It burns with a green flame.

Thal'lĭ-um.* [From the Gr. θάλλω, to "be verdant."] A rare metal and element, discovered in 1861 almost simultaneously by Lamy in France and Crookes in England, by means of the spectroscope. It is a white metal with a high lustre, and is so soft that it may be welded by pressure at the ordinary temperature. Thallium and its salts are energetic poisons. It forms alloys with platinum, tin, and copper. It was named in reference to the green band which makes up its spectrum. Specific gravity, 11.86.

Thal'lo-ġen. A plant consisting of *thalli* only.

Thal-loġ'en-ous. [Lat. **Thalloġ'enus**; from *thal'lus*, and the Gr. γεννάω, to "produce."] Producing *thalli*.

Thal'lo-ġens. A synonyme for THALLOPHYTES, which see.

Thal'lo-phȳtes. [Lat. **Thalloph'ytum**; from *thal'lus*, and the Gr. φυτόν, a "plant."] A natural class of cryptogamous plants, having no distinction of axis and foliage, as lichens, fungi, and *Algæ*:—also called *Thallogens*.

Thal'lus,* plural **Thal'li.** [From the Gr. θάλλω, to "be verdant."] A term applied to the organs of vegetation of lichens, sea-weeds, etc. A fusion of root, stem, and leaves into one general mass.

Than-a-to'dēs.* [From the Gr. θάνατος, "death."] Deadly; causing death.

Than-a-to-i'dēs.* [From the Gr. θάνατος, "death," and εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Thanatoid; resembling death; having the appearance of a dead person.

Than-a-tol'o-ġy. [Lat. **Thanatolo'gia**; from the Gr. θάνατος, "death," and λόγος, a "discourse."] Literally, a "discourse or treatise

on death." That branch of Pathology which treats of the phenomena and proximate cause of death.

Thanatophobia.* See NECROPHOBIA.

Thap'sĭ-a Gar-gan'ĭ-ca.* A plant of the order *Umbelliferæ*, a native of Southern Europe and Algeria. It has a caustic and poisonous juice, and its root is purgative. It is considered by the natives to be a specific against pains of all kinds. The root of *Thapsia villosa* is also used as a purgative.

Thap'sĭ-um (or **Thas'pĭ-um***) **A-tro-pur-pu're-um.*** A plant of the order *Umbelliferæ*, a native of the United States.

Thé, tā. The French for THEA and TEA, which see.

The'a,* or **Ca-mel'lĭ-a.*** A genus of evergreen shrubs of the order *Camelliaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of China, India, Japan, etc. They bear white or rose-colored flowers. Some botanists combine the two genera *Thea* and *Camellia* into one genus, for which they adopt the name Camellia, which is the older of the two. *Thea* is the Latin name for TEA, which see. According to most authorities, the Chinese gather the black and the green tea from the same plant. The difference between them results from the mode of preparation. It appears that the wild tea-plant, which is indigenous in Upper Assam (*Thea Assamica*), is identical with the long-cultivated plant of China. For this reason botanists have proposed to change its name to *Camellia Thea*.

The'a Nĭ'gra.* The systematic name for the plant which yields black tea, or Bohea.

The'a Vĭr'ĭ-dis.* The systematic name for the plant which yields green tea.

Thebaine. See PARAMORPHIA.

The-be'sĭ-i Fo-ram'ĭ-na.* "Orifices of Thebesius." Certain small orifices on the right auricle of the heart, first described by Thebesius.

The'ca.* [Gr. *θήκη*; from *τίθημι*, to "place."] Literally, "the place where anything is kept;" hence, a case, or sheath. In Anatomy, the investing membranous covering or sheath of the spinal cord and nerves. In Botany, an anther-cell; also the spore-case, or urn, of mosses.

The'ca Ver-te-bra'lis.* "Vertebral Sheath." A prolongation of the *dura mater* lined by the arachnoid membrane, which is continued down and invests the spinal cord as far as the third lumbar vertebra and sends off a tubular process to each of the spinal nerves.

The'ca-phore. [Lat. **Thecaph'orum**; from the Gr. *θήκη*, a "case," or "sheath," and *φέρω*, to "bear."] The stalk of an ovary of a plant: —synonymous with GYNAPHORE, which see.

The-çi'tis.* [From the Lat. *the'ca*, a "sheath."] Inflammation of the sheath of a tendon.

Thec'o-dus, *on'tis.* [From the Gr. *θήκη*, a "case," or "sheath," and *ὀδούς*, a "tooth."] A covered or sheathed tooth.

The'in. [Lat. **Thei'na**; from *The'a*, the "tea-plant."] A substance found in the tea-shrub, assuming the form of beautiful crystals having a large proportion of nitrogen in their composition. It is believed to be the same as *caffein*, found in coffee. It is soluble in water and in alcohol. It is a stomachic tonic, and is commended as a remedy for migraine, cardiac dropsy, cholera morbus, etc. See CAFFEINA.

The-li'tis, *i'dis.* [From the Gr. *θηλή*, a "nipple."] Inflammation of the nipples.

The'nal. [From the Lat. *the'nar.*] Belonging to the palm of the hand:—applied by Dr. Barclay as meaning towards the palm of the hand.

The'nar, ar*is.* [Gr. *θέναρ.*] The palm of the hand, or the sole of the foot. Also a muscle extending the thumb.

The-o-bro'ma.* [From the Gr. Θεός, "God," and *βρῶμα*, "food."] A genus of trees of the order *Sterculiaceæ* or *Byttneriaceæ*, comprising about nine species, natives of tropical America.

Theobro'ma Ca-ca'o.* A tree of the natural order *Sterculiaceæ*, the seeds of which, when roasted and made into paste with vanilla, constitute chocolate. It is a native of Mexico, the West Indies, and other parts of tropical America, and is extensively cultivated in the West Indies, Venezuela, etc. It bears a fruit which varies from six to ten inches in length and contains from fifty to one hundred seeds.

The-o-bro'mine. An alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Theobroma Cacao*. It is a bitter, colorless, crystalline powder, capable of forming salts with acids, and sparingly soluble in hot water. It is said to have the same effects on the system as caffein and thein.

The-o-ma'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. Θεός, "God," and *μανία*, "madness."] Religious madness or melancholy.

The-o-ma-ni'a-cus.* Belonging to theomania; theomaniacal.

The'o-rem. [Lat. **Theore'ma, a*tis***; from the Gr. *θεωρέω*, to "view," to "weigh," to "consider."] In Geometry, a truth proposed to be proved.

The-o-ret'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Theoret'icus**; from the same.] Relating to theory; speculative; not practical.

The'o-rỹ. [Gr. *θεωρία*; from the same.] The speculative part of a science; a general expression of facts properly observed; the abstract principles of any science or art, considered without reference to practice. In Science, a connected arrangement of facts according to their bearing on some real or hypothetical law.

Thĕr-a-pei'a,* or **Thĕr-a-pi'a.*** [From the Gr. *θεραπεύω*, to "heal."] Synonymous with THERAPEUTICS.

Thĕr-a-peu'tic, or **Thĕr-a-peu'tĭ-cal.** [Lat. **Therapeu'ticus**; from *therapeu'tica.*] Belonging to therapeutics.

Thĕr-a-peu-tics. [Lat. **Therapeu'tice, Therapeu'tica**; from the Gr. *θεραπεύω*, to "cure."] (Fr. *Thérapeutique*, tā'rā'pŭh'tĕk'.) That branch of Medicine which treats of the application of remedies and the curative treatment of diseases; the science and art of healing. Therapeutics is the most essential part of Medicine.

Thĕr-a-peū'tist. [From the same.] A person who is skilful in therapeutics, or who practises therapeutics.

Therapia.* See THERAPEIA.

The'rĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *θήριος*, "savage."] A name for RADESYGE, which see.

The-rī'a-cạ.* [From the Gr. *θήρ*, a "wild beast," or any wild animal.] The'riac; an antidote to poisons, or to the bites of venomous animals. Also a name for molasses, or treacle.

The-rĭ-o-cạ-tar'rhus.* [From the Gr. *θέρος*, "summer," and the Lat. *catar'rhus*, a "catarrh."] Summer catarrh, or hay-fever; hay-asthma.

The-rĭ-o'mạ.* [From the Gr. *θήρ*, a "fierce or savage animal."] A term applied to a very malignant ulcer.

The-rĭ-ot'o-mў. [Lat. **Theriot'ome,** or **Therioto'mia**; from the Gr. *θηρίον*, a "beast," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] Dissection of the lower animals:—the same as ZOOTOMY.

Ther'mæ* (occurring only in the plural). [From the Gr. *θέρμη*, "heat."] Warm springs, or warm baths; also establishments arranged for the therapeutic use of warm medicinal springs.

Ther'mal. [Lat. **Therma'lis**; from the Gr. *θέρμη*, "heat."] Pertaining to warmth or heat, or to hot springs; also hot or warm.

Ther'mal Springs. A term applied to hot or warm springs, which are generally *mineral* springs, because hot water is a more powerful solvent than cold. When the temperature of the water is above the mean temperature of the air, it is called thermal. Some springs have a temperature of 180° F. and even more.

Ther-mal'ĭ-tў. [See THERMAL.] A quality which a water has to present spontaneously a degree of heat more or less decided.

Ther'mic Fe'ver. A synonyme for SUNSTROKE.

Ther'mo-Chem'is-trў. (Fr. *Thermo-chimie*, tĕr'mo'shĕ'mĕ'.) The study and measure of the quantities of heat absorbed or disengaged during the chemical acts of composition or decomposition. Chemical changes are always accompanied with calorific manifestations. Generally the combination is accompanied with a production of heat, and the decomposition with its absorption.

Ther'mo-E-lec'tric. A term applied to electric currents generated in a circuit formed by one or two metals, under the sole influence of the difference of temperature existing in certain points of the circuit.

Ther'mo-graph. [From the Gr. *θέρμη*, "heat," and *γράφω*, to "write."] An instrument which registers variations in heat; an apparatus contrived to register the intensity and duration of the changes of temperature of any place. By connecting several of these, a person can obtain a simultaneous indication of the changes occurring in the temperature of several places.

Ther-mol'o-gў. [Lat. **Thermolo'gia**; from the Gr. *θέρμη*, "heat," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on heat; the science of heat.

Ther-mom'e-ter. [Lat. **Thermom'etrum**; from the Gr. *θέρμη*, "heat," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for measuring or ascertaining the degree of temperature of different bodies, but especially of the atmosphere. Among the different kinds of thermometers, the following are the most important:

1. *Fahrenheit's* (fär'ẹn-hīts) Thermometer, the scale of which, between the freezing and boiling points of water under a medium pressure of the atmosphere, is divided into one hundred and eighty parts or degrees, the freezing point being marked 32°, and the boiling point 212°. Fahrenheit's scale is almost universally employed in England and the United States.

2. *Centigrade* Thermometer, in the scale of which there are just one hundred degrees between the freezing and boiling points of water, the former being marked 0°, or *zero*, and the latter 100°. This scale is generally used in France, and in many other countries of Continental Europe, and is perhaps the most convenient in practice.

3. *Réaumur's* (rā'o'mürz') Thermometer. In this scale the freezing point is marked 0°, and the boiling point 80°. In this, and also in the Centigrade, the degrees are continued of the same size below and above these points, those below being reckoned negative. These different modes of graduation are easily convertible. The scale of Centigrade is reduced to that of Fahrenheit by multiplying by nine and dividing by five, and adding 32°, on account of the difference of their zeros; that of Réaumur to that of Fahrenheit, by multiplying by nine and dividing by four, and adding 32°; or that of Fahrenheit to either of these, by reversing the process. Thus, C. $100° \times 9 = 900 \div 5 = 180° + 32° = 212°$ F.; R. $80° \times 9 = 720 \div 4 = 180° + 32° = 212°$ F.

Thermom'eter, Differen'tial (dif-fer-en'shal). An instrument of great use in experimental philosophy, for measuring very small differences of temperature.

Ther-mom'e-trў. [From the Gr. *θέρμη*, "heat," and *μετρέω*, to "measure."] The art of measuring temperatures by the expansion of solids, liquids, and gases, or by means of some electrical or other physical phenomena. Alcohol and mercury are well adapted for this purpose, and are generally used.

Ther'mo-scōpe. [Lat. **Thermosco'pium**; from the Gr. *θέρμη*, "heat," and *σκοπέω*, to "examine."] An instrument for measuring minute differences of temperature. The same as THERMOMETER, DIFFERENTIAL, which see.

Ther-mot'ics. [From the Gr. *θέρμος*, "hot."] The science of heat.

The'sēs,* the plural of THESIS.

The'sis,* plural **The'sēs.** [Gr. *θέσις*, a "position."] A proposition, affirmative or negative, which is advanced or laid down to be supported by argument; also an essay composed by a candidate for graduation in medicine or some other branch of learning or science.

Thes-pe'sĭ-ạ Po-pul'ne-ạ.* A tree of the order *Malvaceæ*, a native of the West Indies, tropical South America, West Africa, India, and the islands of the Pacific. Its hard and durable

wood is valuable for cabinet-work and boat-building. An oil is expressed from its seeds.

The-ve'tĭ-a.* [From André *Thevet*, a French monk.] A genus of the order *Apocynaceæ*, comprising several species of shrubs or small trees, natives of tropical America. They are all very poisonous.

Theve'tia A-hou'ai.* A small tree, a native of Brazil. Its fruit is a poisonous nut.

Theve'tia Ne-rĭ-ĭ-fo'lĭ-a.* An ornamental shrub, a native of Peru, Colombia, etc., and cultivated in tropical America for its showy flowers. It has a poisonous milky juice. Its bark is said to be febrifuge.

Theve'tia Yc-cot'li.* A tree, a native of Mexico, producing fruits which are used as a topical application in hemorrhoids. A poisonous glucoside, called *thevetin*, is obtained from its seeds.

The've-tin, or **The've-tĭne.** A glucoside extracted from the seeds of *Thevetia Neriifolia* and *Thevetia Yccotli*. It occurs in white crystals or powder, which is bitter, and soluble in alcohol and in boiling water. It is poisonous.

Thi-bau'dĭ-a.* A genus of evergreen shrubs of the order *Ericaceæ*, natives of Colombia, Burmah, Peru, and Java. They bear racemes or panicles of very handsome flowers, the color of which in several species is scarlet, sometimes tipped with yellow.

Thi-bau'dĭ-a Jes'sĭ-çæ.* An evergreen shrub, a native of the tropical part of South America. It bears short racemes of large and beautiful red flowers.

Thibau'dia Mac-ran'tha.* An evergreen shrub, a native of Maulmain (Burmah), and one of the most beautiful of the genus. It bears a corolla two inches long, one inch in diameter, and pure china-white, marked with oblique wavy red lines. It resembles a porcelain vase. "We have rarely seen a more truly lovely plant."—(J. D. HOOKER.)

Thigh. See FEMUR.

Thigh Bone. See OS FEMORIS.

Thi-on'ic. [From the Gr. *θεῖον*, "sulphur."] Relating to sulphur. Sulphur forms with oxygen a remarkable series of compounds, which are called *thionic acids* or *thionic* series. *Dithionic acid* is a synonyme of HYPOSULPHURIC ACID.

Third Pair (of Nerves). See NERVES, CRANIAL, page 442.

Thirst. [Lat. **Si'tis**; Gr. *δίψα*; Fr. *Soif*, swåf.] A sensation attended with a desire to drink, having its seat chiefly in the mouth and fauces, but also felt in the pharynx, œsophagus, and, in extreme cases, the stomach; all, however, modified by circumstances. When it is morbid, it is usually termed *dipsosis*; when excessive, *polydipsia*. See DIPSOSIS, and POLYDIPSIA.

Thirst, Morbid. See DIPSOSIS.

This'tle. A popular name of several species of *Car'duus*, *Cir'sium*, *Cni'cus*, etc. The common thistle is the *Cir'sium lanceola'tum*, a native of Europe, and naturalized in the United States. The Canada thistle is *Cir'sium arven'se*, a foreign weed, which is very difficult to eradicate. These and other thistles belong to the order *Compositæ*.

Tho-mæ'a Tur'pa-thum.* Turbeth, a plant of the order *Convolvulaceæ*, a native of India. Its root is a drastic purgative.

Thom-so'nĭ-an-ĭsm. A fanciful or empirical system of medicine introduced by Thomson, a native of New Hampshire. Thomson and his immediate followers rejected all mineral medicines: they had frequent recourse to powerful emetics (usually of lobelia), to profuse sweats from vapor-baths, and to powerfully stimulating compounds, in which capsicum was an abundant ingredient. The system has, however, been, it is said, materially modified, and more cautious treatment is now generally pursued.

Tho-ra-çen-te'sis.* The same as THORACOCENTESIS, which see.

Tho-raç'ic. [Lat. **Thoraç'icus.**] Belonging to the thorax.

Thoraç'ic Duct. [Lat. **Duc'tus Thoraç'icus.**] The principal trunk of the absorbent vessels lying upon the dorsal vertebræ. It commences at the *receptaculum chyli*, which is formed by the junction of several large lymphatic trunks. Its contents are discharged into the left subclavian vein. At its termination there are two valves, which prevent the blood from flowing from the vein into the duct.

Tho-rac'o-cen-te'sis.* [From the Lat. *tho'rax*, and the Gr. *κέντησις*, a "pricking," or "piercing."] A piercing of the thorax, as in the operation for *empyema*.

Tho-ra-cod'ў-ne,* or **Tho-rac-o-dўn'ĭ-a.*** [From the Lat. *tho'rax*, and the Gr. *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Pain in the chest.

Tho-rac-o-my-o-dўn'ĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *tho'rax*, and *myodyn'ia*, "pain of a muscle."] Pain in the muscles of the chest.

Tho-rac-o-pa-thi'a.* [From the Gr. *θώραξ*, *θωρακός*, the "chest," and *πάθος*, an "affection."] An affection or disease of the chest.

Tho-rac'o-ste-no'sis.* [From the Lat. *tho'rax*, and the Gr. *στενόω*, to "straiten."] Coarctation or contraction of the chest.

Tho'rax, a'cis.* [Gr. *θώραξ*, a "breastplate;" also the "breast" or "chest."] (Fr. *Poitrine*, pwå'trĕn'.) The chest, or that part of the body between the neck and diaphragm, in the cavity of which are contained the lungs and the heart. Also the trunk, or intermediate portion of the body of insects which bears the legs.

Tho-ri'na.* [From *Thor*, a Scandinavian deity.] An earth discovered in a rare Norwegian mineral called *thorite*. Thorina is an oxide of thorium. It is infusible, and not soluble in any alkali or acid except hot concentrated sulphuric acid.

Tho'rĭ-um,* or **Tho-ri'num.*** [From the same.] A heavy gray metal which combined with oxygen forms thorina. It is a rare metal, which is not much used. It is soluble in nitric and hydrochloric acids. Specific gravity, 7.7.

Thorn. A popular name of several species of *Cratægus*. The Hawthorn is *Cratægus oxyacantha*. The Black Thorn is *Prunus spinosa*.

Thorn. [Lat. **Spi'na.**] An imperfectly developed, indurated, leafless branch of a woody plant, tapering to a point; a sharp process originating in the wood:—nearly the same as a SPINE.

Thorn-Apple. See DATURA STRAMONIUM.

Thorn, E-ġўp'tian. The ACACIA VERA, which see.

Thoroughwort. See EUPATORIUM.

Thread. See FILAMENT.

Thread-like. See FILIFORM.

Thread'-Shaped. In Botany, slender and round, or roundish like a thread.

Thread-Worm. See OXYURUS.

Three-Celled. See TRILOCULAR.

Three-Cleft. See TRIFID.

Three-Cornered. See TRIGONAL, and TRIQUETROUS.

Three-Edged. Having three acute angles with concave faces, as the stems of many plants.

Three-Leaved. See TRIFOLIATE, and TRIPHYLLOUS.

Three-Lobed. See TRILOBATE.

Three-Part'ed. Divided into three parts by incisions which extend nearly to the midrib (of a leaf); tripartite.

Three-Valved. A term applied to capsules (of plants) which open by three valves or divisions.

Threp-sol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Threpsolo'gia**; from *threp'sis*, "nutrition," and the Gr. λόγος, a "discourse."] A treatise on the nutrition of organized bodies; the doctrine or science of nutrition.

Thrid'ace. [Lat. **Thrida'cium**; from the Gr. θρίδαξ, the "lettuce."] A substance obtained from lettuce, supposed to be identical with *Lactucarium*.

Throat. [Lat. **Gu'la, Gut'tur,** and **Ju'gulum**; Fr. *Gorge*, gorzh.] The common name of the pharynx; also of the anterior part of the neck, or *jugulum*:—applied in Botany to the orifice of a tubular flower or other organ; the opening or gorge of a monopetalous corolla.

Thrombi,* the plural of THROMBUS, which see.

Throm-bo'dēs.* [From the Lat. *throm'bus.*] Resembling or having thrombi; thrombous.

Throm'boid. [Lat. **Thromboi'des**; from *throm'bus*, and the Gr. εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a thrombus.

Throm-bo'sis.* The formation or progress of thrombus. The obstruction of vessels by a morbid product developed in the very locality of the obstruction, and thus distinguished from *embolia* (or *embolism*), which consists in the obstruction of a vessel by a piece of coagulum (or thrombus) carried into the circulation from a distant part of the system.

Throm'bus,* plural **Throm'bi.** [From the Gr. θρόμβος, a "clot of blood."] A small tumor of extravasated blood after bleeding or contusion:—applied by Virchow to a coagulum forming, from some morbific cause, usually in a small vein, and gradually prolonged into the larger veins, so that ultimately portions are broken off and carried into the circulation, thus producing what is termed *embolism*. (See EMBOLIA.) To the original thrombus (not the *prolonged* portion) he has applied the epithet *autoch'thonous* [from the Gr. αὐτός, "itself," and χθών, "country," or "place"], that is, "produced in the place itself," and not derived from another part.

Thrush. A popular term for *aphthæ* on the tongue, or on the lining membrane of the mouth, fauces, etc., of infants. See APHTHA.

Thu'ja* (or **Thu'ya***). *Ar'bor Vi'tæ* ("Tree of Life"). A genus of evergreen trees of the order *Coniferæ*. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the fresh tops of *Thuja occidentalis* (*Arbor Vitæ*). The leaves and twigs have been used as a remedy in scurvy, rheumatism, dropsy, intermittent fevers, etc. The leaves are said to be sudorific.

Thu'ja Ar-tic-u-la'ta.* A tree, a native of Algeria, the source of a resin called *sandarac*.

Thuja Occidentalis.* See THUJA.

Thu'ja (or **Thu'ya**) **O-rĭ-en-ta'lis.*** The systematic name of the Chinese *Arbor Vitæ*, a native of China and Japan. It has been proposed as a remedy against variola.

Thumb. [Lat. **Pol'lex,** *icis.*] The first, or greatest, of the fingers. In Ornithology, a small bone of the *hand*, or third portion of the anterior extremity; also the shortest toe, which has only two phalanges. Also the first finger of the forefoot of certain reptiles.

Thun-ber'gĭ-a.* [Named in honor of *Thunberg*, a Swedish botanist.] A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Acanthaceæ*, comprising numerous species, natives of Africa and tropical Asia. The *T. ala'ta* and other species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers, which are of various colors, buff, orange, white, etc.

Thun'der-bolt. A name for the BELEMNITE, which see.

Thu-rif'er-ous. [Lat. **Thurif'erus**; from *thus, thu'ris*, "frankincense," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or producing frankincense.

Thus, u'ris.* [From the Gr. θύω, to "offer a sacrifice;" because it was used in making offerings to the gods.] The *olibanum*, or true frankincense, obtained from the *Boswel'lia serra'ta*.

Thus A-mer-ĭ-ca'num.* "American Frankincense." The Latin name for common frankincense, or the concrete turpentine of the *Pinus Tæda* and *Pinus palustris*.

Thuya.* See THUJA.

Thyme. See THYMUS.

Thymelaceæ* (thim-e-la'she-ē), or **Thyme-le-a'ce-æ.*** [From *Thymelæ'a*, one of the genera.] A natural order of apetalous exogenous plants (mostly shrubs), found in Australia, South Africa, China, Europe, and other regions. The great feature of this order is the causticity of the bark. It includes the *Daphne Mezereum*, used as a medicine, *Dirca* (Leatherwood), *Pimelea*, and *Struthiola*.

Thўm'ic. [Lat. **Thym'icus.**] Belonging to the thymus gland.

Thȳm'ic Aç'id, or Thy'mol. A crystalline substance derived from the essence of thyme. It is soluble in alcohol and ether. It is antiseptic and disinfectant.

Thy-mi'tis, i*dis*.* [From the Lat. *thy'mus*.] Inflammation of the thymus gland.

Thȳ'mol.* "Thymol." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a substance in large crystals of the hexagonal system, nearly colorless, having an aromatic thyme-like odor, and a pungent aromatic taste. It is soluble in one part of alcohol and in twelve hundred parts of water at 59° F., freely soluble in boiling alcohol, also in ether, benzol, chloroform, and in fixed or volatile oils. It is antiseptic, and has the important properties of carbolic acid without a disagreeable smell. It is used in solution, or in the form of lotion, for the dressing of wounds. It will probably not be used in internal medicine.

Thy'mus.* [From the Gr. *θύω*, to "sacrifice."] Thyme. A Linnæan genus of the class *Didynamia*, natural order *Labiatæ*. It comprises many species of herbs widely distributed in Europe, Central Asia, and Northern Africa. In Anatomy, the thymus gland.

Thy'mus Gland. A large glandular body situated in the neck of the fœtus. After birth it gradually diminishes, and in old age is scarcely perceptible.

Thy'mus Ser-pȳl'lum.* Creeping Thyme, a native of Europe and Asia, and cultivated in American gardens. It is aromatic, and has a pungent taste.

Thy'mus Vul-ga'ris.* The systematic name of common thyme, an aromatic plant, which is reputed to be a resolvent, tonic, and stomachic. It is used in cookery more than in medicine.

Thy're-o-A-rȳt-æ-no-i-dæ'us.* A muscle arising from the thyroid and inserted into the arytenoid cartilage. It widens the glottis.

Thy're-o-çēle.* [From the Gr. *θυρεός*, an "oblong shield," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] Tumor or swelling of the thyroid gland. See THYREOPHYMA.

Thy're-o-Ep-ĭ-glot-tĭ-de'us.* A muscle arising from the thyroid cartilage and inserted into the side of the epiglottis. It has been divided by Albinus into the *major* and *minor*.

Thy're-o-Hy-o-i'de-us.* A muscle arising from the thyroid cartilage and inserted into the os *hyoides*. It brings the larynx and hyoid bone towards each other.

Thy-re-o-i'tis.* Inflammation of the thyroid gland.

Thy-re-on'cus.* [From the Gr. *θυρεός*, an "oblong shield," and *ὄγκος*, a "tumor."] A tumor of the thyroid gland. The same as THYREOCELE.

Thy're-o-phy'ma, a*tis*.* [From the Gr. *θυρεός*, an "oblong shield," and *φύμα*, a "growth," a "tumor."] An enlargement of the thyroid gland. Similar to THYREOCELE.

Thyro. A prefix occurring in many anatomical terms, denoting connection with the thyroid cartilage or the thyroid gland.

Thȳ'ro-Hy'al. [Lat. **Thyrohya'lis**; from *thy'ro-*, and *hyoi'des* os, the "hyoid bone."] A term applied by Owen to the homologues of the lateral lingual bone, or larger horn of the hyoid bone.

Thȳ'roid. [Lat. **Thyroi'des**; from the Gr. *θυρεός*, a "shield," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a shield. See SCUTIFORM.

Thy'roid Car'tĭ-laġe. The largest of the cartilages of the larynx, forming the *Pomum Adami*.

Thy'roid Gland. A gland situated on the cricoid cartilage, trachea, and horns of the thyroid cartilage.

Thy-rot'o-mȳ. [From the Lat. *thy'ro-*, and the Gr. *τομή*, a "cutting."] Division of the thyroid cartilage.

Thyrse, thirss. [Lat. **Thyr'sus**, plural **Thyr'si**; Gr. *θυρσός*.] A compact panicle of a pyramidal, oval, or oblong outline, such as the flower-cluster of the Lilac, or a bunch of grapes; a panicle whose principal diameter is in the middle between the base and the apex.

Thyr-sif'er-ous. [Lat. **Thyrsif'erus**; from *thyr'sus*, a "thyrse," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Having or bearing thyrses:—applied to plants.

Thyr-sĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *thyr'sus*, a "thyrse," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having flowers disposed in thyrses.

Thyr'sĭ-form. [From the Lat. *thyr'sus*, and *for'ma*, "form."] Resembling a thyrse.

Thyr'soid. [From the Lat. *thyr'sus*, and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] In Botany, resembling, or being in the form of, a thyrsus.

Thyr'sus.* The same as THYRSE, which see.

Ti-ạ-rel'la Cor-dĭ-fo'lĭ-ạ.* [From the Gr. *τιάρα*, a "turban, or tiara," referring to the form of the pistil.] A perennial herb of the order *Saxifragaceæ*, a native of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, etc. It is said to be tonic and diuretic.

Ti-ạ-rid'ĭ-um In'dĭ-cum.* A plant of the order *Ehretiaceæ*, a native of India. It is astringent, and is used to allay inflammation.

Tib'ĭ-ạ.* A Latin word signifying a "pipe," or "flute:"—applied to the largest bone of the leg; the shin-bone.

Tib-ĭ-æ'us.* The same as TIBIAL, which see.

Tib'ĭ-ạl. [Lat. **Tibia'lis.**] Belonging to the tibia:—applied by Dr. Barclay as meaning towards the tibia.

Tib-ĭ-a'lis.* "Tibial." The name of two muscles of the tibia, the *anticus* or flexor, and the *posticus*, called also *extensor tarsi tibialis*.

Tic Douloureux (tik doo'loo-roo') [French pronunciation, tĕk doo'loo'rŭh'], or **Fā'cĭ-ạl Neū-răl'ġĭ-ạ.** Severe pain affecting the nerves of the face, especially the infra-orbitary branches of the fifth pair; neuralgia of the trigeminal, trifacial, or fifth nerve.

Tick. An insect of the genus ACARUS, which see.

Tick, Itch. The *Acarus scabiei*.

Tickling. See TITILLATION.

Ti-co're-a.* A genus of trees or shrubs of the order *Rutaceæ*, natives of the tropical and subtropical parts of South America. The bark of *Ticorea febrifuga*, a native of Brazil, is bitter and astringent and is used in fevers. The leaves of *T. jasminiflora* are used medicinally in Brazil.

Tide. [Lat. **Æs'tus Ma'ris**; Fr. *Marée*, mȧ'rȧ'.] Originally, a "time," or "season;" because it returns at stated times:—applied to the ebb and flow of the sea, or the periodic and alternate rise and fall of the water of the ocean, caused principally by the attraction of the moon, and modified by that of the sun. "Those living on the shores of the ocean see its bosom rise and fall regularly twice every day, as by a mighty process of respiration. For six hours the water rises, or *flows;* then, remaining stationary for a short time, it gradually recedes or *ebbs* for another six hours; after a short lull, called *slack-water*, it again rises and falls. The rising sea is called the *flood-tide;* the receding sea, the *ebb-tide*. When the water is at its greatest height, it is *high water;* when at its lowest point, *low water*. There are thus daily two high tides and two low tides."—(GUYOT.)

Tierce, te-aiRss'. The French name for TERTIAN, which see.

Tieuté. See UPAS TIEUTÉ.

Tige, tēzh. The French for STEM, or STALK.

Tĭ-ġel'la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *tig'num*, a "rafter."] That part of the embryo of a plant which unites the radicle to the cotyledon.

Tig'el-late. [Lat. **Tigella'tus.**] Supplied with a tigella.

Tiger-Flower. See TIGRIDIA.

Tig'lĭ-i, Gra'na.* "Grains or Seeds of Tiglium." The seeds of the *Croton Tiglium*. See CROTON.

Tiglii, Oleum.* See OLEUM TIGLII.

Tig'lĭ-um.* The specific name of the *Croton Tiglium*.

Ti-grid'ĭ-a Pa-vo'nĭ-a.* Tiger-Flower, a bulbous plant of the order *Iridaceæ*, a native of Mexico. It bears large orange-red or yellow flowers, which are richly spotted and very evanescent.

Til'ĭ-a A-mer-ĭ-ca'na.* The systematic name of the Basswood or Linden, a tree, a native of the United States. A mucilage is obtained from its bark. Its wood is soft, light, and of little value.

Til'ia Eu-ro-pæ'a.* The Linden or Lin, a native of Europe, and planted as an ornamental tree in the United States. From this tree the family name of Linnæus was derived. Its bark is mucilaginous.

Tiliaceæ,* til-e-a'she-ē. A natural order of polypetalous exogenous plants, mostly trees, rarely herbs, found in many tropical and temperate regions. It includes the *Til'ia* (Linden or Lime-tree), *Corchorus*, *Lühea*, and *Triumfetta*. The berries of some species are edible.

Til-land'sĭ-a.* A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Bromeliaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Brazil, Jamaica, Central America, etc., growing as epiphytes on trees. Several species bear showy blue or purple flowers, and are cultivated for ornament.

Tilland'sia Us-ne-o-i'dēs.* Long Moss, an epiphyte, or air-plant, of the order *Bromeliaceæ*, a native of the Southern United States and Central America. It hangs down from trees like long gray hair. It has been used as a remedy for piles, applied externally.

Tim'ber. Wood fit for building houses, ships, etc. Among the best timber-trees are the teak, oak, pine, cypress, fir, ash, red-wood (*Sequoia*), tulip-tree, black walnut, green-heart (*Nectandra*), *Tecoma*, *Eucalyptus*, *Shorea robusta*, and *Mora excelsa*. The best timber-trees belong to the exogenous class.

Tim'bo. A name of the *Paullinia pinnata*, a tree of Brazil. The bark of its root is said to be narcotic.

Time. [Gr. χρόνος; Lat. **Tem'pus**; Fr. *Temps*, tȏN.] A measure or portion of duration; an abstract idea or notion of succession; an idea which results from a comparison between a successive state and that of coexistence. "In reality, time does nothing and is nothing. We use it as a compendious expression for all those causes which operate slowly and imperceptibly."—(BISHOP COPLESTON.) "All things are placed in time as to order of succession, and in space as to order of situation."—(SIR I. NEWTON.)

Tin. [Lat. **Stan'num**; Fr. *Étain*, ȧ'tȧN'.] A comparatively rare, white metal, harder than lead, and very malleable. In ductility and tenacity it is inferior to most of the other malleable metals. Exposed to the air, it soon becomes superficially oxidized. Its specific gravity is 7.2. The temperature at which it melts is about 442°. The most important ore of tin is the oxide called *cassiterite*. Tin is a constituent of several alloys,—namely, Britannia metal, pewter, solder, speculum metal, and bell metal. With chlorine tin forms a compound called *stannous chloride*, which is used as a mordant under the name of *salt of tin*.

TIN'FOIL or "TIN-LEAF" of the best quality is made from pure tin. It is, however, often adulterated with lead.

Tin'ca.* The tench fish. See Os TINCÆ.

Tin'cal. Crude borax as it is imported from the East Indies in yellow, greasy crystals.

Tinct. = *Tinctu'ra.** A "tincture."

Tinc-to-rĭ-al. [Lat. **Tincto'rius.**] Good for imparting color to textile fabrics:—applied to dye-stuffs or coloring-matter.

Tinc-to'rĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *tin'go*, *tinc'tum*, to "dye."] Relating to dyeing:—applied as the specific name to the Black Oak (*Quercus tinctoria*), also called Dyer's Oak, and to other plants.

Tinc-tu'ra,* plural **Tinc-tu'ræ.** [From the Lat. *tin'go*, *tinc'tum*, to "dye," to "steep."] (Fr. *Teinture*, tȧN'tŭR'.) A tincture; a solution of any medicinal substance in alcohol, or diluted alcohol, prepared by maceration, digestion, or percolation. A solution in spirit of ammonia is termed an *ammoniated* tincture, and a solution in ethereal spirit, an *ethereal* tincture.

Tinctu'ra Ac-o-ni'ti.* "Tincture of Aconite." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880)

for a tincture made from four hundred parts of aconite, in No. 60 powder, four parts of tartaric acid, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol to make one thousand parts. Moisten the powder with two hundred parts of alcohol, in which the tartaric acid has previously been dissolved, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it firmly in a cylindrical glass percolator, and gradually pour alcohol upon it until one thousand parts of tincture are obtained.

Tinctu'ra Al'o-ēs.* "Tincture of Aloes." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from ten parts of purified aloes, in moderately fine powder, ten parts of extract of glycyrrhiza, in moderately fine powder, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol to make one hundred parts. Mix the powders with eighty parts of diluted alcohol, and macerate the mixture for seven days in a closed vessel; then filter through paper, adding, through the filter, enough diluted alcohol to make the tincture weigh one hundred parts. It is purgative.

Tinctu'ra Al'oes et Mўr'rhæ.* "Tincture of Aloes and Myrrh." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from ten parts of purified aloes, in moderately fine powder, ten parts of myrrh, in moderately fine powder, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol to make one hundred parts. Prepared in the same manner as the tincture of aloes, only substituting myrrh for the extract of glycyrrhiza. This tincture is purgative, tonic, and emmenagogue.

Tinctu'ra Ar'nĭ-çæ Flo'rum.* "Tincture of Arnica Flowers." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from twenty parts of arnica flowers, in No. 20 powder, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol. Moisten the powder with forty parts of diluted alcohol, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour diluted alcohol upon it until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. This tincture was designated *Tinctura Arnicæ* in the Pharmacopœia of 1870. It is often applied popularly to bruises, sprains, tumors, and local rheumatic pains.

Tinctu'ra Ar'nicæ Ra-di'cis.* "Tincture of Arnica Root." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from arnica root, in No. 40 powder, ten parts, and diluted alcohol a sufficient quantity. Moisten the powder with ten parts of diluted alcohol, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour diluted alcohol upon it until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained.

Tinctu'ra As-a-fœt'ĭ-dæ.* "Tincture of Asafetida." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from twenty parts of asafetida, bruised, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol. Mix the asafetida with eighty parts of alcohol, and macerate for seven days in a closed vessel; then filter through paper, adding, through the filter, enough alcohol to make the tincture weigh one hundred parts. It possesses all the virtues of asafetida.

Tinctu'ra Au-ran'tĭ-i.* "Tincture of Orange Peel." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a tincture made from four troyounces of bitter orange peel, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol. In the last revision the name of this tincture was changed to *Tinctura Aurantii Amari.*

Tinctu'ra Auran'tii A-ma'ri.* "Tincture of Bitter Orange Peel." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from twenty parts of bitter orange peel, in No. 30 powder, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol. Moisten the powder with twenty parts of diluted alcohol, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it moderately in a conical percolator, and gradually pour diluted alcohol upon it until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. It is employed as a grateful addition to infusions, decoctions, and mixtures.

Tinctu'ra Auran'tii Dul'cis.* "Tincture of Sweet Orange Peel." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from twenty parts of sweet orange peel, recently separated from the fresh fruit and deprived of the inner white layer, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol. Mix the orange peel, previously cut into small pieces, with eighty parts of alcohol, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it moderately in a conical percolator, and gradually pour alcohol upon it until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. It has no peculiar medicinal properties, but is used as a pleasant adjuvant.

Tinctu'ra Bel-la-don'næ.* "Tincture of Belladonna." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from fifteen parts of belladonna leaves, in No. 60 powder, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol. Moisten the powder with twenty parts of diluted alcohol, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour diluted alcohol upon it until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained.

Tinctu'ra Ben-zo-i'ni.* "Tincture of Benzoin." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from twenty parts of benzoin, in moderately coarse powder, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol to make one hundred parts. Mix the powder with eighty parts of alcohol, and macerate for seven days in a closed vessel; then filter through paper, adding, through the filter, enough alcohol to make the tincture weigh one hundred parts. This tincture is added to ointments to prevent rancidity.

Tinctu'ra Benzoi'ni Com-pos'ĭ-ta.* "Compound Tincture of Benzoin." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from twelve parts of benzoin, in coarse powder, two parts of purified aloes, in coarse powder, eight parts of storax, four parts of balsam of tolu, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol to make one hundred parts. Mix the benzoin, aloes, storax, and balsam of tolu with seventy-five parts of alcohol, and macerate the mixture for seven days in a closed vessel; then filter through paper, adding, through the filter, enough alcohol to make the tincture weigh one hundred parts. This is a stimulating expectorant, sometimes given in chronic catarrhal affections; but it is mostly employed as a local application to indolent ulcers, wounds, etc.

Tinctu'ra Bry-o'nĭ-æ.* "Tincture of Bryonia." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from ten parts of bryonia, recently

dried, and in No. 40 powder, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol to make one hundred parts. Moisten the powder with ten parts of alcohol, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour alcohol upon it until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. It is used as a cathartic.

Tinctu'ra Ca-len'du-læ.* "Tincture of Calendula." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from twenty parts of calendula, in No. 20 powder, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol. Moisten the powder with forty parts of diluted alcohol, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour diluted alcohol upon it until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. It is used externally for the same purposes as tincture of arnica.

Tinctu'ra Ca-lum'bæ.* "Tincture of Calumba." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from ten parts of calumba, in No. 20 powder, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol and water. Mix the alcohol and water in the proportion of three parts of alcohol to two parts of water, and, having moistened the powder with ten parts of the mixture, macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour menstruum upon it until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. This tincture may be added to tonic infusions or decoctions to increase their stimulant power, but should be used with caution.

Tinctu'ra Can'na-bis.* The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a tincture of hemp. Its present officinal name is *Tinctura Cannabis Indicæ.*

Tinctu'ra Can'nabis In'dĭ-çæ.* "Tincture of Indian Cannabis." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from twenty parts of Indian cannabis, in No. 40 powder, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol. Moisten the powder with twenty parts of alcohol, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour alcohol upon it until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. The strength of the present tincture is about one-third less than that of 1870.

Tinctu'ra Can-thăr'ĭ-dis.* "Tincture of Cantharides." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from five parts of cantharides, in No. 60 powder, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol to make one hundred parts. Moisten the powder with three parts of alcohol, and pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator; then gradually pour alcohol upon it until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. An improvement was made in this tincture in the last revision by the substitution of alcohol for diluted alcohol. The new tincture is slightly stronger than that which was officinal in 1870. It possesses the virtues of Spanish flies to their full extent, and is used externally as a stimulant. It is not often used internally.

Tinctu'ra Cap'sĭ-çi.* "Tincture of Capsicum." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made thus: Take of capsicum, in No. 30 powder, five parts; of alcohol and water, each, a sufficient quantity. Mix the alcohol and water in the proportion of nineteen parts of alcohol to one part of water, and, having moistened the powder with three parts of the mixture, pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator; then gradually pour menstruum upon it until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. It is a useful stimulant in very low states of the system, as in malignant scarlet and typhus fevers.

Tinctu'ra Car-da-mo'mi.* "Tincture of Cardamom." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from fifteen parts of cardamom, in No. 30 powder, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol. Moisten the powder with fifteen parts of diluted alcohol, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour diluted alcohol upon it until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. This tincture is an agreeable but strong aromatic, and may be advantageously added to tonic and purgative infusions.

Tinctu'ra Cardamo'mi Com-pos'ĭ-ta.* "Compound Tincture of Cardamom." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from twenty parts of cardamom, twenty parts of cinnamon, ten parts of caraway, five parts of cochineal, sixty parts of glycerin, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol to make one thousand parts. Mix the cardamom, cinnamon, caraway, and cochineal, and reduce them to a moderately coarse (No. 40) powder. Having moistened the powder with twenty-five parts of diluted alcohol, pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour diluted alcohol upon it until nine hundred and forty parts of tincture are obtained; then add the glycerin, and mix them. This is a very agreeable aromatic tincture, sometimes used as a carminative, and more frequently as an addition to infusions and mixtures.

Tinctu'ra Cas-to're-i.* "Tincture of Castor." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a tincture made as follows: Take of castor, bruised, two troyounces; alcohol, two pints. Macerate for seven days, express, and filter through paper. It is employed for the same purposes as castor.

Tinctu'ra Cat'e-chu.* "Tincture of Catechu." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a tincture which contained forty-five grains of catechu in the fluidounce. In the revision of 1880 its name was changed to *Tinctura Catechu Composita.*

Tinctu'ra Cat'echu Com-pos'ĭ-ta.* "Compound Tincture of Catechu." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from twelve parts of catechu, in No. 40 powder, eight parts of cinnamon, in No. 40 powder, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol to make one hundred parts. Mix the powders, and, having moistened the mixture with fifteen parts of diluted alcohol, macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour diluted alcohol upon it until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. The present officinal tincture contains the virtues of about fifty-four grains of catechu in the fluidounce, while that given in the U.S. Pharmacopœia of 1870, under the name of *Tinctura Catechu*, represented only forty-five grains. It is a grateful astringent, and is useful in all cases in which catechu is applica-

ble and in which small quantities of spirit are not objectionable.

Tinctu'ra Ċhi-ra'tæ.* "Tincture of Chirata." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from ten parts of chirata, in No. 40 powder, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol. Moisten the powder with ten parts of diluted alcohol, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour diluted alcohol upon it until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. It is used as a tonic.

Tinctu'ra Cim-ĭ-cif'u-ġæ.* "Tincture of Cimicifuga." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from twenty parts of cimicifuga, in No. 60 powder, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol to make one hundred parts. Moisten the powder with fifteen parts of alcohol, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour alcohol upon it until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. This new officinal is inferior to the fluid extract, because the medical powers of the menstruum are almost equal to those of the drug, although dissimilar.

Tinctu'ra Cin-ċho'næ.* "Tincture of Cinchona." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture prepared thus: Take of yellow cinchona, in No. 60 powder, twenty parts; glycerin, ten parts; alcohol and water, each, a sufficient quantity to make one hundred parts. Mix the glycerin with sixty-five parts of alcohol and twenty-five parts of water, and, having moistened the powder with twenty parts of the mixture, macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it firmly in a cylindrical glass percolator, and gradually pour on the remainder of the mixture. When the liquid has disappeared from the surface, gradually pour on more of the mixture of alcohol and water, using the same proportions as before, and continue the percolation until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. This officinal tincture is slightly weaker than that of the U.S. Pharmacopœia of 1870. It is rarely employed, but may be used as a tonic.

Tinctu'ra Cincho'næ Com-pos'ĭ-ta.* "Compound Tincture of Cinchona." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made as follows: Take of red cinchona, ten parts; bitter orange peel, eight parts; serpentaria, two parts; glycerin, ten parts; and alcohol and water, each, a sufficient quantity to make one hundred parts. Mix the glycerin with eighty parts of alcohol and ten parts of water. Having mixed the cinchona, orange-peel, and serpentaria, reduce them to a fine (No. 60) powder. Moisten the powder with twenty parts of the menstruum, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it firmly in a cylindrical glass percolator, and gradually pour on the remainder of the menstruum. When the liquid has disappeared from the surface, gradually pour upon it enough of a mixture of alcohol and water, using the same proportions as before, and continue the percolation until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. This tincture is an excellent stomachic cordial tonic.

Tinctu'ra Cin-na-mo'mi.* "Tincture of Cinnamon." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from ten parts of cinnamon, in No. 40 powder, and of alcohol and water, each, a sufficient quantity. Mix the alcohol and water in the proportion of three parts of alcohol to two parts of water, and, having moistened the powder with five parts of menstruum, pack it in a conical percolator, and gradually pour menstruum upon it until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. This tincture has the aromatic and astringent properties of cinnamon, and may be used as an adjuvant to cretaceous mixtures and astringent infusions.

Tinctu'ra Col'chĭ-çi.* "Tincture of Colchicum." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from fifteen parts of colchicum seed, in No. 30 powder, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol. Moisten the powder with fifteen parts of diluted alcohol, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it moderately in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour diluted alcohol upon it until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. It possesses the properties of colchicum, and may be given whenever that medicine is indicated.

Tinctu'ra Co-ni'i.* "Tincture of Conium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from one hundred and fifty parts of conium, in No. 30 powder, four parts of diluted hydrochloric acid, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol to make one thousand parts. Moisten the powder with forty-five parts of diluted alcohol, previously mixed with the diluted hydrochloric acid, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it moderately in a conical glass percolator, and gradually pour diluted alcohol upon it until one thousand parts of tincture are obtained. A very important change has been made in this preparation by the substitution of conium fruit for the leaves, which were used in the formula of 1870, and which are no longer officinal.

Tinctu'ra Cro'ci.* "Tincture of Saffron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from ten parts of saffron and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol. Moisten the saffron with ten parts of diluted alcohol, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour diluted alcohol upon it until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. It is used to give color to mixtures.

Tinctu'ra Cu-be'bæ.* "Tincture of Cubeb." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from ten parts of cubeb, in No. 30 powder, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol. Prepared in the same manner as the *Tinctura Croci*, only substituting cubeb for saffron. This tincture is about 25 per cent. weaker than that of the U.S. Pharmacopœia of 1870. It is too weak in cubeb and too strong in alcohol for other than very special uses.—(*U.S. Dispensatory.*)

Tinctu'ra Dĭġ-ĭ-ta'lis.* "Tincture of Digitalis." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from fifteen parts of digitalis, recently dried, and in No. 60 powder, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol. Prepared in the same manner as the *Tinctura Colchici*, only substituting digitalis for colchicum. This tincture possesses all the virtues of digitalis.

Tinctu'ra Fer'ri Aç-e-ta'tis.* "Tincture of Acetate of Iron," or "Tincture of Ferric Acetate." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture containing fifty parts of solution of acetate of iron, thirty parts of alcohol, and twenty parts of acetic ether. Mix the alcohol and acetic ether, and gradually add the solution of acetate of iron, taking care that the mixture remains cool. It is a clear, dark reddish-brown liquid, having an acidulous and astringent taste, and is miscible in all proportions with water without becoming turbid. Specific gravity, about 0.950.

Tinctu'ra Fer'ri Chlor'ĭ-di.* "Tincture of Chloride of Iron," or "Tincture of Ferric Chloride." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture containing 35 per cent. of solution of chloride of iron, and 65 per cent. of alcohol. Mix the solution with the alcohol, and let it stand in a closely-covered vessel at least three months; then transfer it to glass-stoppered bottles. It is a bright brownish liquid, of a very astringent styptic taste. Specific gravity, about 0.980. This is one of the most active and certain preparations of iron, and is particularly commended as a tonic in scrofula. It has been much employed in erysipelas.

Tinctu'ra Gal'læ.* "Tincture of Nutgall." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from twenty parts of nutgall, in No. 40 powder, ten parts of glycerin, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol. Mix the glycerin with ninety parts of diluted alcohol, and, having moistened the powder with ten parts of the mixture, pack it in a conical glass percolator; then gradually pour upon it, first the remainder of the mixture, and afterwards diluted alcohol until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. The present officinal tincture is about one-third stronger than that of the U.S. Pharmacopœia of 1870. It is powerfully astringent, but is more used as a test than as a medicine.

Tinctu'ra Gel-se'mĭ-i.* "Tincture of Gelsemium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from fifteen parts of gelsemium, in No. 60 powder, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol to make one hundred parts. Prepared in the same manner as the *Tincturi Croci*, only substituting gelsemium for saffron, and alcohol for diluted alcohol. This is a new and valuable officinal tincture, which will be preferred to the fluid extract for internal administration.

Tinctu'ra Gen-tĭ-a'næ Com-pos'ĭ-ta.* "Compound Tincture of Gentian." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from eight parts of gentian, four parts of bitter orange peel, two parts of cardamom, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol. Mix the gentian, orange peel, and cardamom, and reduce the mixture to a moderately coarse (No. 40) powder. Moisten the powder with ten parts of diluted alcohol, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour diluted alcohol upon it until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. This is an elegant bitter, much used in dyspepsia, and as an addition to tonic mixtures.

Tinctu'ra Guai'a-çi.* "Tincture of Guaiac." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from twenty parts of guaiac, in coarse powder, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol. Mix the powder with eighty parts of alcohol, and macerate for seven days in a closed vessel; then filter through paper, adding, through the filter, enough alcohol to make the tincture weigh one hundred parts. This tincture is given in chronic rheumatism and gout.

Tinctu'ra Guai'aci Am-mo-nĭ-a'ta.* "Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiac." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from twenty parts of guaiac, in coarse powder, and a sufficient quantity of aromatic spirit of ammonia. Mix the powder with eighty parts of aromatic spirit of ammonia, and macerate for seven days in a closed vessel; then filter through paper, adding, through the filter, aromatic spirit of ammonia until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. It is celebrated in the treatment of chronic rheumatism, and is also used in amenorrhœa.

Tinctu'ræ Her-ba'rum Re-cen'tĭ-um.* "Tinctures of Fresh Herbs." The Pharmacopœia of 1880 directs that these tinctures, when not otherwise directed, are to be prepared by the following formula: Take of the fresh herb, bruised or crushed, fifty parts; alcohol, one hundred parts. Macerate the herb with the alcohol for fourteen days; then express and filter.

Tinctu'ra Hu'mu-li.* "Tincture of Hops." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from twenty parts of hops, well dried and in No. 20 powder, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol. Moisten the powder with forty parts of diluted alcohol, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour diluted alcohol upon it until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. It is tonic and narcotic, but little reliance can be placed upon it. The Tincture of Lupulin is preferable.

Tinctu'ra Hy-dras'tis.* "Tincture of Hydrastis." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from twenty parts of hydrastis, in No. 60 powder, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol. Moisten the powder with fifteen parts of diluted alcohol, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour diluted alcohol upon it until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained.

Tinctu'ra Hy-os-çy'a-mi.* "Tincture of Hyoscyamus." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from fifteen parts of hyoscyamus, recently dried and in No. 60 powder, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol. Prepared in the same manner as the *Tinctura Digitalis*, only substituting hyoscyamus for digitalis. It possesses the activities of hyoscyamus.

Tinctu'ra Ig-na'tĭ-æ.* "Tincture of Ignatia." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from ten parts of ignatia, in No. 60 powder, and of alcohol and water, each, a sufficient quantity. Mix alcohol and water in the proportion of eight parts of alcohol to one part of water. Moisten the powder with ten parts of the menstruum, and macerate for twenty-four

hours; then pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour menstruum upon it until the ignatia is exhausted. Reserve the first ninety parts of the percolate, evaporate the remainder to ten parts, and mix with the reserved portion. Of this tincture, take any convenient number of parts, and, by means of a water-bath, evaporate it to dryness. Weigh the resulting extract, and from its weight calculate the quantity of extract contained in the one hundred parts of tincture obtained; then dissolve the dried extract in the remainder of the tincture, and add enough of the above menstruum to make the product weigh so many parts that each one hundred parts of tincture shall contain one part of dry extract. Lastly, mix thoroughly, and filter through paper. This tincture is used for the same purposes as Tincture of Nux Vomica.

Tinctu'ra I-o'di.* "Tincture of Iodine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made by dissolving eight parts of iodine in ninety-two parts of alcohol. The *Tinctura Iodinii* which was officinal in 1870 was a solution of a troyounce of iodine in a pint of alcohol. It is almost exclusively employed locally. If used locally undiluted, it acts as a powerful irritant to the skin. Nevertheless, it is much used in this state, in erysipelas, chilblains, etc.

Tinctu'ra I-o-din'ĭ-i Com-pos'ĭ-ta.* "Compound Tincture of Iodine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a tincture prepared with half an ounce of iodine, and an ounce of iodide of potassium, to one pint of alcohol. Dissolve the iodine and iodide in the alcohol.

Tinctu'ra Ip-e-cac-u-an'hæ et O'pĭ-i.* "Tincture of Ipecac and Opium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from one hundred parts of deodorized tincture of opium, ten parts of fluid extract of ipecac, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol to make one hundred parts. Evaporate the deodorized tincture of opium on a water-bath until it weighs eighty-five parts. When it has become cold, add to it the fluid extract of ipecac, filter the mixture, and pass enough diluted alcohol through the filter to make the tincture weigh one hundred parts. It is intended to represent Dover's Powder in a liquid form.

Tinctu'ra Ja-la'pæ.* "Tincture of Jalap." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a tincture made thus: Take of jalap, in fine powder, six troyounces; alcohol and water, each, a sufficient quantity. Mix two measures of alcohol with one of water. Then moisten the powder with two fluidounces of the mixture, pack it moderately in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour the mixture upon it until two pints of tincture are obtained. It possesses the medical virtues of jalap.

Tinctu'ra Ki'no.* "Tincture of Kino." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from ten parts of kino, fifteen parts of glycerin, and of alcohol and water, each, a sufficient quantity to make one hundred parts. Mix the glycerin with sixty parts of alcohol and fifteen parts of water. Rub the kino in a mortar, adding gradually thirty parts of this menstruum, until a smooth paste is made; transfer this to a bottle, add the remainder of the menstruum, and macerate for twenty-four hours, occasionally shaking the bottle; then filter through paper, adding, through the filter, enough of a mixture of alcohol and water, made in the proportion of four parts of alcohol to one part of water, to make the tincture weigh one hundred parts. This is used chiefly as an addition to cretaceous and other astringent mixtures in diarrhœa.

Tinctu'ra Kra-me'rĭ-æ.* "Tincture of Krameria." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from twenty parts of krameria, in No. 40 powder, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol. Moisten the powder with twenty parts of diluted alcohol, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour diluted alcohol upon it until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained.

Tinctu'ra La-van'du-læ Com-pos'ĭ-ta.* "Compound Tincture of Lavender." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from eight parts of oil of lavender, two parts of oil of rosemary, eighteen parts of cinnamon, in coarse powder, four parts of cloves, ten parts of nutmeg, eight parts of red saunders, in coarse powder, six hundred and eighty parts of alcohol, two hundred and seventy parts of water, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol to make one thousand parts. Dissolve the oils in the alcohol, and add the water. Crush the nutmeg in a mortar, mix it with the cinnamon, cloves, and red saunders, and reduce the mixture by grinding to a coarse (No. 20) powder. Moisten the mixture with a sufficient quantity of the alcoholic solution of the oils, pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, gradually pour upon it the remainder of the alcoholic solution, and afterwards diluted alcohol until one thousand parts of tincture are obtained. When properly prepared, this is a delightful compound of spices. It is much employed as an adjuvant and corrigent of other medicines, and as a remedy for nausea, flatulence, etc.

Tinctu'ra Lo-be'lĭ-æ.* "Tincture of Lobelia." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from twenty parts of lobelia, in No. 40 powder, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol. Moisten the powder with twenty parts of diluted alcohol, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour diluted alcohol upon it until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. The strength of this tincture is one-third greater than that which was officinal in 1870. It possesses the emetic and narcotic properties of lobelia, and is much used in asthma.

Tinctu'ra Lu-pu-li'næ.* "Tincture of Lupulin." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a tincture made from four troyounces of lupulin and a sufficient quantity of alcohol. Pack the lupulin in a narrow cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour alcohol upon it until two pints of tincture are obtained.

Tinctu'ra Ma-ti'co.* "Tincture of Matico." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from ten parts of matico, in No. 40 powder, and diluted alcohol, a sufficient quantity. Moisten the matico with ten parts of diluted

alcohol, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour diluted alcohol upon it until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained.

Tinctu'ra Mos'ehi.* "Tincture of Musk." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from ten parts of musk, forty-five parts of alcohol, forty-five parts of water, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol. Rub the musk in a mortar, first with a little of the water until a smooth mixture is made, and then with the remainder of the water. Transfer the whole to a bottle, add the alcohol, and macerate the mixture for seven days, occasionally shaking the bottle. Then filter through paper, adding, through the filter, enough diluted alcohol to make the tincture weigh one hundred parts.

Tinctu'ra Mŷr'rhæ.* "Tincture of Myrrh." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from twenty parts of myrrh, in moderately coarse powder, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol. Mix the powder with eighty parts of alcohol, and macerate for seven days in a closed vessel; then filter through paper, adding, through the filter, enough alcohol to make the tincture weigh one hundred parts. The strength of this tincture has been increased in order to bring it into the class of twenty-per-cent. tinctures.

Tinctu'ra Nu'cis Vom'ĭ-çæ.* "Tincture of Nux Vomica." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made thus: Take of nux vomica, in No. 60 powder, twenty parts; alcohol and water, each, a sufficient quantity. Mix alcohol and water in the proportion of eight parts of alcohol to one of water. Moisten the powder with twenty parts of the mixture, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour menstruum upon it until the nux vomica is exhausted. Reserve the first ninety parts of the percolate, evaporate the remainder to ten parts, and mix with the reserved portion. Of this tincture, take any convenient number of parts, and, by means of a water-bath, evaporate to dryness; weigh the resulting extract, and from its weight calculate the quantity of dry extract contained in the one hundred parts of tincture; then dissolve the dried extract in the remainder of the tincture, and add enough of the above menstruum to make the product weigh so many parts that each one hundred parts of tincture shall contain two parts of dry extract. Lastly, mix thoroughly, and filter through paper. "The tincture of nux vomica is an excellent stomachic tonic, adapted more especially to the treatment of those cases in which there is a neurotic element, as, for example, *atonic dyspepsia* and *gastralgia*."—(BARTHOLOW.)

Tinctu'ra O'pĭ-i.* "Tincture of Opium," or Laudanum. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from ten parts of powdered opium, four parts of water, four parts of alcohol, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol. Rub the opium in a mortar with the water, previously heated to the temperature of 90° C. (194° F.), until a smooth mixture is made, and macerate for twelve hours; then add the alcohol, mix thoroughly, and transfer the whole to a conical percolator. Return to the percolator the first portion of the percolate until it becomes clear; and when the liquid ceases to drop, gradually pour on diluted alcohol, continuing the percolation until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. This tincture is used for all the purposes to which opium itself is applied.

Tinctu'ra O'pii Aç-e-ta'ta.* "Acetated Tincture of Opium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a tincture made thus: Take of opium, in moderately fine powder, two troy-ounces; distilled vinegar, twelve fluidounces; alcohol, half a pint. Rub the opium with the distilled vinegar; then add the alcohol, and, having macerated for seven days, express, and filter through paper.

Tinctu'ra O'pii Cam-pho-ra'ta.* "Camphorated Tincture of Opium," or Paregoric. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from four parts of powdered opium, four parts of benzoic acid, four parts of camphor, four parts of oil of anise, forty parts of glycerin, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol to make one thousand parts. Add nine hundred parts of diluted alcohol to the other ingredients, contained in a suitable vessel, and macerate for seven days, frequently stirring; then filter through paper in a well-covered funnel, and pass enough diluted alcohol through the filter to make the product weigh one thousand parts. It is a pleasant anodyne, much used to allay cough, to relieve nausea, to check diarrhœa, and in infantile cases to procure sleep.

Tinctu'ra O'pii De-o-do-ra'ta.* "Deodorized Tincture of Opium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from ten parts of powdered opium, twenty parts of ether, twenty parts of alcohol, and a sufficient quantity of water. Rub the opium in a mortar with forty parts of water, gradually added, until thoroughly softened, and macerate for twelve hours; then express, and repeat the operation twice, using the same amount of water each time. Mix the expressed liquids, evaporate the mixture to ten parts, and, when it has cooled, shake it repeatedly with the ether in a bottle. When the ethereal solution has separated by standing, pour it off, and evaporate the remaining liquid until all traces of ether have disappeared. Mix the residue with fifty parts of water, and filter the mixture through paper. When the liquid has ceased to pass, add enough water, through the filter, to make the filtered liquid weigh eighty parts. Lastly, add the alcohol and mix them. This is an excellent preparation of opium, and may be used in all cases in which laudanum is indicated.

Tinctu'ra Phy-so-stig'ma-tis.* "Tincture of Physostigma." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from ten parts of physostigma, in No. 40 powder, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol. Prepared in the same manner as the *Tinctura Gelsemii*, only substituting physostigma for gelsemium. It has been employed with asserted success in bronchitis, congestion of the lungs, and pneumonia.

Tinctu'ra Pyr'e-thri.* "Tincture of Pyrethrum." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from twenty parts of pyrethrum, in No. 40 powder, and a sufficient quan-

tity of alcohol. Moisten the powder with fifteen parts of alcohol, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour alcohol upon it until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. It is a powerful local irritant, and is an ingredient in several well-known mouth- and tooth-washes.

Tinctu'ra Quas'sĭ-æ.* "Tincture of Quassia." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from ten parts of quassia, in No. 40 powder, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol. Prepared in the same manner as the *Tinctura Croci*, only substituting quassia for saffron. It is a pure and intense bitter, and is used as a tonic.

Tinctu'ra Rhe'i.* "Tincture of Rhubarb." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from twelve parts of rhubarb, two parts of cardamom, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol. Mix the rhubarb and cardamom, and reduce the mixture to a moderately coarse (No. 40) powder; moisten the powder with ten parts of diluted alcohol, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour diluted alcohol upon it until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. "In small doses it is an excellent stomachic tonic in dyspepsia."—(BARTHOLOW.)

Tinctu'ra Rhe'i Ar-o-mat'ĭ-ca.* "Aromatic Tincture of Rhubarb." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from twenty parts of rhubarb, four parts of cinnamon, four parts of cloves, two parts of nutmeg, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol to make one hundred parts. Mix the rhubarb, cinnamon, cloves, and nutmeg, and reduce the mixture to a moderately coarse (No. 40) powder; moisten the powder with fifteen parts of diluted alcohol, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour diluted alcohol upon it until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained.

Tinctu'ra Rhe'i Dul'cis.* "Sweet Tincture of Rhubarb." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from eight parts of rhubarb, four parts of glycyrrhiza, four parts of anise, one part of cardamom, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol. Mix the rhubarb, glycyrrhiza, anise, and cardamom, and reduce the mixture to a moderately coarse (No. 40) powder; moisten the powder with fifteen parts of diluted alcohol, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour diluted alcohol upon it until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. It is preferable to the simple tincture for administration to children, on account of its more agreeable taste.

Tinctu'ra Rhe'i et Sen'næ.* "Tincture of Rhubarb and Senna." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a tincture made thus: Take of rhubarb, in moderately coarse powder, a troyounce; senna, in moderately coarse powder, one hundred and twenty grains; coriander, in moderately coarse powder, fennel, in moderately coarse powder, each, sixty grains; liquorice, in moderately coarse powder, thirty grains; raisins, deprived of their seeds, six troyounces; diluted alcohol, three pints. Macerate for seven days, express, and filter through paper.

Tinctu'ra San-guĭ-na'rĭ-æ.* "Tincture of Sanguinaria." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made thus: Take of sanguinaria, in No. 60 powder, fifteen parts; of alcohol and water, each, a sufficient quantity. Mix alcohol and water in the proportion of two parts of alcohol to one part of water. Moisten the powder with ten parts of the mixture, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour menstruum upon it until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. This tincture is intended to act as an alterative or expectorant. It is useful in atonic dyspepsia, acute bronchitis, and chronic nasal catarrh.

Tinctu'ra Sa-po'nis Vĭr'ĭ-dis.* "Tincture of Green Soap." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from sixty-five parts of green soap, two parts of oil of lavender, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol. Mix the soap and oil of lavender with thirty-three parts of alcohol, and let the mixture macerate until the soap is dissolved; then filter through paper, adding alcohol, through the filter, until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. It has been much used by dermatologists.

Tinctu'ra Scil'læ.* "Tincture of Squill." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from fifteen parts of squill, in No. 30 powder, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol. Moisten the powder with twenty parts of diluted alcohol, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it moderately in a conical percolator, and gradually pour diluted alcohol upon it until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. It is diuretic and expectorant, and possesses all the virtues of squill.

Tinctu'ra Ser-pen-ta'rĭ-æ.* "Tincture of Serpentaria." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from ten parts of serpentaria, in No. 40 powder, and a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol. Prepared in the same manner as the *Tinctura Quassiæ*, only substituting serpentaria for quassia. It possesses in some degree the properties of the root, but it is little other than an alcoholic stimulant.

Tinctu'ra Stra-mo'nĭ-i.* "Tincture of Stramonium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from ten parts of stramonium seed, in No. 40 powder, and diluted alcohol a sufficient quantity to make one hundred parts. Prepared in the same manner as the *Tinctura Quassiæ*, only substituting stramonium seed for quassia. This tincture, which is one-third weaker than that of the U.S. Pharmacopœia of 1870, may be used for all the purposes for which stramonium is given.

Tinctu'ra Sum'bul.* "Tincture of Sumbul." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from ten parts of sumbul, in No. 30 powder, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol to make one hundred parts. Prepared in the same manner as the *Tinctura Physostigmatis*, only substituting sumbul for physostigma. This new officinal is not much employed in the United States.

It is reputed to be a nervous stimulant, and may be used for the same purposes as sumbul.

Tinctu'ra Tol-u-ta'na.* "Tincture of Tolu." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from ten parts of balsam of Tolu and a sufficient quantity of alcohol. Add the balsam of Tolu to ninety parts of alcohol, and macerate until dissolved; then filter through paper, adding, through the filter, enough alcohol to make the tincture weigh one hundred parts. It may be employed as an addition to expectorant mixtures in chronic catarrhal affections.

Tinctu'ra Va-le-rĭ-a'næ.* "Tincture of Valerian." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made thus: Take of valerian, in No. 60 powder, twenty parts; of alcohol and water, each, a sufficient quantity. Mix alcohol and water in the proportion of two parts of alcohol to one part of water. Moisten the powder with fifteen parts of the mixture, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour menstruum upon it until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. The proportion of valerian in this tincture is one-third greater than it was in that of 1870, which was made with diluted alcohol instead of alcohol and water. It possesses the properties of valerian, but cannot be given in some cases without stimulating too highly, in consequence of the large proportion of spirit.

Tinctu'ra Valeria'næ Am-mo-nĭ-a'ta.* "Ammoniated Tincture of Valerian." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from twenty parts of valerian, in No. 60 powder, and a sufficient quantity of aromatic spirit of ammonia. Moisten the powder with twenty parts of aromatic spirit of ammonia, and macerate for twenty-four hours in a closed vessel; then pack it firmly in a cylindrical glass percolator, and gradually pour aromatic spirit of ammonia upon it until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. The quantity of valerian was judiciously increased one-third in the revision of 1880. This tincture is employed as an antispasmodic in hysteria and other nervous affections.

Tinctu'ra Va-nil'læ.* "Tincture of Vanilla." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made thus: Take of vanilla, cut into small pieces and bruised, ten parts; sugar, in coarse powder, twenty parts; alcohol and water, each, a sufficient quantity to make one hundred parts. Mix alcohol and water in the proportion of two parts of alcohol to one part of water; macerate the vanilla in fifty parts of this mixture for twelve hours; then drain off the liquid and set it aside. Transfer the vanilla to a mortar, beat it with the sugar into a uniform powder, then pack it in a percolator, and pour upon it the reserved liquid; when this has disappeared from the surface, gradually pour on menstruum until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. It is used as a flavoring agent and to make vanilla syrup.

Tinctu'ra Ve-ra'tri Vĭr'ĭ-dis.* "Tincture of Veratrum Viride." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from fifty parts of veratrum viride, in No. 60 powder, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol. Prepared in the same manner as the *Tinctura Pyrethri*, only substituting veratrum viride for pyrethrum. "The best preparation for administration is the tincture." —(Bartholow.) The chief use of this agent is to depress the action of the heart and to lower the vaso-motor tonus. It is employed in aneurism, in simple hypertrophy of the heart, in puerperal convulsions, etc.

Tinctu'ra Zin-gib'e-ris.* "Tincture of Ginger." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a tincture made from twenty parts of ginger, in No. 40 powder, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol. Moisten the ginger with five parts of alcohol, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour alcohol upon it until one hundred parts of tincture are obtained. The strength of this tincture has been reduced one-third in order to bring it into the twenty-per-cent. class. It is a useful carminative, and may often be beneficially added to tonic and purgative infusions or mixtures.

Tin'e-a.* (Fr. *Teigne*, tāñ.) Literally, a "moth-worm." Scald-head. A genus of the order *Dialyses*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology. Also termed *Porrigo*. It is characterized by a pustular eruption, sometimes distinct and sometimes confluent, unaccompanied with fever, the pustules drying and hardening into thick scales or scabs.

There appears to be great confusion in regard to the names applied to this disease by different writers. The genus *Tinea* of Sauvages and Cullen would seem to correspond to the species *Ecpyesis porri'go* of Good, and to the genus *Porrigo* of Willan and other writers.

Tin'ea Cap'ĭ-tis.* "Tinea of the Head." A term for scald-head. See preceding article.

Tin-ni'tus.* [From the Lat. *tin'nio, tinni'tum*, to "ring like metal."] A ringing, or tinkling.

Tinni'tus Au'rĭ-um.* "Ringing of the Ears." A symptom in many kinds or states of disease.

Ti-nos'po-ra.* A genus of climbing shrubs of the order *Menispermaceæ*, natives of India. Many of the species have tonic and emetic properties. An extract called *galuncha* is prepared from *T. cordifolia* and *T. crispa*. This is employed as a diuretic and tonic in fevers and as an antidote to snake-bites.

Tisane, te-zan'. See Ptisane. [From the Gr. πτισάνη, "barley-water."] A decoction or infusion of slightly medicinal substances, much employed in France:—formerly applied, for the most part, to a decoction of barley.

Tisane de Feltz (fĕlts). A remedy sometimes used in cutaneous diseases,—prepared from sarsaparilla, crude antimony, and isinglass.

Tis'sue. (Fr. *Tissu*, tĕ'sü'.) Literally, "that which is woven;" a "web:"—applied to any organized solid substance of which animals or plants are composed. In plants, the thin membranous organized fabric of which every part is formed. "The simplest expression of tissue is the nucleated cell, and all tissues are made of multiplied and modified cells, with the addition of unorgan-

ized or homogeneous substance."—(Cope.) Tissues are the subjects of the science of Histology. See Membrane.

Tissue, Adipose. See Adipose Membrane.

Tissue, Areolar. See Areolar.

Tissue, Cellular. See Cellular Tissue.

Tis'sue, Com-pact'. A tissue formed by fibres placed so close together as to leave no intervals: it exists at the surface of the bones, and forms the walls of the various apertures and canals which may occur in them.

Tissue, Vascular. See Vascular Tissue.

Tissue, Woody. See Woody Tissue.

Ti-tan'ic Aç'id, or **Ti-ta'nĭ-um Di-ox'ide.** A compound of titanium and oxygen. It occurs naturally in three forms,—*brookite*, *octahedrite*, and *rutile*. These all consist of titanic acid crystallized in different forms.

Ti-ta-nif'er-ous. [From *tita'nium*, and the Lat. *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Containing titanium.

Titanite. See Sphene.

Ti-ta'nĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *Ti'tan*, a name for the "sun." See Tellurium.] A rare metal, found in a mineral from Cornwall called *menachanite*. It is extremely infusible, and so hard as to scratch not only glass but also crystal. In color it resembles copper. Its specific gravity is 5.8. It is not found native, but occurs combined with oxygen, forming *titanic acid*, or *titanium dioxide*.

Titanium Dioxide. See Titanic Acid.

Tit-il-lā'tion. [Lat. **Titilla'tio, o'nis;** from *titil'lo, titilla'tum*, to "tickle."] Tickling; the production of laughter by tickling or the production of a peculiar thrilling sensation. It has been suggested as a remedy for paralysis.

Tit'thos,* or **Tit'thē.*** [Gr. *τιτθός, τίτθη.*] Names for a nipple.

Tit-u-bā'tion. [Lat. **Tituba'tio, o'nis;** from *tit'ubo, tituba'tum*, to "stagger," or "stumble."] A staggering or stumbling gait, dependent on disease of the spinal system.

T. O. = *Tinctu'ra O'pii.** "Tincture of Opium."

Toadstone. See Batrachites.

To-bac'co. [Fr. *Tabac*, tȧ'bȧk'.] The *Nicotia'na Tab'acum*. Tobacco unites with the powers of a sedative narcotic those of an emetic and diuretic, and produces these effects, to a greater or less extent, to whatever surface it may be applied. Taken moderately, it calms restlessness, and produces a state of general languor, or repose, which has great charms for those accustomed to its use. In large quantities, however, it causes vertigo, stupor, fainting, nausea, vomiting, and general debility of the nervous and circulatory functions. Numerous cases are on record of its incautious use having been followed by a fatal termination. "Tobacco of all the varied productions of the earth is the substance most universally used by mankind."—(Lindley's "Treasury of Botany.") See Nicotiana.

Tobacco-Poisoning. See Nicotinism.

Tobac'co, Vir-ġin'ĭ-an. The *Nicotiana Tabacum*.

To-col'o-ġў. [Lat. **Tocolo'gia;** from the Gr. *τόκος*, "childbirth," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] That branch of Medicine which treats of parturition. See Obstetrics.

Tod-da'lĭ-a A-cu-le-a'ta.* A prickly shrub of the order *Rutaceæ*, a native of India and other parts of tropical Asia. The native Indian physicians ascribe stimulant power to all parts of this shrub, and use the bark of its root as a remedy for remittent fever.

Tod'dў. Palm wine, prepared by fermentation from palm sugar. It is obtained from many species and genera of palm-trees, among which are the *Borassus, Cocos nucifera, Phœnix, Arenga, Saguerus*, and *Raphia vinifera*.

Toe. See Digitus Pedis.

Toise. A French measure, equal to six feet English, or two yards.

Tokology. See Tocology.

Tol'er-ance. [From the Lat. *tol'ero*, to "bear," to "endure."] The power of bearing:—a term employed by Rasori to denote the power of bearing large doses of powerful medicines.

Tol-u-if'er-a.* [From *To'lu*, and the Lat. *fe'ro*, to "bear."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Decandria*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. It is a synonyme of the *Myrospermum*.

Toluif'era Băl'sa-mum.* The tree which affords *Balsamum Tolutanum*.

To-lu-if'er-ous. [Lat. **Toluif'erus.**] Bearing Tolu balsam.

Tomato, to-mȧ'to. The common name of the *Lycoper'sicum esculen'tum*, or *Sola'num Lycoper'sicum*, a plant of the Linnæan class *Pentandria*, natural order *Solanaceæ*. See Lycopersicum Esculentum.

Tom'bac. An alloy called *white copper*, consisting of copper and arsenic.

To-men-tōse'. [Lat. **Tomento'sus;** from *tomen'tum*, a "lock of wool."] In Botany, covered with a close and matted down or wool; clothed with matted woolly hairs.

To-men'tum.* Literally, a "flock of wool:"—applied to certain small vessels of the brain. (See Tomentum Cerebri.) In Botany, a species of pubescence, woolly or downy; a close and matted down.

Tomen'tum Cĕr'e-bri.* "Wool of the Brain." A term applied to a great number of small vessels (supposed to resemble the fibres of wool) on the inside of the *pia mater*, and penetrating the cortical substance of the brain.

Tom-o-ma'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *τέμνω*, to "cut," and *μανία*, "madness."] The cutting mania of certain surgeons, or eagerness to use the knife in cases which could be better cured without an operation.

Tone. [Gr. *τόνος*; from *τείνω*, to "stretch," to "draw."] (Fr. *Ton*, tôn.) Tension; tenor; the renitency and elasticity of each tissue in a healthy state. In Medicine, tension or firmness. Also the particular quality of any sound; the quality of the voice as modified by the feelings of the speaker; expressive modulation of voice; intonation; temper of mind or spirit.

Tonga or **Tonka Bean.** See DIPTERIX ODORATA.

Tongue. [Lat. **Lin'gua**; Gr. *γλῶσσα*; Fr. *Langue*, lôNg.] The chief organ of taste and of speech.

Tongue-Shaped. Long, flat, but thickish and blunt. See LINGUIFORM, and LINGULATE.

Tongue-Tie. See ANKYLOGLOSSIA.

Ton'ic. [Lat. **Ton'icus**; from the Gr. *τείνω*, to "stretch," to "draw."] (Fr. *Tonique*, to'nêk'.) A term applied to rigid contraction of muscles without relaxation, termed tonic spasm. Also increasing the tone of muscular fibre:—applied to certain medicines. See TONICS.

Ton'ic Pŏw'er. A term for IRRITABILITY, which see.

To-niç'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Toniç'itas**, *a'tis*; from *ton'icus*, "belonging to or having tone."] The quality of muscular fibre in a state of action. A term applied in Physiology to a particular state of tissues which is not a special property, but is sometimes a manifestation of elasticity subordinated to certain anatomical dispositions, sometimes one of the modes of reflex spinal action. *Muscular tonicity* is a permanent state of the muscles which causes that so long as they are in communication with the brain and spinal marrow their influence is exactly counterbalanced, but as soon as there is a section or paralysis of the nerves of motion the muscles of the side opposite to the paralysis, or the antagonists in the members, contract and draw aside the parts previously maintained in perfect equilibrium, and that without contraction properly so called.

Ton'ics. [Lat. **Ton'ica**; from the same.] Medicines which neither immediately nor sensibly excite action like stimulants, nor depress action like sedatives, but produce a permanent, though scarcely perceptible, excitement of all the vital functions, their effects being chiefly perceived in the increased tone or vigor of the entire system. Among the most typical medicinal tonics which impart a feeling of strength are iron, nux vomica, quinine, and vegetable bitters. Tonics have been divided into those which have an especial action on the blood, circulation, digestion, and nervous system. 1. *Blood Tonics.* The most important of this group are cod liver oil, other fats, and iron and its salts. 2. *Vascular Tonics.* These are nux vomica, strychnia, digitalis, hellebore, and squill. 3. *Gastric Tonics.* Small doses of nitric, sulphuric, and hydrochloric acids, small doses of arsenic, small doses of bismuth, bitter beer, chamomile, cinchona, cusparia, cascarilla, calumba, hops, gentian, orange-peel, quassia, and rhubarb, impart vigor to the gastric function. 4. *Nervine Tonics.* Nux vomica and strychnia, cinchona and its alkaloids, coca, phosphorus, arsenic and its compounds, salts of iron, zinc, copper, and silver, are all included under this head.

Ton'ka Bean. The seed of *Dipterix odorata.* Its active principle (*coumarin*) is narcotic.

To-nom'e-ter, or **Tonomètre,** to'no'mȧtr'. [From the Gr. *τόνος*, "tension," "tone," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument employed to measure the number of sonorous vibrations given by each body in a unit of time. Also an instrument contrived to measure the degree of tension of the eyeball.

Ton'sil. [Lat. **Tonsil'la**; Fr. *Tonsille*, tôN'sêl', or *Amygdale*, ă'mĕg'dăl'.] A small, oval, almond-shaped gland in the recess between the pillars or arches of the fauces.

Ton-sil-li'tis, *i'dis.** [From the Lat. *tonsil'la*, a "tonsil."] Inflammation of the tonsils; a species of sore throat.

Ton-te-le'a.* A genus of shrubs or small trees of the order *Hippocrateaceæ*, natives of Brazil, Guiana, and other tropical parts of America. Several of the species bear edible fruits, which are called *Saputa* by the Brazilians.

Tooth, plural **Teeth.** [Lat. **Dens**, plural **Den'tes**; see DENS.] The small bones fixed in the alveolar cavities of the upper and lower jaws, designed for the purpose of seizing, cutting, tearing, or grinding the various articles which form the food of animals. True teeth are found only in the *Vertebrata.* The teeth of an adult human subject are thirty-two in number; that is, sixteen in each jaw. They consist of four kinds: 1. *Inciso'res* ("cutting" or "incisor" teeth), of which there are eight (four in each jaw); 2. *Cuspida'ti* ("pointed" or "cuspidate" teeth), four in number; 3. *Bicuspida'ti* or *Bicus'pides* ("two-pointed," "bicuspidate," or "bicuspid" teeth), eight in number; and 4. *Mola'res* ("grinding" or "molar" teeth), of which there are twelve, six in each jaw. The body and lower part of the tooth consists of a very hard and firm bone-like texture, termed *dentin* (or *dentine*), that part which projects from the alveolus, called the *corona*, or crown, being covered with *enamel*, a semi-vitreous substance, which is thickest in those parts which are most exposed to friction. The structure of the enamel is usually termed fibrous; but in fact it consists of extremely minute hexagonal columns radiating from the centre towards the surface of the tooth, an arrangement by which it is enabled to sustain a great pressure without injury. When the tooth first emerges from the gum, it is covered with a very thin layer of material termed *cemen'tum* (or "cement"), the minute structure of which corresponds almost exactly to that of bone. This layer is soon removed by attrition from the crown of the tooth, but continues through life to form the covering of the fang or root. The lower portion and roots of the teeth contain a cavity filled with what is termed *dental pulp* (*pul'pa den'tis*),—in popular language the "marrow,"—which consists of a filament of nerve, with an accompanying artery and vein, joined together by connective tissue. This pulp is extremely sensitive; and when, by the decay of the tooth, it becomes wholly or partially exposed to the air, it produces the distressing affection known as toothache, or *odontalgia.*

TEM'PORARY or DECID'UOUS TEETH. (Lat. *Den'tes Decid'ui.*) These are twenty in number:—so named because they are shed between the ages of seven and fourteen, and their places supplied by the permanent or adult teeth. They are also termed Milk-Teeth, because they usually make their first appearance before the child is weaned.

The term *teeth* is applied in Botany to the segments of a serrate or dentate leaf, any kind of small marginal divisions or projections; also to

the summits of sepals which are united in the greater part of their extent.

Toothache. See ODONTALGIA, and ODONTAGRA.

Toothache-Tree. See PRICKLY ASH.

Toothed. Beset with teeth which do not point towards the apex; the same as DENTATE:—applied to leaves.

Tooth'-Rash. The disease *Strophulus confertus.*

To'paz. [Gr. τοπάζιον.] A crystallized mineral, of a yellow or wine color, composed of alumina, silica, and fluorine. It occurs in rhombic prisms of the trimetric system, with a perfect cleavage and vitreous lustre. It is harder than quartz, and represents 8 in the scale of hardness. It is insoluble in acids. An analysis of one specimen afforded silica, 34.24; alumina, 57.45; fluorine, 14.99. It is used in jewelry. Fine topazes are brought from the Ural and Altai Mountains, where they occur of green and blue colors.

To-phā'ceous. [Lat. **Topha'ceus**; from *to'phus*, a "sandstone."] Of a sandy or hard, gritty nature.

To'phus.* [Gr. τόφος.] Literally, a loose or porous stone:—applied to the calcareous matter which collects on the sides of vessels in which water is boiled; also to the calcareous matter in the joints (of those affected with the gout), or in other parts of the body; likewise to the tartar on the teeth. In Surgery, a swelling particularly affecting a bone or the periosteum.

Top'ĭ-cạ.* [From the Gr. τόπος, a "place."] Medicines which are applied locally and externally, as caustics, emollients, liniments, epispastics, plasters, rubefacients, blood-letting, etc.

Top'ĭ-cạl. [Lat. **Top'icus**; from the same.] (Fr. *Topique*, to-pēk'.) Pertaining to a particular part or situation of the body; local.

To-pog'rạ-phy. [Lat. **Topogra'phia**; from the Gr. τόπος, a "place," and γράφω, to "write."] A description of a place, or of the form of the surface of a limited portion of the earth.

Top'-Shaped. Shaped like a top, or like a cone with its apex downward; inversely conical; turbinate:—applied to parts of plants.

Torbernite. See URANITE.

Tor'cu-lạr, a'rĭs.* [From the Lat. *tor'queo*, to "twist," to "torture."] Literally, a "wine-press:"—applied to the TOURNIQUET, which see.

Tor'cular He-roph'ĭ-li.* Literally, "Herophilus's Wine-Press." A term applied to an irregular cavity where the principal sinuses of the *dura mater* become confluent. The columns of blood coming in different directions were supposed to be *pressed* together in this part.

Tor'ment. [Lat. **Tor'men**, *inis*, or **Tormen'tum**; from *tor'queo*, to "torture."] A racking pain:—applied to iliac passion, on account of its severity.

Tor-men-til'la.* Tormentil. A Linnæan genus of the class *Icosandria*, natural order *Rosaceæ*. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the rhizome of *Potentil'la tormentil'la*. It is a simple and powerful astringent.

Tormentil'la E-rec'tạ.* The former name for *Potentilla tormentilla.*

Tor'mĭ-nạ.* [Plural of the Lat. *tor'men*, "torment."] Severe griping or wringing pains in the bowels; also applied to dysentery.

Tor'mĭ-nạl. [Lat. **Tormina'lis**; from *tor'men*, "torment."] Belonging to tormina.

Tor-nā'do. [From the Spanish *tornear*, to "turn," to "whirl."] Literally, "whirlwind:"—applied to a violent hurricane or gust of wind, which, arising suddenly from the shore, veers round to all points of the compass, and has been described as blowing from all points at once. Tornadoes repeat on a small scale the phenomena of cyclones. They are frequent in the West Indies. A tornado passing into the sea may become a water-spout.

To-rōse'. [Lat. **Toro'sus**; from *to'rus*, a "bed;" also a "knob," or "swelling."] In Botany, knobby:—a cylindrical body swollen at intervals.

Tor-pe'do.* Literally, "numbness." The name given to a genus of cartilaginous fishes, separated from the *Raiæ* of Linnæus on account of the circular form of the body, and more especially on account of the presence of the electrical organs, on which that form of the body mainly depends. Violent shocks are experienced on touching the living and active torpedo. There is reason to believe that the torpedo uses its electrifying or benumbing power to secure its prey, as well as to defend itself against its enemies. *Torpedo* is also the name of a machine used for blowing up ships.

Tor'pid. [Lat. **Tor'pidus**; from *tor'peo*, to "be numbed."] In a state of torpor, or numbness; incapable of action, or deprived of sensibility.

Torpidity. See TORPOR.

Tor'por, o'rĭs.* [See TORPID.] Deficient sensation; numbness; torpidity.

Tor-re-fac'tion. [Lat. **Torrefac'tio**, *o'nis*; from *tor'ridus*, "dry," "hot," and *fa'cio*, *fac'tum*, to "make."] The act of drying or roasting; the operation of exposing an organic substance to the action of fire, in order to deprive it of moisture or volatile matter, or to oxidize it.

Tor-re-fac'tus.* Roasted. See TORREFACTION.

Tor-re'ya.* [Named after John *Torrey*, an eminent American botanist.] A genus of evergreen trees of the order *Coniferæ* or *Taxaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of China, Japan, and the United States. Among the distinctive characters of the genus is a ruminated albumen. The seeds of *Torreya nucifera*, a native of Japan, yield an oil which is used for culinary purposes.

Torre'ya Cal-ĭ-for'nĭ-cạ.* Nutmeg-Tree, an ornamental evergreen tree, a native of California, remarkable for its beauty. Its seed has a ruminated albumen like the nutmeg.

Torre'ya Tax-ĭ-fo'lĭạ.* Stinking Cedar, a handsome evergreen tree, a native of Florida. Its wood is durable, heavy, and close-grained. Its leaves and wood have a disagreeable odor.

It is a local or rare tree, found only in a limited part of Florida.

Tor-rĭ-çel'lĭ-an Vac'u-um. [From *Torricel'li*, inventor of the mercurial barometer.] The vacuum produced by inverting a tube of sufficient length, filled with mercury or any other fluid, in a vessel containing a portion of the same fluid, and allowing the fluid in the tube to descend until its weight is counterbalanced by that of the atmosphere. In this manner the first barometers were formed by Torricelli.

Tor'rid. [Lat. **Tor'ridus**; from *tor'reo*, to "roast," or "parch."] Parched; burned; scorched. Also hot, parching.

Tor'rid Zone. [Lat. **Zo'na Tor'rida.**] All that space between the Tropics:—so called from the scorching heat which prevails there.

Tor'sion. [Lat. **Tor'sio, o'nis**; from *tor'queo*, *tor'tum* and *tor'sum*, to "twist."] A twisting. Torsion of the arteries,—an expedient resorted to for arresting or preventing hemorrhage.

Tor'sion Bal'ance. A delicate electrometer, so called because its principle consists in the torsion or twisting of a single fibre of the web of a silk-worm.

Tor'sive. [From the Lat. *tor'queo*, *tor'sum*, to "twist."] Twisted spirally:—nearly the same as CONTORTED:—applied to parts of plants.

Tor-tĭ-col'lis.* [From the Lat. *tor'queo*, *tor'tum*, to "twist," and *col'lum*, the "neck."] The muscular affection termed *wry-neck*.

Tor'tĭ-lis.* [From the Lat. *tor'queo*, *tor'tum*, to "twist."] Susceptible of twisting, or of being twisted:—applied to parts of plants.

Tor'tĭ-pēs, p'e*dis.* [From the Lat. *tor'tus*, "twisted," and *pes*, a "foot."] In Botany, having the foot or pedicle much twisted; tortipede.

Tor-tu-a'lis.* [From the Lat. *tor'queo*, *tor'tum*, to "twist," to "torment."] Tormented; suffering:—sometimes applied to the countenance of the sick.

Tor'tu-ous. [Lat. **Tortuo'sus**; from the same.] Winding; crooked; bent or curved many times in different directions:—applied to parts of certain plants.

Tor'u-la Cer-e-vis'ĭ-æ.* "Torula of Beer." Yeast-Plant, a species of fungus which is an agent in the fermentation of beer and saccharine substances. It sometimes occurs in vomited fluids.

Tor-u-lōse'. [Lat. **Torulo'sus**; from *tor'ulus*, a "little bed."] Torulous; swelled or bulged out in a slight degree; somewhat torose; uneven:—applied to parts of plants.

Tor'u-lus.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *to'rus*, a "bed."] The cavity in which is implanted the base of each antenna of insects.

To'rus.* A "bed," or "bolster." The brawn, or thick part, of the arm or leg:—also applied to the receptacle of a flower.

Touch, tŭch. [Lat. **Tac'tus**; Gr. *ἁφή*, and *ἅψις*; Fr. *Toucher*, too'shā'.] One of the five senses. That sense by which we know the physical or palpable qualities of bodies.

Touch, Morbid. See PARAPSIS.

Toucher, too'shā'. (Fr.) Literally, the "act of touching," or examination by touch:—applied to uterine examination with the fingers *per vaginam*.

Touch'-me-Not. The same as NOLI ME TANGERE, which see.

Touch'-Wood. The popular name of the *Polyp'orus igniu'rius*, a fungus found on the willow and other trees, and also called *Agaric of the Oak*. It is used for checking hemorrhage.

Toughness, tŭf'ness. The quality of a body by which it will endure heavy blows or violent flexure without breaking:—the opposite to *brittleness*. It consists in a certain yielding of parts with a powerful general cohesion.

Tourmaline, toor'ma-lin. A crystallized mineral, which is so hard as to scratch glass, and becomes electric when heated. It is composed chiefly of silica, alumina, and boron. It exhibits various colors, among which are black, dark brown, cinnamon-brown, bright red, grass-green, and yellow. Red tourmaline, called *Rubellite*, is a beautiful gem, some specimens of which are very valuable. "They have all the richness of color and lustre belonging to the ruby, though measuring an inch across."—(DANA.)

Tourniquet, tur'ne-kĕt. (From the French *tourner*, to "turn.") An instrument or appliance for compressing forcibly the principal blood-vessels, to prevent hemorrhage in amputations, wounds, etc.

Toux, too. [Lat. **Tus'sis.**] The French word for COUGH, which see.

Toux Convulsive, too kôn'vül'sēv'. "Convulsive Cough." The French name for PERTUSSIS, which see.

To-vo-mi'ta.* A genus of trees and shrubs of the order *Clusiaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of the tropical parts of South America and the West Indies. They abound in a resinous juice. The *T. fructipendula*, a tree, a native of Peru, has a bark which is used medicinally.

Tox-æ'mĭ-a.* The same as TOXICOHÆMIA, which see.

Tox'ĭ-cal, or **Tox'ic.** [From the Gr. *τοξικόν*, "poison."] Poisonous.

Tox'ĭ-cant. [From the same.] An intoxicating stimulant, or narcotic, or anæsthetic affecting the system injuriously when used habitually; a toxical agent.

Tox-ĭ-co-den'drum.* [From the Gr. *τοξικόν*, "poison," and *δένδρον*, a "tree."] Poison Oak. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the leaves of *Rhus Toxicodendron*.

Tox-ĭ-co-der-mi'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *τοξικόν*, "poison," and *δέρμα*, the "skin."] A term for inflammation of the skin through contact with some acrid poison.

Tox-ĭ-co-hæ'mĭ-a,* or **Tox-æ'mĭ-a.*** [From the Gr. *τοξικόν*, a "poison," and *αἷμα*, "blood."] A contaminated state of the blood; poisoned blood.

Tox-ĭ-col'o-ġy. [Lat. **Toxicolo'gia**; from the Gr. *τοξικόν*, "poison," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The doctrine or science of poisons, their nature and effects; a treatise on poisons.

Toxicology embraces the properties of poisons, their effects on the animal system, including pathology and treatment, their detection, and the medico-legal questions connected with poisoning. See POISON.

Tox-ĭ-co'sis,* plural **Tox-ĭ-co'sēs.** [From the Gr. *τοξικόν*, a "poison."] A term applied to diseases which are the result of poisoning.

Tox-if'er-ous. [Lat. **Toxif'erus**; from *tox'icum*, "poison," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or containing poison.

Tr., and **Tra.** = *Tinctu'ra.** A "tincture."

Trą-bec'u-la,* plural **Trą-bec'u-læ.** [Diminutive of the Lat. *trabs*, a "beam," a "pillar," a "column."] Literally, a "small or minute column:"—applied to the small medullary fibres of the brain which constitute the commissures, to the fibres, like comb-teeth, constituting the *septum pectiniforme* of the *corpora cavernosa* of the penis, and to other similar structures. In Botany, a cross-bar, as in the teeth of many mosses.

Trą-bec'u-late. [From the Lat. *trabec'ula*, a "small beam or bar."] Cross-barred.

Trā'ċhe-ą,* plural **Trā'ċhe-æ.** [Gr. *τραχεῖα*, the feminine of *τραχύς*, "rough;" Fr. *Trachée*, trȧ'shȧ'.] The windpipe; the cartilaginous and membranous canal in front of the œsophagus, extending from the larynx to the lungs, to and from which it conveys the air. Also a spiral vessel or duct of a plant; an air-tube:—so named from its resemblance to the windpipe, or rather to the tracheæ or air-tubes of insects. See SPIRAL VESSELS.

Trā'ċhe-æ,* the plural of the Lat. TRACHEA.

Trā'ċhe-ąl. [Lat. **Trachea'lis.**] Belonging to the trachea.

Tra-ċhe-a'lĭ-ą.* A name for the croup. See TRACHEITIS.

Tra-ċhe-a'lis.* A term applied to the fibres of unstriped muscle which pass from one part of each of the tracheal cartilages to the other, at the posterior part of the trachea.

Tra-ċhe-a'rĭ-us.* Having tracheæ.

Tra-ċhe-i'tis, *i'dis.** [From the Lat. *tra'chea*, the "windpipe."] Inflammation of the trachea:—another name for croup.

Tra-ċhel'ą-grą.* [From the Gr. *τράχηλος*, the "neck," and *ἄγρα*, a "seizure."] Gout, or rheumatism, in the neck.

Traċh-e-lis'mus.* [From the Gr. *τράχηλος*, the "neck."] A bending back of the neck; trachelism:—a term proposed by M. Hall as designating the first symptoms of epilepsy, consisting in contraction of the muscles of the neck, the consequent distention of the veins causing cerebral congestion.

Trachelitis.* See TRACHEITIS.

Tra-ċhe'lo-Mas-to-i'de-us.* [From the Gr. *τράχηλος*, the "neck," and the Lat. proces'sus *mastoi'deus*, the "mastoid process."] A muscle arising from the transverse processes of the four last cervical vertebræ, and sometimes of the first dorsal vertebra, and inserted into the mastoid process of the temporal bone. It draws the head backward or obliquely.

Traċh-e-lor'rhą-phў. [From the Gr. *τράχηλος*, "neck," and *ῥαφή*, a "sewing," a "suture."] A suture for the purpose of repairing a laceration of the neck of the uterus.

Traċh-e-lot'o-mў. [From the Gr. *τράχηλος*, "neck," and *τομή*, a "cutting."] The cutting of the neck of the uterus.

Tra-ċhen'ċhў-ma, a*tis.** [From the Lat. *tra'chea*, and the Gr. *ἔγχυμα*, "tissue."] In Botany, tissue formed of spiral tubes or vessels like tracheæ. See VASCULAR TISSUE, and SPIRAL VESSELS.

Trā'ċhe-o-çēle.* [From the Lat. *tra'chea*, the "windpipe," and the Gr. *κήλη*, a "tumor."] A name for *bronchocele.*

Tra-ċhe-or-rha'gĭ-ą.* [From the Lat. *tra'chea*, the "windpipe," and the Gr. *ῥήγνυμι*, to "burst forth."] Hemorrhage from the trachea.

Trā'ċhe-o-tōme. [Lat. **Tracheot'omus**; from *tra'chea*, the "windpipe," and the Gr. *τέμνω*, to "cut."] An instrument for performing tracheotomy.

Tra-ċhe-ot'o-mў. [Lat. **Tracheoto'mia**; from the same.] The operation of cutting into or opening the trachea. See BRONCHOTOMY.

Trą-ċho'mą, a*tis.** [From the Gr. *τραχύς*, "rough."] Roughness on the internal surface of the eyelid, causing violent ophthalmia and severe pain on moving the eyelid.

Traċh-ў-lo'bĭ-um Mar-tĭ-a'num.* A tree of the order *Leguminosæ*, a native of Brazil. It is supposed to be the tree from which Brazilian copal is obtained.

Traċh-ў-pho'nĭ-ą.* [From the Gr. *τραχύς*, "rough," and *φωνή*, the "voice."] Roughness of the voice.

Tra-ċhўs'mą.* The same as TRACHOMA, which see.

Traċh-ў-sta'ċhў-us.* [From the Gr. *τραχύς*, "rough," and *στάχυς*, an "ear," or "spike."] Having spikes rough with hairs.

Trā'ċhўte. [From the Gr. *τραχύς*, "rough."] A nearly compact lava or volcanic rock, breaking with a rough surface, and often containing hornblende, felspar, and mica.

Trą-ċhўt'ic. [Lat. **Trachyt'icus**; see preceding article.] Relating to or resembling trachyte:—applied to a group of plutonic earths having a rough appearance.

Trac'tion. [From the Lat. *tra'ho*, *trac'tum*, to "draw," to "extend."] The act of drawing. In some cases of obstetrical practice mechanical traction is employed to draw out the fœtus.

Tractors, Metallic. See PERKINISM.

Trac'tus.* [From the Lat. *tra'ho*, *trac'tum*, to "draw," to "extend."] An extension: hence, a space, or region.

Trac'tus Mo-to'rĭ-us.* "Motor Tract." The name given to the prolongation of the *corpora pyramidalia* through the *pons Varolii* into the *crura cerebri.* The motor nerves arise from this tract.

Trac'tus Op'tĭ-cus.* "Optic Tract." The circular tract or course of the optic nerve from its origin round the *crus cerebri.*

Tractus Respiratorius.* See RESPIRATORY TRACT.

Trade-Winds. Winds which in the torrid zone, and often a little beyond it, blow generally from the same quarter, varying, according to circumstances, from northeast to southeast. The cause is to be ascribed to the high comparative temperature of the torrid zone, combined with the rotation of the earth. The trade-winds are so named because they are often taken advantage of by those engaged in commerce to distant parts of the world. In the north part of the torrid zone the trade-wind blows constantly from the northeast. On the other side of the equator it blows from the southeast.

Trad-ĕs-can'tĭ-a.* [Named after *Tradescant*, gardener to Charles I. of England.] A genus of perennial herbs of the order *Commelynaceæ*, natives of the United States. The *Tradescantia Virginica* is cultivated for ornament. Its roots are said to be demulcent.

Trag-a-can'tha.* [From the Gr. τράγος, a "goat," and ἄκανθα, a "thorn," the plant being called "goat-thorn" on account of its thorny petioles.] Tragacanth. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a gummy exudation from *Astragalus gummifer*, and other species of *Astragalus*. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is a gummy exudation from *Astragalus verus* and other species of *Astragalus*. It is demulcent, but is little employed internally. The great viscidity which it imparts to water renders it useful for the suspension of heavy insoluble powders. It does not dissolve in water, but absorbs it, forming an adhesive paste.

Trag-a-can'thin. A substance found to compose the whole of gum tragacanth:—also called *Adraganthin*.

Tra'gĭ-a Can-nab'ĭ-na.* An herb or undershrub of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, a native of India. Its root is employed as a diaphoretic and alterative. The root of *Tragia involucrata* is employed in India as a tonic and alterative.

Tra-gī'cus.* Belonging to the *tragus*:—applied to a muscle of the ear, of triangular form, arising from the middle and outer part of the *concha* and inserted into the tip of the *tragus*, which it pulls forward.

Trag-o-po'gon Por-rĭ-fo'lĭ-um.* The systematic name of Salsify, or Oyster-plant, which belongs to the natural order *Compositæ*.

Tra'gus.* [From the Gr. τράγος, a "goat;" because it is in many persons covered with hair.] A part of the ear:—the same as ANTILOBIUM, which see.

Trail'ing. Dragging along on the ground; drawn out in long undulations. In Botany, of an elongated prostrate habit of growth. See PROCUMBENT.

Trailing Arbutus. See EPIGÆA REPENS.

Trance. An ecstatic or rapt state of mind:—sometimes applied to CATALEPSY. A sleep-like state which comes on spontaneously, apart from any gross lesion of the brain or toxic cause, and from which the sleeper cannot be roused. Some writers prefer the term *lethargy* for this condition.

Trans. A Latin preposition, signifying "across," or "over," sometimes "through;" also "from one to another."

Tran-sçen-den'tal. [Lat. **Transcendenta'lis**; from *trans*, "beyond," and *scan'do*, to "climb."] That which transcends or goes beyond the limits of actual experience.

Trans-for-mā'tion. [Lat. **Transforma'tio, o'nis**; from *trans*, "over," "from one to another," and *for'mo, forma'tum*, to "make."] Literally, the act of changing one thing or substance into another; a metamorphosis. A change of form. Sometimes this term denotes a change of form and volume, independent of a change of nature. A morbid change in a part, consisting in the conversion of its texture into one of a different kind, as of the soft parts into bone or cartilage.

Trans-fu'sion. [Lat. **Transfu'sio, o'nis**; from *transfun'do, transfu'sum*, to "pour from one vessel into another."] The introducing of blood taken from the veins of one living animal into those of another; also the introduction of other fluids than blood.

Tran'sit. [From the Lat. *tran'seo, tran'situm*, to "pass over."] In Astronomy, the culmination, or passage of a celestial body across the meridian of any place. Also the passage of an inferior planet across the sun's disk.

Tran-sĭ'tion Rocks. A geological term formerly applied to the older secondary series, under the idea that they were formed during the transition of the globe from the uninhabited to the inhabited state.—(BRANDE.) According to Dana, the older Silurian, which were supposed to contain no trace of fossils.

Tran'sĭ-to-rў. [From the Lat. *tran'seo, tran'situm*, to "pass over."] Continuing but a short time; transient; not permanent:—applied to certain organs.

Trans-lā'tion. [Lat. **Transla'tio, o'nis**; from *trans'fero, transla'tum*, to "transfer," to "translate."] The act of transferring; removal; transportation; transfer. Also a version, or the act of changing from one language to another. See METASTASIS.

Trans-lu'cent, or **Trans-lu'cid.** [Lat. **Translu'cidus**; from *trans*, "through," and *lu'ceo*, to "shine."] Penetrable by luminous rays, but too slightly to allow of perceiving objects; semi-transparent.

Trans-mis-sĭ-bil'ĭ-tў. [From the Lat. *transmit'to*, to "send across," to "transmit:"] The quality or state of being transmissible; capability of being communicated by contagion.

Trans-mis'sĭ-ble. [From the same.] Capable of being communicated or transmitted, as contagious diseases.

Trans-mis'sion. [From the same.] The act of transmitting or communicating; a transfer:—used to denote the communication of contagious diseases from one person to another, and the descent or derivation of hereditary qualities or morbid conditions from parents to their offspring. See HEREDITY.

Trans-mu-tā'tion. [From the Lat. *trans*, "from one to another," and *mu'to, muta'tum*, to

"change."] The act of changing one thing into another. In Alchemy, the operation of changing base or imperfect metals into gold or silver.

Transmuta'tion of Force or **En'er-ġy.** A phrase employed to express the theory that any one of the physical forces or powers may be converted into one or more of the others.

Trans-pa'ren-cy. [See next article.] The highest degree of diaphaneity.

Trans-pā'rent. [Lat. **Transpa'rens, en'tis;** from *trans*, "through," and *pa'reo*, to "appear."] Admitting the passage of the rays of light, so that objects appear or are seen through any medium; diaphanous in the highest degree. Substances are transparent when the outlines of objects viewed through them are distinct.

Trans-pī-rā'tion. [Lat. **Transpira'tio, o'nis;** from *trans*, "through," and *spi'ro, spira'tum*, to "breathe."] The emission of vapor through the skin; insensible perspiration. In Botany, this term is applied to the passage of aqueous vapor through the stomata of leaves. The crude sap is concentrated by transpiration. Hales found that a sunflower which exposed thirty-nine square feet of foliage transpired, on an average, one pound four ounces of water in twelve hours.

Trans-u-dā'tion. [Lat. **Transuda'tio, o'nis;** from *trans*, "through," and *su'do, suda'tum*, to "sweat."] The passing or oozing of blood, or other fluid, unaltered, through the pores of the skin or membranes, and, so, distinguished from *perspiration*, which implies that the perspired fluid is secreted from the blood.

Trans-ver-sa'lis.* [From the Lat. *trans*, "across," and *ver'to, ver'sum*, to "turn," to "direct."] The same as TRANSVERSE, which see.

Transversa'lis Ab-dom'ĭ-nis.* "Transverse [Muscle] of the Abdomen." A muscle arising from the cartilages of the seven lower ribs, etc., and inserted into the *linea alba* and the crest of the ilium. It supports and compresses the bowels.

Transversa'lis Col'li.* "Transverse [Muscle] of the Neck." A muscle arising from the transverse processes of the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebræ, and inserted into those of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh upper dorsal vertebræ. It turns the neck obliquely backward and to one side.

Transversa'lis Dor'si.* "Transverse [Muscle] of the Back." Also termed **Mul-tif'ĭ-dus Spĭ'næ.*** A muscle situated in the vertebral gutters. Its use is to straighten the vertebral column and give it a slight rotary motion.

Trans-verse'. [Lat. **Transver'sus;** see TRANSVERSALIS.] Directed or placed crosswise: —applied to muscles, etc. In Botany, broader than long; also in a cross direction; crosswise.

Transverse' Ax'is. In conic sections, the diameter which passes through both foci. It is the longest diameter of an ellipse, and the shortest of an hyperbola.

Transverse' Su'ture. [Lat. **Sutu'ra Transversa'lis.**] The suture which passes across the face, joining the bones of the skull to those of the face.

Trans-verse'ly. Across; crosswise.

Trans-ver'sus Au'ris* ("Transverse [Muscle] of the Ear") **of Al-bi'nus.** A muscle arising from the prominent part of the *concha* and inserted opposite to the outer side of the anthelix.

Transver'sus Pe'dis.* "Transverse [Muscle] of the Foot." A muscle arising from the metatarsal bone of the great toe and inserted into that of the little toe.

Transver'sus Pĕr-ĭ-næ'i.* "Transverse [Muscle] of the Perineum." A muscle arising from the *tuber ischii* and inserted into the middle line with its fellow. It is supposed to dilate the urethra.

Tra'pa Na'tans.* Water Caltrops, an aquatic plant of the order *Haloragea*, a native of Europe. Its seeds abound in starch, and are edible.

Tra-pē'zĭ-form. [Lat. **Trapezifor'mis;** from *trape'zium*, and *for'ma*, a "form."] Having the form of a trapezium. In Botany, unsymmetrically four-sided.

Tra-pe'zĭ-um.* [Gr. τραπέζιον; from τράπεζα, a "dinner-table."] Originally, a quadrangle:—applied in Geometry to a plane figure having four sides, of which no two are parallel. In Anatomy, the name of the first bone of the second row of the *carpus*, or wrist.

Tra-pe'zĭ-us.* Like a trapezium:—applied to a muscle of the neck and back. See next article.

Trape'zius.* A muscle, so named from its form, arising from the superior transverse line of the occipital bone, from the spinous processes of the seventh cervical and of all the dorsal vertebræ, and inserted into the clavicle, the acromion, and the scapula. It draws the scapula according to the three directions of its fibres. It is also termed *Cucullaris* (like a hood).

Trap-e-zoid'. [Lat. **Trapezoi'des;** from the Gr. τράπεζα, a "table," and εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a trapezium:—applied to a four-sided figure of which two sides only are parallel to each other.

Trap Rock [Swedish, *Trap'pa*, a "stair"], or **Do'ler-ite.** A term applied to certain volcanic rocks, which are composed of felspar, augite, and hornblende, and are so named because they occur in large tabular masses rising one above another like the successive steps of a staircase.

Trau'ma.* [Gr. τραῦμα.] A wound.

Trau-mat'ic. [Lat. **Traumat'icus;** from the Gr. τραῦμα, a "wound."] Relating to, or caused by, a wound; vulnerary.

Trau-mat'ĭ-cĭne. [From the same.] A solution of gutta-percha in chloroform, which, spread on the skin, leaves by the evaporation of the chloroform a thin film or pellicle, which protects the skin from the action of air and from dust.

Trau'ma-tĭsm. [Lat. **Traumatis'mus.**] The condition of the system produced by a severe wound. It consists generally in a state of stupor, with disturbance of the regulating influence of the sympathetic nervous system on the circulation.

Trau-mo-ty'phus.* [From the Gr. *τραῦμα*, a "wound," and the Lat. *ty'phus*.] Eisenmann's term for hospital gangrene.

Traveller's Tree. See RAVENALA.

Trea'cle. [Lat. **Sac'chari Fæx**, and **Theri'aca**; Fr. *Thériaque*, tā'rē'ăk'.] A name for molasses.

Treat'ment. [Fr. *Traitement*, tRĕt'mŏN'.] Management; application of remedies; therapeutic operation or practice.

Treat'ment of Dis-ease'. This term has reference to the means by which disease may be prevented,—*prophylactic* or *preventive* treatment,—or its effects counteracted when it occurs,—*remedial* or *curative* treatment. The various methods of treatment are styled *empirical*, *rational*, *expectant*, *palliative*, *stimulant*, *dietetic*, etc.

Tree. [Lat. **Ar'bor**; Gr. *δένδρον*; Fr. *Arbre*, ăRbr.] A woody plant with a single trunk, which attains at least five times the human stature. —(GRAY.) "Any woody plant of perennial duration which rises from the ground with a trunk."—(LINDLEY.) The tallest tree known is a Eucalyptus which is about four hundred and seventy-five feet high. "There is a Mexican *Taxodium*, or bald cypress, which measures one hundred and twelve feet in circumference."—(GRAY.)

Tree-like. See ARBORESCENT, and DENDROID.

Tre'foil. [From the Lat. *tres*, "three," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] A name for clover. (See TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE.) The term is sometimes applied to the *Hepat'ica tril'oba*.

Tre'foil, Marsh, and **Tre'foil, Wâ'ter.** Common names for the *Menyan'thes trifolia'ta*, or buck-bean.

Tre-ha'la. A feculent alimentary substance deposited on a syngenesious plant (a species of *Echinops*) by a coleopterous insect named *Larinus nidificans*. The insect disgorges the trehala from its stomach and builds its nest with it. The trehala is used as food by the Persians and other Orientals. It contains a crystallizable sugar, called *trehalose*.

Tremandraceæ,* tre-man-dra'she-ē. [From *Treman'dra*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of polypetalous exogenous shrubs, all natives of Australia.

Tremblement. See TREMOR.

Trem'bles. A popular term for mercurial tremor.

Tre'mens. [From the Lat. *tre'mo*, to "tremble."] Shaking; trembling. See DELIRIUM TREMENS.

Tre'mor, o'ris.* [From the same.] (Fr. *Tremblement*, tRŏM'bl-mŏN'.) An involuntary trembling. The most delicate form of clonic spasm, consisting of successive movements of very small amplitude. Tremors are seen principally in the hands, the head, the tongue, or the facial muscles, as the result of disease or old age.

Tre'mor Cor'dis.* "Tremor of the Heart." A term for palpitation of the heart.

Tre'mor Mer-cu-rĭ-a'lis.* "Mercurial Tremor." Also called **Tre'mor Me-tal'lĭ-cus.*** "Metallic Tremor." A form of shaking palsy; an affection of the nervous system induced by the inhalation, or other application to the body, of mercurial vapors.

Tre'mor Ten'dĭ-num.* "Trembling of the Tendons." A term for the shaking palsy; a morbid intermittent action of a spasmodic kind.

Tre-pan'. [Lat. **Trep'anum**; from the Gr. *τρυπάω*, to "bore."] An instrument by which a circular portion of bone is removed from the skull.

Trep-a-nā'tion. [Lat. **Trepana'tio, o'nis**; from *trep'anum*, a "trepan."] Trepanning, or operation with the trepan. Methodical application of the trepan which is performed on the skull, to remedy accidents of cerebral compression produced by a foreign body which has penetrated the cranial cavity, or by a splinter or piece of bone forced in in consequence of a fracture of the skull.

Tre-phīne'. [Lat. **Trephi'na**; perhaps from the Gr. *τρέπω*, to "turn."] The more modern instrument for perforating, or removing a circular piece of bone from, the skull.

Tre'sis.* [From the Gr. *τράω*, to "bore," to "pierce."] Literally, a "perforation." A wound.

Tri-. [From the Gr. *τρεῖς*, or the Lat. *tres*, "three."] A prefix denoting "three," or "thrice."

Tri-a-can'thus.* [From the Gr. *τρεῖς*, "three," and *ἄκανθα*, a "spine."] Having spines disposed in threes.

Trī'ad. An element equivalent in combining power to three monad atoms. Nitrogen is a triad and is triatomic, for one atom of nitrogen saturates three atoms of hydrogen.

Trī-a-del'phous. [Lat. **Triadel'phus**; from the Gr. *τρεῖς*, "three," and *ἀδελφος*, a "brother."] Having the filaments in three brotherhoods, sets, or parcels.

Tri-an'drĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *τρεῖς*, "three," and *ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός*, a "man," or "male."] The third Linnæan class of plants, comprising those which have three stamens in each flower.

Trī-an'drous. [Lat. **Trian'drius**; from the same.] Having three stamens; triandrious.

Trī-an'gu-lar. [Lat. **Triangula'ris**; from *tri-*, "three," or "thrice," and *an'gulus*, an "angle."] Having three angles or corners.

Tri-an-gu-la'ris La-bĭ-o'rum.* "Triangular [Muscle] of the Lips." A name frequently given to the *depressor anguli oris*, from its triangular shape.

Triangula'ris Ster'ni.* "Triangular [Muscle] of the Sternum." A muscle arising from the lower part of the sternum and ensiform cartilage and inserted into the cartilages of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth ribs. It is also called *sterno-costalis* (*i.e.*, "connected with the sternum and ribs"). It depresses the ribs.

Tri-a-no-sper'ma.* A genus of climbing plants of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*, natives of Brazil and the West Indies. *T. Ficifolia*, a native of Brazil, has purgative properties, and contains an alkaloid called *trianospermine*. This plant is said to be the source of a drug called *Tayuya*.

Trianosper'ma Ta-yu'ya.* A plant, a native of Brazil. It is emetic in small doses and drastic in large doses.

Trī-an'thous. [Lat. **Trian'thus**; from the Gr. *τρεῖς*, "three," and *ἄνθος*, a "flower."] Three-flowered:—applied to a plant the peduncles of which bear three flowers.

Trī'as. A term for the new red sandstone group of rocks. See next article.

Trī-as'sic. [Lat. **Trias'sicus**; from the Gr. *τρίας*, a "triad."] A term applied to the oldest part of the Mesozoic strata, which lie over the Permian and under the Jurassic. The name alludes to a threefold division which this formation presents in Germany.

Trī-ạ-tom'ic. A term applied to a body capable of combining with three monad atoms. An element is triatomic if one atom of it saturates three atoms of hydrogen.

Trī-băs'ic. [Lat. **Tribas'icus**; from *tri-*, "three," and *ba'sis*, a "base."] Having three bases:—applied to salts having three equivalents of a base to one of an acid. See BIBASIC.

Tribe. [Lat. **Tri'bus**; Fr. *Tribu*, trĕ'bü'.] A division of a people; a family or race of men or other animals. In Botany, a subdivision of a natural order, comprising one or several genera.

Trib'u-lus Ter-res'tris.* An herbaceous plant of the order *Rutaceæ* or *Zygophyllaceæ*, a native of Europe. It is reputed to be diuretic and aperient.

Trī-cap'su-lar. [Lat. **Tricapsula'ris**; from *tri-*, "three," and *cap'sula*, a "capsule."] A term applied to fruits formed by the union of three capsules.

Trī-car'pel-la-rў. [From the Gr. *τρεῖς*, "three," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] Composed of three carpels.

Trī-car'pous. [Lat. **Tricar'pus**; from the same.] In Botany, having three ovaries.

Trī-çeph'ạ-lous. [Lat. **Triceph'alus**; from the Gr. *τρεῖς*, "three," and *κεφαλή*, the "head."] Three-headed:—applied to plants.

Tri'ceps, *ip'itis.* [From the Lat. *tri-*, "three," and *ca'put*, the "head."] Having three heads:—applied to certain muscles having three origins.

Tri'ceps Au'ris.* "Three-headed [Muscle] of the Ear." A name given to the *posterior auris*, because it arises by three distinct slips.

Tri'ceps Ex-ten'sor Cru'ris.* "Three-headed Extensor of the Leg." A large muscle which extends the leg. It has been described as consisting of—1. The *vas'tus exter'nus*, arising from the trochanter major and inserted into the patella and fascia of the knee-joint. 2. The *vas'tus inter'nus*, arising from the trochanter minor and inserted in like manner into the patella and fascia. 3. The *crurœ'us*, arising from between the trochanters and inserted into the patella.

Tri'ceps Exten'sor Cu'bĭ-ti.* "Three-headed Extensor of the Elbow." A muscle arising by three heads from the inferior border of the scapula, and from the *os humeri*, and inserted into the olecranon. It extends the forearm.

Trieh-ạ-de'nĭ-ạ Zey-lan'ĭ-cạ.* A large tree of the order *Pangiaceæ*, a native of Ceylon. Its seeds afford an oil which is useful for burning and is employed as a remedy for cutaneous diseases.

Tri-ehan'thus.* [From the Gr. *θρίξ*, *τριχός*, the "hair," and *ἄνθος*, a "flower."] Having capillary or hair-like flowers.

Tri'ehĭ-ạ,* or **Tri-ehi'ạ-sis.*** [From the Gr. *θρίξ*, "hair."] A disease in which the eyelashes are turned in towards the eyeball.

Tri-ehi'ạ-sis.* A term applied to several morbid conditions; an inversion of the eyelashes, which irritate the eyeball. It is usually the effect of entropium. Also a disease of the kidneys or of the bladder, in which bodies like hairs are passed in the urine.

Tri-ehĭl'ĭ-ạ E-met'ĭ-cạ.* The Elcaja, a tree found in Arabia and Senegal. It belongs to the order *Meliaceæ*. The fruit is used as an emetic.

Tri-ehi'nạ [from the Gr. *θρίξ*, "hair," from its minuteness] **Spi-ra'lis.*** A species of minute entozoon found in the muscles. Death is sometimes caused by it. The mature male measures one-eighteenth, and the female one-eighth, of an inch in length. It is a nematoid worm, commonly found as a quiescent encysted parasite in the tissue of the voluntary muscles. It lies perfectly free in the cavity of the cyst, coiled upon itself in a spiral manner, from which circumstance its specific name is derived. The worm may continue in the cyst for an indefinite time, retaining its vitality, but undergoing no perceptible change. But when a portion of trichinous flesh is devoured raw by man, the muscular tissue and the encysting capsules are liquefied by digestion, and the parasites are set free in the cavity of the intestines, where they multiply rapidly.

Trieh-ĭ-no'sis, or **Trieh-ĭ-ni'ạ-sis.*** [From the same.] A disease induced by eating the raw or undercooked flesh of swine which contains *trichina spiralis*. It appears that the hog is the only animal from which man contracts the disease, which is often fatal. The trichinæ are killed by a temperature of 160° or 170° F. This disease prevails in Germany, where the people are in the habit of eating raw ham and other raw pork.

Under ordinary circumstances, the ingestion of badly trichinised meat, insufficiently cooked, is followed, after a few hours, by symptoms of indigestion, such as nausea and vertigo. In bad cases, diarrhœa sets in, and may continue for several days in succession, with fever becoming more and more marked. The patient is now prostrate. The extremities become stiff and painful, and thus the first stage of the disorder, usually lasting for about a week, is completed. In the second stage, the fever increases. Subsequently the muscles of the limbs are swollen and rendered extremely painful to the touch, the slightest movement causing excruciating distress. The pulse is very rapid, rising to one hundred and ten, one hundred and twenty, or more, per minute. In severe cases there is excessive and continuous diarrhœa, which rapidly exhausts the patient. Little can be done in the way of treatment after the very early stages. If the trichi-

nised meat has not yet had time to pass from the stomach, an emetic may prevent all further mischief. Even after the poisoned food has passed into the upper bowel, a brisk purgative, frequently repeated, may expel the trichinæ. If, however, this early opportunity has been neglected, it only remains to support, as far as possible, the strength of the patient by nourishing food, suitable stimulants, and careful nursing.

Tri-ehis'mus.* [From the Gr. *θρίξ*, "hair."] A hair-like and scarcely perceptible fracture of a bone.

Trieh-o-căl-ў-ci'nus.* [From the Gr. *θρίξ*, "hair," and *καλύξ*, a "calyx."] Having the calyx covered with hair.

Trieh-o-car'pus.* [From the Gr. *θρίξ*, "hair," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] Having hairy fruit.

Trieh-o-cau'lus.* [From the Gr. *θρίξ*, "hair," and *καύλος*, a "stem."] Having a hairy stem.

Trieh-o-çeph'a-lus [from the Gr. *θρίξ*, "hair," and *κεφαλή*, the "head"] **Dis'par.*** The long thread-worm, generally found in the cæcum.

Trī'ehoid. [Lat. **Trichoi'des**; from the Gr. *θρίξ*, "hair," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling hair.

Trī-ehol'o-ğў. [Lat. **Tricholo'gia**; from the Gr. *θρίξ*, "hair," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on hair, or the science of hair.

Tri-eho'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *θρίξ*, "hair."] *Plica*, or plaited hair:—also termed *Trichia*, and *Trichiasis*. A genus of the order *Impetigines*, class *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology.

Trieh-o-phўl'lous. [Lat. **Trichophyl'lus**; from the Gr. *θρίξ*, "hair," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] Having hairy leaves.

Trieh-o-san'thēs.* [From the Gr. *θρίξ*, *τριχός*, "hair," and *ἄνθος*, a "flower."] A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*, comprising many species, mostly Asiatic.

Trichosan'thes A-ma'ra.* A native of India. Its seeds are bitter.

Trichosan'thes An-gui'na.* A plant, a native of India and China. It bears an edible fruit.

Trichosan'thes Cu-cu-me-ri'na.* A purgative plant, a native of Ceylon. It contains tannic acid, and is used as a remedy for fever.

Trichosan'thes In-ci'sa.* An herb, a native of India, bearing poisonous fruit.

Tri-eho'sis.* [From the Gr. *θρίξ*, *τριχός*, "hair."] A generic term applied by Dr. Good to diseases of the hair.

Trī-ehot'o-mous. [Lat. **Trichot'omus**; from the Gr. *τρίχα*, "threefold," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] Divided into threes. In Botany, branched into threes; three-forked; dividing by three equal branches.

Trī'ehro-iśm. [Lat. **Trichrois'mus**; from the Gr. *τρεῖς*, "three," and *χρόα*, "color."] The phenomenon of a body seeming to be of three different colors, according to the way in which the luminous rays traverse it,—a phenomenon observed in certain precious stones.

Tri-ehu'ris, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *θρίξ*, a "hair," and *οὐρά*, a "tail."] The long hair-worm.

Trī-coc'cous. [Lat. **Tricoc'cus**; from the Gr. *τρεῖς*, "three," and *κόκκος*, a "berry."] Having three *cocci* (separable closed cells), or having three roundish carpels.

Tri'co-lor.* Having three colors.

Tri-cor'ne.* [From the Lat. *tri-*, "three," and *cor'nu*, a "horn."] A term applied to each lateral ventricle of the brain, from its three-horned shape.

Tri-cos'tate. [From the Lat. *tres*, "three," and *cos'ta*, a "rib."] Having three ribs:—applied to leaves, etc.

Trī-cus'pid. [Lat. **Tricus'pis, i*dis*;** from *tri-*, "three," and *cus'pis*, a "point."] Having three points:—applied to a valve between the right auricle and right ventricle of the heart.

Trī-cus'pĭ-date. [Lat. **Tricuspida'tus**; from the same.] Having three points:—applied to leaves.

Tri-çўr'tis.* A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Liliaceæ*, natives of Japan, prized for the beauty of their flowers, which are arranged in terminal panicles.

Tricyr'tis Hir'ta.* A hairy and singular ornamental plant, a native of Japan. It has alternate leaves, and clusters of beautiful flowers, the color of which is pearly white, dotted with small purple spots.

Trī-den'tate. [From the Lat. *tri-*, "three," and *dens, den'tis*, a "tooth."] Three-toothed:—applied to a leaf, etc., when the apex is truncated and has three indentations.

Tri-el'con. [From the Gr. *ἕλκω*, to "extract."] An instrument employed to extract foreign bodies from wounds. It is composed of two flat, polished, slender branches, which are about twelve inches long and are each terminated by a sort of claw, with blunt edges.

Trī-en'nĭ-al. [From the Lat. *tri-*, "three," and *an'nus*, a "year."] Lasting three years:—applied to plants.

Trī-fā'cial. [Lat. **Trifacia'lis**; from *tri-*, "three," and *fa'cies*, the "face."] A term applied to the fifth pair of nerves, their three divisions being distributed on the face. See TRIGEMINI.

Tri-fa'rĭ-am.* In three rows; trifarious.

Trī-fā'rĭ-ous. [Lat. **Trifa'rius.**] In three vertical ranks; facing or pointing in three directions:—applied to parts of plants.

Trī'fid. [Lat. **Trif'idus**; from *tri-*, "three," or "thrice," and *fin'do*, to "cleave."] Three-cleft.

Trī-fo'lĭ-ate. [Lat. **Trifolia'tus**; from *tri-*, "three," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having three leaflets; three-leaved:—applied to a compound leaf, as that of the clover.

Tri-fo'lĭ-um.* [From the same.] Clover. A genus of herbs of the order *Leguminosæ*, comprising many species, natives of Europe and the United States. Several of them are cultivated.

Trifo'lium Pra-ten'se.* The systematic name for Red Clover, a plant of the Linnæan class

Diadelphia, natural order *Leguminosæ*. It is a native of Europe, and largely cultivated in the United States for hay. It is the most valuable species of clover.

Trī-fur'cate. [From the Lat. *tres*, "three," and *fur'ca*, a "fork."] Three-forked; like a fork with three tines.

Trig'a-mous. [From the Gr. τρεῖς, "three," and γάμος, "marriage," or "union."] A term applied to plants having on the same flower-head three sorts of flowers, staminate, pistillate, and perfect, or "having three sorts of flowers." —(GRAY.)

Tri-ġem'ĭ-ni* (*ner'vi* being understood). The "triple nerves." Also termed **Par Tri-ġem'ĭ-num,*** the "triple pair." A name for the fifth and largest pair of the encephalic nerves. It consists of three principal portions or branches, called the *ophthalmic*, the *superior maxillary*, and the *inferior maxillary*. As these three branches are principally distributed to the muscles of the face, they have been termed collectively the *trifacial* nerve. See NERVES, CRANIAL, pages 442 and 443.

Trī-ġem'ĭ-nus.* [From the Lat. *trī-*, "three," and *gem'inus*, "twin," or "double."] Literally, "three double,"—that is, triple:—applied in the plural to a pair of nerves. See preceding article.

Trig'lans.* Containing three nuts (or glands) within an involucre, as a Spanish chestnut.

Trī'gon. [Lat. **Trigo'num**; from the Gr. τρεῖς, "three," and γωνία, an "angle." See TRIGONE.] A figure of three angles.

Trig'o-nal, or **Trī'go-nous.** [Lat. **Trigo'nus.**] Three-cornered, or having three angles; triangular:—applied to seeds or fruits.

Trigone, trē'gōn'. (Fr.) [Lat. **Trigo'nus**; from *trigo'num*.] Called also the **Ves'ĭ-cal Trī'an-gle.** The small triangular space on the lining membrane of the bladder, between the orifice of the urethra and the orifices of the ureters.

Trigone Vésicale (vā'zē'kăl'), or "Vesical Triangle." See TRIGONE.

Tri-go-nel'la.* A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Leguminosæ*, natives of Europe, Asia, and Northern Africa. The *T. Fœnum-Græcum*, a native of the Mediterranean region, is cultivated for its seeds, which have a peculiar odor and contain oil and mucilage. They are used in Europe in the preparation of emollient cataplasms and enemata.

Trigonella Fœnum.* See FENUGREEK.

Trigoniaceæ,* tri-go-ne-a'she-ē. A natural order of polypetalous exogenous trees, natives of Brazil, Guiana, etc. It consists of a single genus, *Trigonia*, which presents many anomalies and was formerly referred to *Polygalaceæ*.

Tri-gon-o-car'pus.* [From the Lat. *trigo'nus*, "triangular," and the Gr. καρπός, "fruit."] Having triangular fruit; trigonocarpous.

Trig-o-no-met'rĭ-cal. [Lat. **Trigonomet'ricus.**] Belonging to trigonometry.

Trig-o-nom'e-trў. [Lat. **Trigonome'tria**; from the Gr. τρίγωνον, a "triangle," and μετρέω, to "measure."] Originally, the measurement of triangles, or that branch of mathematics which treats of the relations between the sides and angles of triangles. In its modern acceptation, it includes all formulæ relative to angles or circular arcs and the lines connected with them.

Trī'ġўn-ous. [Lat. **Trigyn'ius**; from the Gr. τρεῖς, "three," and γυνή, a "woman," or "female."] Having three pistils; trigynious.

Trī-hē'dral. [Lat. **Trihed'ricus**, or **Trihe'drus**; from the Gr. τρεῖς, "three," and ἕδρα, a "base."] Having three bases or faces; trihedrous.

Trī-ju'gous, or **Trī-ju'gate.** [Lat. **Triju'gus.**] A term applied to a pinnate leaf which bears three pairs of leaflets.

Trī'labe. [From the Lat. *trī-*, "three," and *la'bium*, a "lip;" or perhaps from *trī-*, and the Gr. λαβεῖν, to "lay hold on;" because it takes a triple hold.] An instrument for extracting foreign bodies from the bladder through the urethra. It has at the termination three branches, or arms, which can be expanded after it is inserted into the bladder.

Trī-lat'er-al. [From the Lat. *trī-*, "three," and *la'tus*, *lat'eris*, a "side."] Three-sided. In Botany, like a prism of three sides.

Trilliaceæ,* tril-le-a'she-ē. [From *Tril'lium*, one of the genera.] A natural order of endogenous herbaceous plants, or a sub-order of *Liliaceæ*, found in temperate regions.

Tril'lĭ-um.* A genus of plants of the natural order *Trilliaceæ* or *Liliaceæ*. It comprises many species, natives of the United States, bearing handsome flowers. The root is astringent.

Tril'lium Cer'nu-um,* or **Tril'lium Pen'du-lum.*** Nodding Wake-Robin, a plant, a native of New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, etc. It is reputed to be astringent, tonic, and antiseptic.

Tril'lium E-rec'tum.* Purple Trillium, or Birthroot. A perennial plant, a native of the Northern United States, bearing dark, dull purple flowers. Its root is said to be astringent.

Trī'lo-bate, or **Trī'lobed.** [From the Lat. *trī-*, "three," and *lo'bus*, a "lobe."] Three-lobed.

Trī'lo-bīte. [From the same.] The name of a group of fossil Crustaceans which lived in the Silurian and Devonian Ages. This group comprises many genera, and over six hundred species, which are now extinct. They are found in a good state of preservation in many parts of the world.

Trī-loc'u-lar. [From the Lat. *trī-*, "three," and *loc'ulus*, a "cell."] Three-celled.

Trī'me-rous. [From the Gr. τρεῖς, "three," and μερός, a "part."] Having three parts in each whorl:—applied to flowers which have three petals, three stamens, etc. The term is often printed thus: 3-merous.

Tri-mes'tris.* [From the Lat. *tres*, "three," and *men'sis*, a "month."] Existing for three months; three months old.

Trī-me-thўl'a-mĭne. An ammoniacal liquid substance, having a strong fishy odor, composed of carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen. It exists in ergot, in urine, and in the brine of herrings. It is inflammable, has a strong alkaline reaction, and is soluble in alcohol and in water. It is used as a

remedy for acute rheumatism and gout. It has a decided influence on the pulse, temperature, and excretion of urea.

Trī-met'ric. [From the Gr. *τρεῖς*, "three," and *μέτρον*, "measure."] A term applied in Crystallography to a system of crystallization in which the three axes are rectangular in intersections and unequal. This system is also called *Orthorhombic.*

Tri'mus.* Lasting for three years:—applied to plants.

Trī-ner'vate. [From the Lat. *tri-*, "three," and *ner'vus*, a "nerve."] Three-nerved:—applied to leaves.

Trī'nerved. [Lat. **Triner'vis.**] Having three ribs, all proceeding from the base.

Trī-no'dal. [From the Lat. *tri-*, "three," and *no'dus*, a "node."] Having three nodes only.

Tricœcious, tri-ē'shŭs. [Lat. **Tricœ'cius**; from the Gr. *τρεῖς*, "three," and *οἶκος*, a "house," "habitation;" also "family." See DIŒCIOUS.] Having staminate, pistillate, and perfect flowers on three different plants of the same species, or on the same individual.

Trioicous. See TRICŒCIOUS.

Tri-or'chis.* [From the Lat. *tri-*, "three," and the Gr. *ὄρχις*, a "testicle."] A person who has three testicles.

Tri-os'te-um.* Fever-root. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the root of the *Triosteum perfolia'tum*, an herbaceous plant of the order *Caprifoliaceæ*, a native of the United States. The root is cathartic and (in large doses) emetic.

Trī-ov'u-late. [From the Lat. *tri-*, "three," and *ovulum*, an "ovule."] Having three ovules.

Trī-par'tĭ-ble. [From the Lat. *tri-*, "three," and *par'tio, parti'tum*, to "part."] Capable of being split into three; separable into three pieces:—applied to parts of plants.

Trī-par'tite. [Lat. **Triparti'tus**; from the same.] Three-parted.

Trī-pet'a-lous. [From the Gr. *τρεῖς*, "three," and *πέταλον*, a "petal."] Having three petals.

Tri-pha'sĭ-a Tri-fo-lĭ-a'ta.* A shrub of the order *Aurantiaceæ*, a native of China, and cultivated in India and the West Indies. It bears an edible fruit.

Trī-phyl'lous. [Lat. **Triphyl'lus**; from the Gr. *τρεῖς*, "three," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] Having only three leaves, or having the leaves in a whorl of three.

Trī-pin'nate. [From the Lat. *tri-*, "three," or "thrice," and *pin'na*, a "feather."] Thrice-pinnate:—applied to a leaf in which there are three series of pinnation, or where the common petiole has bipinnate divisions on each side.

Trī-pin-nat'ī-fid. Thrice pinnatifid.

Trī-pin-nat'ī-sect. Parted to the base in a tripinnate manner:—applied to leaves.

Triple-Ribbed, or **Triple-Nerved.** A term applied where a midrib branches into three near the base of the leaf.

Trip'lĭ-nerved. [Lat. **Tripliner'vis**; from *tri'plus*, "triple," and *ner'vus*, a "nerve."] Triple-nerved; triple-ribbed; having three principal nerves proceeding from the base:—applied to a leaf when the midrib gives off a strong primary vein or branch on each side above the base.

Trip-lo'pĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *τριπλόος*, "triple," and *ὄπτομαι*, to "see."] Disordered vision in which objects are tripled.

Trī'pod. [From the Gr. *τρεῖς*, "three," and *ποῦς, ποδός*, a "foot."] A stool, table, or vessel having three feet.

Trī'pod, Vi'tal. A term applied to the heart, lungs, and brain.

Trip'o-lĭ, or **Trip'o-līte.** A polishing-powder consisting of silicious fossil frustules or shells of microscopic *Diatomaceæ*. It is used for polishing steel, etc. See DIATOMS.

Trip'ter-ous. [From the Gr. *τρεῖς*, "three," and *πτερόν*, a "wing."] Having three wings:—applied to parts of plants.

Tri-que'ter, or **Tri-que'trous.** In Botany, three-cornered; sharply three-angled.

Tri-que'tra, Os'sa*. [See next article.] Otherwise called **Os'sa Wor-mĭ-a'na.*** The triangular bones sometimes found in the course of the lambdoidal suture of the cranium.

Tri-que'trous. [Lat. **Trique'trus**; from *trique'tra*, a "triangle."] Triangular; having three salient angles:—applied to parts of certain plants.

Trī-sâlt'. [Lat. **Tri'sal, alis**; from *tri-*, "three," or "thrice," and *sal*, a "salt."] A salt containing three times as much acid to the same quantity of base, or three times as much base to the same quantity of acid, as the corresponding neutral salt.

Trī-sect'ed. [From the Lat. *tri*, "three," and *se'co, sec'tum*, to "cut."] Cut deeply into three parts:—applied to parts of plants.

Trī-sep'a-lous. [From the Lat. *tri-*, "three," and *sep'alum*, a "sepal."] Composed of three sepals.

Trī-se'rĭ-al, or **Trī-se'rĭ-ate.** [From the Lat. *tres*, "three," and *se'ries*, a "row," or "order."] In three rows or ranks, one below another:—applied to parts of plants.

Tris'mus.* [From the Gr. *τρίζω*, to "gnash."] Lock-jaw, or locked-jaw. See TETANUS TRISMUS.

Tris'mus Nascen'tium* (nas-sen'she-um). "Locked-Jaw of Infants,"—an affection usually occurring within two weeks from their birth, and lasting from a week to nine days.

Tris'mus Trau-mat'ĭ-cus.* Traumatic locked-jaw,—that is, locked-jaw arising from a wound.

Trī-sper'mous. [From the Gr. *τρεῖς*, "three," and *σπέρμα*, a "seed."] Having three seeds in each fruit.

Tri-splanch'nĭ-a.* Pinel's term for an affection of the trisplanchnic or great sympathetic nerve:—applied to Oriental cholera.

Trī-splanch'nic Nerve. [Lat. **Ner'vus Trisplanch'nicus**; from the Gr. *τρεῖς*, "three," and *σπλάγχνον*, a "viscus;" because it is connected with the viscera of the three great cavities of the body,—viz., of the head, thorax, and abdomen.] Also called the **Great Sym-pa-thet'ic.**

The name of a nerve, or, rather, a series of ganglia joined together by a multitude of nervous filaments. It extends the whole length of the trunk, and is connected by a branch with each of the thirty pairs of spinal nerves, and also with some of the encephalic nerves. Its peculiar function in the animal economy has not yet been satisfactorily explained. Bichat considered it to be the nervous system of *organic* life, as contradistinguished from the brain and spinal marrow, which, with their appropriate nerves, constitute the nervous system of *animal* life.

Tris'tĭ-ehous. [From the Gr. τρεῖς, "three," and στιχός, a "row."] In three vertical or longitudinal ranks:—applied to leaves.

Trī-stig-mat'ic. [From the Lat. *tri-*, "three," and *stig'ma, stig'matis*, a "mark" or "stigma."] Having three styles.

Tris'tis.* Sad; demure. In Botany, dull-colored.

Trī-stȳ'lous. [From the Lat. *tri-*, "three," and *sty'lus*, a "style."] Having three styles.

Trī-sul'cate. [From the Lat. *tri*, "three," and *sul'cus*, a "furrow."] Marked with three grooves:—applied to parts of plants.

Trit. = *Trit'ura.** "Triturate."

Tri-tæ-oph'ў-ēs,* or **Tri-tæ-oph'ў-a.*** A fever whose type resembles the tertian.

Trī-ter'nate. [From the Lat. *tri-*, "three," or "thrice," and *ter'ni*, "three by three."] Thrice ternate:—applied to a compound leaf in which there are three series of ternation,—*i.e.*, the common petiole is divided into three secondary petioles, each of which is divided into three tertiary petioles, each bearing three leaflets.

Trit'ĭ-cin. [Lat. **Tritici'na.**] The gluten of wheat.

Trit'ĭ-cum.* [From the Lat. *te'ro, tri'tum*, to "thresh."] Wheat. A Linnæan genus of the class *Triandria*, natural order *Graminaceæ*. It comprises several species, natives of Europe and the United States. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the rhizome of *Triticum repens* (Couch Grass), gathered in the spring and deprived of the rootlets. It is used for its influence on the genito-urinary organs, and is much used by some surgeons in irritable bladder and in cystitis.

Trit'icum Æs-ti'vum.* "Summer Wheat." The Wheat-plant:—more properly applied to the variety known as *spring wheat*.

Trit'icum Hy-ber'num.* "Winter Wheat." The name of a species or variety commonly known as *winter wheat*.

Trit'icum Re'pens.* Couch Grass, or Quitch Grass, an exotic plant, naturalized in the United States. It is a very troublesome weed in cultivated ground, multiplying by long running rootstocks.

Trit'icum Vul-ga're. "Common Wheat." The systematic name for the Wheat-plant. It is the most valuable of all the cereal grains. Its native country is not known. It formed the principal breadstuff of civilized nations before the beginning of the historical period. It is cultivated in the temperate parts of both hemispheres, and many varieties have been produced by cultivation. The chief constituents of wheat flour are starch, gluten, and albumen. It is the comparative abundance of gluten in wheat that renders it more nutritious than other cereals.

Trit'o-ma U-va'rĭ-a.* An ornamental herbaceous plant of the order *Liliaceæ*, a native of the Cape of Good Hope. It bears, in autumn, a long succession of flowers which at first are coral-red and soon change to orange.

Tri-to'nĭ-a.* A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Iridaceæ*, natives of South Africa. Several of the species bear spikes of very handsome flowers.

Trī-tox'ide. [Lat. **Tritox'ydum**; from *tri-*, "three," and *ox'ydum*, an "oxide."] An oxide which contains one atom of base united to three atoms of oxygen.

Trit'u-rant. Serving for trituration:—applied to the molar teeth. See TRITURATION.

Trit-u-ra'ti-o El-a-te-ri'ni.* "Trituration of Elaterin." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made from ten parts of elaterin and ninety parts of sugar of milk. Mix them thoroughly by trituration.

Trit-u-rā'tion. [Lat. **Tritura'tio, o'nis**; from *tritu'ro, tritura'tum*, to "rub" or "bray."] The process of reducing solid bodies to powder by continued rubbing.

Tri-tu-ra-tĭ-o'nēs.* "Triturations." Pharmacopœial preparations which the Pharmacopœia of 1880 directs to be prepared by the following formula: Take of the *substance*, ten parts; sugar of milk, in moderately fine powder, ninety parts, to make one hundred parts. Weigh the substance and sugar of milk separately; then place the substance, previously reduced, if necessary, to a moderately fine powder, in a mortar, add about an equal bulk of sugar of milk, mix well by means of a spatula, and triturate them thoroughly together. Add fresh portions of sugar of milk from time to time, until the whole is added, and continue the trituration until the substance is intimately mixed with the sugar of milk and finely comminuted.

Tri-um-fet'ta.* A genus of herbs or shrubs of the order *Tiliaceæ*, natives of tropical parts of Asia and America. Several of the species are mucilaginous and are used medicinally.

Triuridaceæ,* tri-u-re-da'she-ē. [From *Tri-u'ris*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of endogenous herbaceous plants, found in the tropical parts of both hemispheres. They are small herbs, having no other leaves than small scales.

Triv'ĭ-al. [Lat. **Trivia'lis**; from *triv'ium*, a "place where three ways meet."] Originally, "much frequented;" hence "common." The trivial name is the popular name of a plant. In Botany, used synonymously with *specific*, being applied to the name which is added to the generic name: for example, *Gallica* is the trivial name in the compound appellation *Rosa Gallica*.

Trocar, tro'kär. [From the French *trois quarts*, "three-quarters," on account of its three-sided point.] A sharp-pointed instrument used in the operation of tapping, or *paracentesis*.

Troch. = *Trochis'cus.** A "troche, or lozenge."

Tro-chan'ter, e'ris.* [From the Gr. τροχάω, to "turn," or "revolve."] A term applied originally to the ball on which the femur turned in its socket:—applied to two processes of the femur, *major* and *minor;* also to the second joint of the hind leg of insects, and to the second piece of the simple limb of the *Crustacea.*

Trochar. See TROCAR.

Troche (trōtch), or **Troch.** See TROCHISCUS.

Tro-chid-ĭ-for'mis,* or **Tro-chĭ-for'mis.*** [From the Gr. τροχός, a "wheel."] Resembling a wheel.

Troch'ĭ-nus.* [From the Gr. τροχός, a "wheel."] Chaussier's term for the smaller of the two superior eminences of the *os humeri.*

Tro-chis'çi Aç'ĭ-di Tan'nĭ-ci.* "Troches of Tannic Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for lozenges made from one hundred grains of tannic acid, one thousand grains of sugar, in fine powder, twenty-five grains of tragacanth, in fine powder, and a sufficient quantity of orange-flower water to make one hundred troches. Rub the powders together until they are thoroughly mixed; then with orange-flower water form a mass, to be divided into one hundred troches. These are useful in relaxation of the uvula and chronic inflammation of the fauces.

Trochis'ci Am-mo'nĭ-i Chlor'ĭ-di.* "Troches of Chloride of Ammonium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for troches made from two hundred grains of chloride of ammonium, in fine powder, one thousand grains of sugar, in fine powder, twenty-five grains of tragacanth, in fine powder, and a sufficient quantity of syrup of Tolu to make one hundred troches. Rub the powders together until they are thoroughly mixed; then with syrup of Tolu form a mass, to be divided into one hundred troches. These are largely used in congested conditions of the pharynx and larynx.

Trochis'ci Cat'e-chu.* "Troches of Catechu." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for troches made from one hundred grains of catechu, in fine powder, one thousand grains of sugar, in fine powder, twenty-five grains of tragacanth, in fine powder, and a sufficient quantity of orange-flower water to make one hundred troches. Rub the powders together until they are thoroughly mixed; then with orange-flower water form a mass, to be divided into one hundred troches. These are useful in prolapsus of the uvula and other forms of relaxation of the fauces.

Trochis'ci Cre'tæ.* "Troches of Chalk." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for troches made from four hundred grains of prepared chalk, one hundred grains of acacia, in fine powder, fifteen grains of nutmeg, in fine powder, and six hundred grains of sugar, in fine powder. Rub them together until they are thoroughly mixed; then with water form a mass, to be divided into one hundred troches. They are used as a gentle astringent antacid in diarrhœa.

Trochis'ci Cu-be'bæ.* "Troches of Cubeb." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for troches made from fifty grains of oleoresin of cubeb, fifteen grains of oil of sassafras, four hundred grains of extract of glycyrrhiza, in fine powder, two hundred grains of acacia, in fine powder, and a sufficient quantity of syrup of Tolu to make one hundred troches. Rub the powders together until they are thoroughly mixed; then add the oleoresin and oil, and incorporate them with the mixture. Lastly, with syrup of Tolu, form a mass, to be divided into one hundred troches. These have about half the strength of the troches of 1870. They may be used advantageously in ulceration or chronic inflammation of the fauces, and in some cases of chronic cough.

Trochis'ci Fer'ri.* "Troches of Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for troches made from five hundred grains of hydrated oxide of iron, dried at a temperature not exceeding 80° C. (176° F.), ten grains of vanilla, cut into slices, fifteen hundred grains of sugar, in fine powder, and a sufficient quantity of mucilage of tragacanth to make one hundred troches. Rub the vanilla first with a portion of the sugar to a uniform powder, and afterwards with the oxide of iron and the remainder of the sugar, until they are thoroughly mixed; then with mucilage of tragacanth form a mass, to be divided into one hundred troches.

Trochis'ci Glyç-ŷr-rhi'zæ et O'pĭ-i.* "Troches of Glycyrrhiza and Opium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for troches made from two hundred grains of extract of glycyrrhiza, in fine powder, five grains of extract of opium, in fine powder, two hundred grains of acacia, in fine powder, three hundred grains of sugar, in fine powder, and three grains of oil of anise. Rub the powders together until they are thoroughly mixed; then add the oil of anise and incorporate it with the mixture. Lastly, with water, form a mass, to be divided into one hundred troches. These are demulcent and anodyne, and useful in allaying cough when the case admits the employment of opium. They are equivalent to Wistar's Cough Lozenges.

Trochis'ci Ip-e-cac-u-an'hæ.* "Troches of Ipecac." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for troches made from twenty-five grains of ipecac, in fine powder, twenty-five grains of tragacanth, in fine powder, one thousand grains of sugar, in fine powder, and a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange. Rub the powders together until they are thoroughly mixed; then with syrup of orange form a mass, to be divided into one hundred troches. These are useful expectorant lozenges in catarrhal complaints.

Trochis'ci Kra-me'rĭ-æ.* "Troches of Krameria." The Pharmacopœial name (U S. 1880) for troches made from one hundred grains of extract of krameria, one thousand grains of sugar, in fine powder, twenty-five grains of tragacanth, in fine powder, and a sufficient quantity of orange-flower water to make one hundred troches. Rub the powders together until they are thoroughly mixed; then with orange-flower water form a mass, to be divided into one hundred troches. They are astringent.

Trochis'ci Mag-ne'sĭ-æ.* "Troches of Magnesia." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for troches made from three hundred grains of magnesia, fifteen grains of nutmeg, in fine powder, nine hundred grains of sugar, in fine powder,

and a sufficient quantity of mucilage of tragacanth to make one hundred troches. Rub the magnesia and the powders together until they are thoroughly mixed; then with the mucilage of tragacanth form a mass, to be divided into one hundred troches. They are useful in acidity of the stomach, especially when attended with constipation.

Trochis'ci Men'thæ Pip-er-i'tæ.* "Troches of Peppermint." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for troches made from fifteen grains of oil of peppermint, twelve hundred grains of sugar, in fine powder, and a sufficient quantity of mucilage of tragacanth. Rub the oil of peppermint and the sugar together until they are thoroughly mixed; then with mucilage of tragacanth form a mass, to be divided into one hundred troches. They are useful in slight gastric or intestinal pains, but are employed mostly for their agreeable flavor.

Trochis'ci Mor-phi'næ et Ip-e-cac-u-an'-hæ.* "Troches of Morphine and Ipecac." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for troches made from five grains of sulphate of morphine, sixteen grains of ipecac, in fine powder, two thousand grains of sugar, in fine powder, two grains of oil of gaultheria, and a sufficient quantity of mucilage of tragacanth to make two hundred troches. Rub the powders together until they are thoroughly mixed; then add the oil of gaultheria and incorporate it with the mixture. Lastly, with mucilage of tragacanth, form a mass, to be divided into two hundred troches. They are expectorant and anodyne, and useful in allaying cough.

Trochis'ci Po-tas'sĭ-i Ȼhlo-ra'tis.* "Troches of Chlorate of Potassium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for troches made from five hundred grains of chlorate of potassium, in fine powder, nineteen hundred grains of sugar, in fine powder, one hundred grains of tragacanth, in fine powder, and ten grains of spirit of lemon. Mix the sugar with the tragacanth and the spirit of lemon by trituration in a mortar; then transfer the mixture to a sheet of paper, and by means of a bone spatula mix with it the chlorate of potassium, being careful to avoid trituration and pressure, to prevent the mixture from igniting or exploding. Lastly, with water, form a mass, to be divided into one hundred troches. These are largely employed and are locally useful in cases of sore throat. If dissolved slowly in the mouth, they may be used almost continuously.

Trochis'ci San-to-ni'ni.* "Troches of Santonin." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for troches made from half a troyounce of santonin, in fine powder, eighteen troyounces of sugar, in fine powder, half a troyounce of tragacanth, in fine powder, and a sufficient quantity of orange-flower water. Rub the powders together until they are thoroughly mixed; then with orange-flower water form a mass, to be divided into four hundred and eighty troches.

Trochis'ci So'dĭ-i Bi-car-bo-na'tis.* "Troches of Bicarbonate of Sodium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for troches made from three hundred grains of bicarbonate of sodium, nine hundred grains of sugar, in fine powder, fifteen grains of nutmeg, in fine powder, and a sufficient quantity of mucilage of tragacanth to make one hundred troches. Rub the bicarbonate of sodium with the powders until they are thoroughly mixed; then with mucilage of tragacanth form a mass, to be divided into one hundred troches. They are used as antacid and antilithic in heartburn and uric-acid gravel.

Trochis'ci So'dii San-to-ni-na'tis.* "Troches of Santoninate of Sodium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for troches made from one hundred grains of santoninate of sodium, in fine powder, two thousand grains of sugar, in fine powder, fifty grains of tragacanth, in fine powder, and a sufficient quantity of orange-flower water to make one hundred troches. Rub the powders together until they are thoroughly mixed; then with orange-flower water form a mass, to be divided into one hundred troches.

Trochis'ci Zin-ġib'er-is.* "Troches of Ginger." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for troches made from two hundred grains of tincture of ginger, fifty grains of tragacanth, in fine powder, two thousand grains of sugar, in fine powder, and a sufficient quantity of syrup of ginger to make one hundred troches. Mix the tincture of ginger with the sugar, and, having exposed the mixture to the air until dry, reduce it to a fine powder; to this add the tragacanth, and mix thoroughly. Lastly, with syrup of ginger, form a mass, to be divided into one hundred troches. They are used to relieve gastric pains from flatulence.

Tro-ȼhis'cus,* plural **Tro-ȼhis'çi.** [Diminutive of the Gr. τροχός, a "wheel;" because often made in the shape of a wheel.] A troche, or lozenge, usually consisting of some medicinal substance incorporated with sugar or mucilage. (See U.S. Pharmacopœia, pp. 359–364.)

Troȼh'ĭ-ter, ȼ'tis.* The larger of the two eminences mentioned under TROCHINUS.

Trochlea,* trŏk'le-ạ. [From the Gr. τροχός, a "wheel."] The fibro-cartilaginous pulley near the internal angular process of the frontal bone, through which the tendon of the *obliquus superior* muscle passes.

Troȼh'le-ạr. [Lat. **Trochlea'ris.**] Belonging to the trochlea. In Botany, pulley-shaped.

Troȼh-le-a'ris.* A name for the *obli'quus supe'rior*, a muscle of the eye which passes through the trochlea.

Troȼh-le-a'tor, o'tis.* A term applied in the plural (*Trochleato'res*) to the fourth pair of nerves, because distributed to the *trochlearis* muscle. See NERVES, CRANIAL, page 442.

Troȼh-le-ạ-to'rēs,* the plural of TROCHLEATOR, which see.

Tro'ȼhoid. [Lat. **Trochoi'des**; from the Gr. τροχός, a "wheel," and εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling a wheel:—applied to a movable connection of bones in which one rotates upon another.

Trol'lĭ-us Lax'us.* Globe Flower, a perennial herbaceous plant of the order *Ranunculaceæ*, a native of New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

Trom'mer's Test. A test for the presence of glucose or grape sugar. Add to the boiling fluid a slightly alkaline solution of tartrate of

copper. The presence of the grape sugar is indicated by a yellowish-red precipitate of oxide of copper.

Trompe ou Conduit d'Eustache. The French term for EUSTACHIAN TUBE, which see.

Tronc. See TRUNCUS.

Tro-pæ'o-lum.* Nasturtium. A genus of herbs of the order *Geraniaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of South America. They bear showy flowers, and have an acrid pungent taste.

Tropæ'olum Ma'jus.* The systematic name of the Nasturtium, an annual plant of the natural order *Geraniaceæ*. It is reputed antiscorbutic. It is a native of Peru, bears showy flowers, and is cultivated for ornament as well as for its pungent fruits.

Tropæ'olum Tu-be-ro'sum.* A perennial herb, a native of South America, and cultivated for ornament. Its tubers are edible.

Troph'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Troph'icus**; from the Gr. *τροφή*, "nourishment."] Pertaining to nutrition.

Troph'ical (or **Troph'ic**) **Nerves.** A term applied to the organic nerves of the sympathetic system, or *vaso-motory* nerves, which are supposed to influence nutrition.

Troph-o-neu-ro'sis.* [From the Gr. *τροφή*, "nourishment," and the Lat. *neuro'sis*.] A species of fatal atrophy, in which the process of nutrition suffers from diminished nervous influence.

Troph'o-sperm. [Lat. **Trophosper'mium**; from the Gr. *τροφός*, a "nurse," or "nourisher," and *σπέρμα*, a "seed."] A name for the placenta of plants.

Trop'ic. [Lat. **Trop'icus**; from the Gr. *τροπικός*, "pertaining to a turning."] One of the two parallels of latitude on the earth, distant from the equator 23½°, and marking the utmost limit of the sun's advance northward or southward at the summer or winter solstice:—so named because at this point the sun seems to stop in its northward or southward course, and *turn* backward. The northern is called the Tropic of Cancer, the southern, that of Capricorn.

Trop'ĭ-cal. [Gr. *τροπικός*; from *τροπή*, a "turn," or "return."] Growing near or between the tropics; belonging to the tropics.

Trough, Pneumatic. See PNEUMATIC TROUGH.

Trousse. See TRUSS.

True Ribs. The seven superior, or the sternal, ribs, attached to the sternum by distinct cartilages.

Truf'fle. [Fr. *Truffe*, trüf.] A subterranean fungus used as an aliment. A common name of several species of fungi of the genus *Tuber*. They have a rich, aromatic flavor. Many truffles are exported from France to the United States and other countries.

Trumpet Creeper. See TECOMA RADICANS.

Trumpet-Flower. See TECOMA RADICANS.

Trum'pet-Shaped. Tubular, with the summit dilated; or hollow and dilated at one extremity, like the end of a trumpet:—applied to flowers.

Trun'cate, or **Trun'cāt-ed.** [Lat. **Trunca'tus**; from *trun'co*, *trunca'tum*, to "cut off."] In Botany, shaped as if cut off at the end; having the end square or abrupt as if cut off, as the leaf of the tulip-tree. A truncated cone (or pyramid) is one whose vertex has been cut off by a plane parallel to the base. An edge or angle of a crystal is *truncated* when the replacing plane is equally inclined to the adjacent faces.

Trun-cā'tion. [Fr. *Troncature*, trôn'kă'tür'; from the same.] A name given to the modifying faces or secondary planes which replace the edges or angles of a dominant or primary form of a crystal, when the replacing plane is equally inclined to the adjacent faces. Truncation can occur only on edges formed by the meeting of equal planes.

Trunk. [Lat. **Trun'cus**; Fr. *Tronc*, trôn.] Originally, the body, exclusive of head and extremities:—now often applied to the head and body without the limbs. In Botany, the main stem or column of a tree, exclusive of its branches.

Truss. [Lat. **Brache'rium**; Fr. *Trousse*, trooss.] A support or bandage of peculiar construction, adapted to several kinds of hernia.

Tuba Eustachiana.* See EUSTACHIAN TUBE.

Tuba Fallopiana.* See FALLOPIAN TUBES.

Tu'bal Drop'sy. A name for dropsy of the Fallopian tube:—also called *Salpingian Dropsy*.

Tu'bate, or **Tu'bæ-form.** [From the Lat. *tu'ba*, a "trumpet."] Trumpet-shaped; tubular and dilated at one end:—applied to parts of plants.

Tube. [From the Lat. *tu'bus*, a "pipe," or "tube."] In Botany, the portion of a calyx or corolla formed by the union of the sepals or petals. The inferior part of a gamopetalous corolla or of a monosepalous calyx; also a hollow cylinder.

Tube, Pollen. See POLLEN-TUBE.

Tu'ber.* A genus of fungi, comprising several species which are edible and are called *truffles*. They are mostly subterranean. They have a rich, aromatic taste, and are a considerable article of commerce. They are found in France and Piedmont. Truffles are reputed to be aphrodisiac.

Tu'ber, er'is.* [From the Lat. *tu'meo*, to "swell."] A knob or excrescence:—applied in Anatomy to a hump or protuberance. In Botany, a short and thickened subterranean branch, as the edible part of the potato, popularly included under the term *root*. In Surgery, a knot, enlargement, or swelling of any part.

Tuber Annulare.* See PONS VAROLII.

Tu'ber Ci-ne're-um.* "Ash-colored Tuber." An eminence of gray substance, forming part of the floor of the third ventricle of the brain.

Tu'ber Is'ĕhĭ-i.* "Tuber of the Ischium." A round knob forming that point of the ischium on which we sit: hence this bone has been named *os sedentarium* ("sedentary bone").

Tu'ber-cle. [Lat. **Tuber'culum**; diminutive of *tu'ber*, a "knob," or "swelling."] A small swelling or tumor in the substance of an organ.

A morbid product occurring in various textures of the body, resulting from a peculiar morbid habit or condition of the system known as *tubercular diathesis*. In Botany, a small tuber or excrescence; a small warty excrescence.

Tu'ber-cled. Bearing excrescences, or covered with little warts:—applied to plants.

Tu-ber'cu-la.* [Plural of the Lat. *tuber'culum*, a "tubercle," or "little knob."] An order in Willan's Cutaneous Diseases, comprising small, hard, prominent, and circumscribed tumors, permanent or partially suppurating.

Tuber'cula Quad-rĭ-ġem'ĭ-na.* "Quadruple Tubercles." (See QUADRIGEMINUS.) Also termed **Cor'po-ra Quadrigem'ina*** ("Quadruple Bodies"), and **Em-ĭ-nen'tĭ-æ Quadrigem'inæ*** ("Quadruple Eminences, or Protuberances"). The four oval-shaped bodies situated below the posterior commissure of the brain. The two superior and larger are termed the *nates*, the other two the *testes*.

Tu-ber'cu-lar. [Lat. **Tubercula'ris**; from *tuber'culum*, a "tubercle."] Having tubercles; tubercled.

Tuber'cular Phthi'sis. Consumption caused or attended by the development of tubercles in the lungs.

Tu-ber'cu-lāt-ed. [From the Lat. *tuber'culum*, a "tubercle."] In Botany, the same as TUBERCLED.

Tu'ber-cule. A term applied to simple roots which acquire a succulent condition and serve for propagation in consequence of being terminated by a bud. They contain much starch.

Tu-ber-cu-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Tuberculif'erus**; from *tuber'culum*, a "tubercle," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing tubercles.

Tu-ber-cu-li'tis.* [From the Lat. *tuber'culum*, a "tubercle."] Inflammation of a tubercle.

Tu-ber-cu-lo'sis.* The formation of tubercles or tuberculous disease:—also applied to the morbid condition which gives rise to tubercles.

Tu-ber'cu-lum An-nu-la're.* "Annular Protuberance:" so called because its transverse *striæ* present the appearance of numerous small rings. A name for the PONS VAROLII, which see.

Tuberculum Loweri.* See LOWERI TUBERCULUM.

Tu-be-rif'er-ous. [Lat. **Tuberif'erus**; from *tu'ber*, and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or having tubers.

Tu'ber-ĭ-form. [From the Lat. *tu'ber*, and *for'ma*, "form."] Resembling a tuber:—applied to parts of plants.

Tuberose. See POLIANTHES TUBEROSA.

Tu-be-ros'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Tuberos'itas**; from *tu'ber*, a "knob."] An eminence or process of a bone, which gives attachment to muscles or ligaments.

Tuberos'ity of the Is'ċhĭ-um. The same as TUBER ISCHII, which see.

Tu'ber-ous. [Lat. **Tubero'sus.**] Having tubers, or resembling tubers, or consisting of tubers; tu'berose:—applied to roots.

Tu-bif'er-ous. [Lat. **Tubif'erus**; from *tu'bus*, a "tube," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing or having tubes.

Tu-bĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *tu'bus*, a "tube," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having a tubulous corolla,—that is, having the tube of the corolla very long; tubiflo'rous.

Tu'bĭ-form, or **Tu'be-form.** [Lat. **Tubifor'mis**, or **Tubæfor'mis**; from *tu'ba*, a "trumpet."] Formed like a trumpet, or like a tube enlarged at one of its extremities:—applied to flowers.

Tu'biform. [Lat. **Tubifor'mis**; from *tu'bus*, a "tube."] Formed like a tube.

Tu'bu-lar [Lat. **Tubula'ris**; from *tu'bulus*, a "little tube"], or **Tu'bu-late.** Resembling a tube; tube-shaped; hollow and elongated; hollowed like a pipe:—applied to a form of monopetalous corolla, as that of the *Lonice'ra* (Honeysuckle). In Medicine, a peculiar quality of sound, as indicated by its name, either elicited by percussion, or heard on auscultation, in certain conditions.

Tu'bu-lāt-ed, or **Tu'bu-lous.** [Lat. **Tubula'tus**; from the same.] Formed like a tube; tubular:—applied to flowers, etc.

Tu'bule. [Lat. **Tu'bulus.**] A small tube.

Tu'bu-li.* [Plural of the Lat. *tu'bulus.*] "Little Tubes:"—applied to several sets of minute vessels in different situations of the body; also to the pores of certain fungi.

Tu'buli Rec'ti.* "Straight Tubules." From twelve to twenty small tubes which pass in parallel lines to the back and upper part of the testicle, forming there an oblong eminence termed the *Corpus Highmori* or *Corpus Highmorianum* ("Highmorian Body.")

Tu'buli Sem-ĭ-nif'e-ri.* "Seminiferous Tubules." The small, fine, tubular threads, about the two-hundredth of an inch in diameter, which, folded on one another, compose the substance of the testicle.

Tu'buli U-rĭ-nif'e-ri.* "Uriniferous Tubules." The small, fine vessels, of a pale color and dense structure, arranged in eight or ten conical fasciculi, which have their bases to the circumference, and their apices, or papillæ, towards the concave edge of the kidney.

Tu'bu-lĭ-bran-ċhĭ-a'tus.* [From the Lat. *tu'bulus*, a "tubule," and *bran'chiæ.*] Having a tubular shell for the branchiæ; tubulibran'chiate.

Tu-bu-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Tubulif'erus**; from *tu'bulus*, a "little tube," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing little tubes.

Tu-bu-lĭ-flo'ræ.* [See next article.] One of the sub-orders into which the order *Compositæ* is divided. It comprises those which have tubular corollas in all the perfect flowers, or which have all the florets or at least the central ones regular and tubular.

Tu-bu-lĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *tu'bulus*, a "little tube," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having tubular flowers; tubuliflo'rous.

Tu'bu-lĭ-form. [Lat. **Tubulifor'mis.**] Formed like a small tube.

Tu-bu-lose'. [Lat. **Tubulo'sus.**] The same as TUBULAR, which see.

Tu'bu-lus,* plural **Tu'bu-li.** [Diminutive of the Lat. *tu'bus*, a "tube."] A little tube; a tu'bule.

Tu'bus.* A tube, or hollow cylinder. The inferior part of a calyx or a corolla. See TUBE.

Tuck'a-ho, or **Tuck'a-hoo.** The vernacular name of a curious tuberous production dug out of the ground in several parts of the United States. It is composed almost entirely of pectic acid, and is a nutritive article of food. Its systematic name and methods of growth and reproduction are unknown. It has no roots nor cellular nor vascular structure. Rev. M. J. Berkeley thinks "it very probable that it is a peculiar condition of some root, though of what plant has not at present been ascertained." See Lindley's "Treasury of Botany."

Tu'fạ.* A volcanic rock, composed of an agglutination of fragmented scoriæ.

Tuft. A cluster; a clump. In Botany, a bunch or fascicle growing from the same root or originating at the same point.

Tuft'ed. Adorned with a tuft; growing in tufts or dense cushion-like or tussock-like masses: —applied to plants.

Tu'li-pạ.* Tulip. A genus of bulbous plants of the order *Liliaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of Asia Minor, etc. The *Tulipa Gesneriana* is the original of the varieties commonly cultivated for the beauty of the flowers. These varieties are said to be endless.

Tu'lipa Syl-ves'tris.* A tulip which grows wild in Southern Europe and bears fragrant yellow flowers. It is considered by some botanists to be a distinct species, by others to be derived from roots of *Tulipa Gesneriana.*

Tu-lip-if'er-ous. [Lat. **Tulipif'erus**; from *tu'lipa*, a "tulip," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing flowers like the tulip.

Tu'lip-Tree. A common name for the *Liriode'ndron Tulipif'era.* See LIRIODENDRON.

Tul'pĭ-i Val'vạ.* "Valve of Tulpius." A name applied to the ileo-cæcal valve. See BAUHIN, VALVE OF.

Tu-me-fac'tion. [Lat. **Tumefac'tio, o'nis**; from *tumefa'cio*, *tumefac'tum*, to "make to swell."] A swelling or enlargement, from whatever cause.

Tu-mĕs'çence. [Lat. **Tumescen'tia**; from *tumes'co*, to "swell."] The same as TUMEFACTION.

Tu'mid. [Lat. **Tu'midus**; from *tu'meo*, to "swell."] Swollen, distended, or somewhat inflated.

Tu'mor,* plural **Tu-mo'rēs.** [From *tu'meo*, to "swell."] A morbid enlargement, from whatever cause:—commonly applied to a permanent swelling or enlargement. Tumors may be distinguished into the *sarcomatous*, so named from their firm fleshy feel, and the *encysted*, commonly called *wens.*

Tu'mor O-va'rĭ-i.* "Tumor of the Ovary." See OARIONCUS.

Tumor, Phantom. See PHANTOM TUMOR.

Tu-mo'rēs,* the plural of TUMOR, which see.

Tung'stāte. [Lat. **Tung'stas, a'tis.**] A combination of tungstic acid with a base. Tungstate of soda is used as a mordant.

Tung'state of Lime, or **Schee'lite.** A mineral found in several of the United States. It has been used as a pigment.

Tung'sten. [Lat. **Tungste'nium**; from the Swedish *tung*, "heavy," and *sten*, "stone."] (Fr. *Tungstène*, tŭNG'stăn'.) A hard, brittle metal, very difficult of fusion, and having the high specific gravity of 17.4. Its color is iron-gray or whitish, like tin. It occurs in a mineral called *wolframite*, which is a tungstate of iron and manganese, and in *scheelite*, a tungstate of lime. Combined with iron, it forms an alloy which is extremely hard. Its compounds, including oxides, a chloride, a bromide, etc., are not poisonous.

Tung'stic. [Lat. **Tung'sticus**; from *tungste'nium*, "tungsten."] Belonging to tungsten: —applied to an oxide which is the first, and to an acid which is the second, degree of oxidation of tungsten.

Tung'stic Aç'id, or **Tri-ox'īde of Tung'sten.** A compound formed by the union of one equivalent of tungsten with three of oxygen. It is a straw-colored, tasteless powder, insoluble in water or acids, but readily soluble in alkaline solutions by heating ammonic tungstate in open vessels.

Tu'nĭ-cạ.* [Perhaps from the Lat. *tu'eor*, to "defend" or "protect."] A Latin word signifying a "coat," a "tunic:"—applied to a covering membrane, etc. In Botany, the skin of a seed.

Tu'nica Ad-na'tạ.* "Adnate Coat or Membrane." A term for that part of the conjunctiva which is in contact with the eyeball.

Tu'nica Al-bu-ġin'e-ạ Oc'u-li.* "White Tunic of the Eye:"—applied to the tendinous expansions of the muscles that move the eye, closely connected with the sclerotic coat.

Tu'nica Albugin'ea Tes'tis.* "White Coat of the Testicle." A strong, white, dense membrane forming the immediate covering of the testicle. See ALBUGINEOUS.

Tu'nica A-raċh-no-i'dēs.* "Arachnoid Tunic or Membrane." The fine, thin membrane of the brain, situated between the *dura mater* and the *pia mater.*

Tunica Choroides.* See CHOROID MEMBRANE.

Tu'nica Com-mu'nis.* "Common Tunic:" so called because common to the cord and testicle. A tunic surrounding the spermatic cord and testicle, composed of the expanded fibre of the cremaster muscle and the connecting cellular tissue.

Tunica Conjunctiva.* See CONJUNCTIVUS.

Tu'nica De-cid'u-ạ Re-flex'a.* "Deciduous Reflexed Membrane." See DECIDUA REFLEXA.

Tu'nica Decid'ua U'te-ri.* "Deciduous Membrane of the Uterus." See DECIDUA VERA.

Tunica Jacobi.* See MEMBRANA JACOBI.

Tu'nica Ret'ĭ-na.* "Net-form Membrane." Another name for the RETINA, which see.

Tu'nica Vag-ĭ-na'lis Tes'tis.* "Vaginal Coat of the Testicle." A pouch of serous membrane derived from the peritoneum and covering the testis.

Tu-nĭ-ca'ta.* [From the Lat. *tu'nica*, a "tunic."] The first class of the Mollusks, comprising soft, aquatic, acephalous animals, having their body enveloped in an elastic tunic furnished with at least two apertures.

Tu'nĭ-cāt-ed, or **Tu'nĭ-cate.** [Lat. **Tunica'tus**; from the same.] Covered; coated; having an accessory covering:—applied to bulbs, and to seeds furnished with proper tunics or coats distinct from the wall of the ovary.

Tu'nicated Bulb. A bulb with broad scales in concentric layers, as the onion and tulip.

Tu'pa.* A genus of plants of the order *Lobeliaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of Chili, Peru, etc. They are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers.

Tu'pa Feū-il'le-i.* An herbaceous or suffruticose plant, a native of Chili, where its root is chewed to relieve toothache. It is an acrid poison, and it is said that even the odor of its flowers will sometimes cause vomiting.

Tupelo. See NYSSA MULTIFLORA.

Turbeth (or **Turbith**) **Mineral.** See TURPETH MINERAL.

Tur'beth Plant. The *Convolvulus Turpethum*, or *Thomæa Turpathum*.

Tur'bĭ-nal. [Lat. **Turbina'lis**; from *turbina'tum* os.] A term proposed by Owen for the homologues of the inferior turbinated or spongy bone.

Tur'bĭ-nate, or **Tur'bĭ-nāt-ed.** [Lat. **Turbina'tus**; from *tur'bo*, *tur'binis*, a "top."] Formed like a top; wreathed conically from a base to a sort of apex; top-shaped.

Tur'binated Bones. [Lat. **Os'sa Turbina'ta.**] "Top-shaped bones." Two bones of the nostrils:—so called from their being formed like a top. They are also called *inferior spongy bones*, and *ossa convoluta*, or "convoluted bones."

Tur'bĭ-nĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *tur'bo*, *tur'binis*, a "top," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having turbinated flowers; turbiniflo'rous.

Tur'bĭ-nĭ-form. [Lat. **Turbinifor'mis**; from *tur'bo*, *tur'binis*, a "top."] The same as TURBINATED.

Turf. [Lat. **Ces'pes.**] A grassy sod; the surface of grass-lands of a smooth and uniform texture, covered with pasture-grass. The term is also sometimes applied to peat cut out of a bog.

Tur-ġĕs'çence. [From the Lat. *turges'co*, to "begin to swell."] A superabundance of humors in a part; turgidity; a swelling or distention caused by the retention of venous blood in the normal or injured vessels.

Tur'gid. [Lat. **Tur'gidus**; from *tur'geo*, to "swell."] Thick, as if swollen; swelled, but not inflated; swelled in a uniform manner.

Turgidity. See TURGESCENCE.

Tur'gor Vi-ta'lis.* A synonyme of TURGESCENCE, which see.

Tu'rĭ-on. [Lat. **Tu'rio, o'nis.**] A thick, tender young shoot of a plant; the early state of a sucker or subterranean shoot, as an asparagus-shoot.

Tu-rĭ-o-nif'er-ous. [Lat. **Turionif'erus**; from *tu'rio*, a "turion," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Producing turions.

Tur'key Rhu'barb. The *Rheum palmatum*, See RHEUM.

Tur'me-ric. The root of *Curcuma longa*. See CURCUMA.

Tur'meric Pā'per. White, bibulous, and unsized paper, brushed over with tincture of turmeric, prepared by digesting one part of bruised turmeric in six parts of proof-spirit. It is often used in the chemical laboratory as a test of the presence of free alkalies and their carbonates, by which its yellow color is changed to brown.

Turn of Life. The same as CHANGE OF LIFE, which see.

Tur-ne'ra.* A genus of plants of the order *Turneraceæ*, comprising several species, natives of the West Indies, Brazil, etc. Some of them are cultivated in greenhouses. They mostly have yellow flowers.

Turne'ra Mi-cro-phȳl'la.* A plant supposed to be one of the sources of the drug *Damiana*, which see.

Turne'ra O-pif'er-a.* A plant, a native of Brazil. Its leaves are astringent. The *Turnera ulmifolia* is said to be tonic.

Tur-ne-ra'ce-æ.* [From *Turne'ra*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of polypetalous exogenous herbs or undershrubs, natives of tropical Africa and America.

Tur'ner's Ce'rate. The *Ceratum Calaminæ*, or "cerate of calamine;"—also called *Unguentum Calaminæ*.

Tur'nip. *Bras'sica campes'tris*, or *Bras'sica Na'pus*, a biennial plant of the order *Cruciferæ*, extensively cultivated in Europe and the United States for its edible root.

Tur'nip-Shaped, or **Na'pĭ-form.** Shaped like a turnip or an oblate spheroid or a depressed sphere.

Turpentine. See TEREBINTHINA.

Turpentine, Chian. See TEREBINTHINA CHIA.

Turpentine, Common. See TEREBINTHINA VULGARIS.

Turpentine, Cyprian. See TEREBINTHINA CHIA.

Turpentine, Oil of. See OIL OF TURPENTINE.

Tur'pen-tīne, Spir'its of. The same as OIL OF TURPENTINE.

Turpentine, Venice. See TEREBINTHINA VENETA.

Tur'peth (or **Tur'beth**) **Min'er-al.** [Lat. **Tur'pethum Minera'le.**] A common name for HYDRARGYRI SULPHAS FLAVA, which see.

Tur'pe-thum.* Turpeth, or Turbeth, a product obtained from the *Ipomœa Turpethum* or *Thomæa Turpathum*, a plant, a native of India.

The root of the plant contains ten per cent. of resin, called *turpethine*, which is its active principle and is purgative. Turpethine is a glucoside, soluble in alcohol.

Tur'pethum Ni'grum.* A name for the black oxide of mercury (*Hydrar'gyri Ox'ydum Cine'reum* or *Ni'grum*).

Tur-quoise'. A blue precious stone found in great quantities in the Nishapoor mines in Persia, consisting chiefly of hydrated phosphate of alumina. It occurs in opaque reniform masses without cleavage, and has a somewhat waxy lustre. Hardness, 6.

Tu-run'da,* plural **Tu-run'dæ.** A tent or suppository:—applied also to a kind of paste made of fine flour.

Tushy-Stone. See TUTTY.

Tus-sĭ-la'go Far'fa-ra.* Colt's-foot, a plant of the Linnæan class *Syngenesia*, natural order *Compositæ*. It is a native of Europe, and is naturalized in the United States. It is demulcent and expectorant.

Tussila'go Pet-a-si'tēs,* or **Petasi'tes Vul-ga'ris.*** A plant, a native of Europe. Its root is said to be aperient.

Tus'sis.* A cough.

Tus'sis Con-vul-si'va.* "Convulsive Cough." **Tus'sis Fe-ri'na.*** "Fierce or Savage Cough." Names for *pertussis*, or hooping-cough.

Tus'sĭve. [From the Lat. *tus'sis*, a "cough."] Relating to, or caused by, cough.

Tus'sock, or **Tus'sac.** A dense tuft or bunch of stems or leaves formed at the root, as in some sedges.

Tu-tam'ĭ-na.* [Plural of the Lat. *tu'tamen*, a "safeguard," or "defence."] A term applied to parts which protect or defend others, as *Tutamina cerebri*, the pericranium, bones of the skull, etc.

Tut'ty. [Lat. **Tu'tia**; from the Persian.] A gray oxide of zinc, vulgarly called *tushy-stone*.

Twin. In Botany, geminate; growing in pairs.

Twin-Flower. See LINNÆA BOREALIS.

Twin-Forked. See BIGEMINATE.

Twin-Leaf. See JEFFERSONIA DIPHYLLA.

Twin'ing. [Lat. **Volu'bilis.**] Winding spirally round a support, as a hop-vine:—the same as VOLUBLE.

Twink'ling. The tremulous motion of the light of the fixed stars, attributed to the unequal refraction caused by inequalities and undulations in the atmosphere. See SCINTILLATION.

Twins. [Lat. **Gem'ini.**] Two children born of one woman at the same accouchement.

Two-Lipped. See BILABIATE.

Two-Ranked. See DISTICHOUS.

Tўch'ĭ-ca.* [From the Gr. *τύχη*, an "accident."] Accidental wounds or deformities.

Ty-loph'o-ra.* [From the Gr. *τύλος*, a "swelling," and *φορέω*, to "bear."] A genus of twining herbs or shrubs of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of the tropical and warm parts of the Eastern hemisphere.

Tyloph'ora Asth-mat'ĭ-ca.* An East Indian plant of the natural order *Asclepiadaceæ*. The root is emetic and cathartic.

Ty-lo'sis.* [From the Gr. *τύλος*, a "callosity."] A swollen and knotty state of the eyelids, in which their margin often loses altogether its natural form and appearance; also callosity, a thickening of the epidermis, occurring on parts of the body that are habitually subjected to pressure or friction.

Tўl-los-te-re'sis.* [From the Gr. *τύλος*, a "callus," and *στέρησις*, "privation."] Extirpation or removal of a callus.

Tўm'pa-nal. [Lat. **Tympana'lis.**] Belonging to the tympanum.

Tўm'pa-nic, or tim-pan'ik. [Lat. **Tympan'icus**; from *tym'panum*, the "drum of the ear."] Relating to the tympanum.

Tўm-pa-ni'tēs.* [From the Lat. *tym'panum*, a "drum."] Tympany; wind-dropsy. A genus of the order *Intumescentiæ*, class *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology.

Tўm'pa-num. [From the Gr. *τύμπανον*, a "drum."] The drum, or hollow part of the middle ear, containing the *ossicula*.

Tympany. See TYMPANITIS.

Tўpe. [From the Lat. *ty'pus*, a "form," or "type." See TYPUS.] In general, a figure; an image; a symbol; an emblem; a model; a character. In Botany, a pattern or ideal plan. The leaf is assumed as the type or pattern to which all the other organs (arising from the ascending axis) may be referred; that is, all those organs are considered as modifications or transformations of a leaf. The terms *type* and *typical* are applied to genera which are proper representatives of their respective orders: thus, *Rosa* is the type or typical genus of the *Rosaceæ*. Also a letter, or a piece of metal moulded into the form of a letter or character.

Type, Chem'i-cal. Several substances belong to the same chemical type when they contain the same number of equivalents grouped in the same manner and possess the same fundamental properties.

Type, Crys'tal-line. A term applied to a group or system of crystals in which the axes are alike and the primary forms analogous, and which differ only in the value of their angles. The crystalline types are six in number,—*Isometric*, *Tetragonal*, *Trimetric* or *Orthorhombic*, *Monoclinic*, *Triclinic*, and *Hexagonal*.

Tўpe-Met'al. An alloy of lead and antimony, with a small proportion of tin, used in casting printers' types. One part of antimony to three parts of lead are the usual proportions.

Ty'pha.* A genus of aquatic herbaceous endogenous plants of the order *Typhaceæ*, natives of Europe and the United States.

Ty'pha An-gus-tĭ-fo'lĭ-a.* Small Cat-tail, an aquatic plant, a native of Europe and the United States.

Ty'pha Lat-ĭ-fo'lĭ-a.* Common Cat-tail, an aquatic plant, a native of Europe and the

United States. Its root has been used in dysentery.

Typhaceæ,* ti-fa'she-ē. A natural order of endogenous herbaceous plants, growing in marshes or ditches in the northern parts of the world. It includes the *Ty'pha* (Cat-tail) and *Sparganium*.

Ty'phæ, the plural of TYPHA, forming the Jussieuan name of an order of plants. See TYPHACEÆ.

Ty'phic. The same as TYPHOUS, which see.

Ty-phli'tis.* [From the Gr. *τυφλόν*, the "cæcum," and the termination *-itis*.] Inflammation of the cæcum.

Ty'phlo-en-ter-i'tis,* or **Ty-phli'tis.*** [From the Gr. *τυφλός*, "blind," and *ἔντερον*, "intestine."] Inflammation of the cæcum and of the ileo-cæcal appendage, caused generally by obstinate constipation.

Ty-pho'dēs.* [From the Lat. *ty'phus*.] Having, or pertaining to, typhus; ty'phous.

Tȳ'phoid. [Lat. **Typhoi'des**; from *ty'phus*, and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling typhus.

Ty'phoid Fe'ver. [Lat. **Fe'bris Typhoi'des**; Fr. *Fièvre typhoïde*, fe-ȧvr' tē'fo'ēd'; for etymology, see preceding article.] The name applied to a fever resembling typhus in some respects, but distinguished from it by peculiar internal lesions chiefly affecting the small intestines and mesenteric glands. It is a continued fever, usually coming on with a headache, which after a time often becomes very severe. There is mostly from the commencement a regular rise in the temperature for four or five days of two degrees in the evening, with a fall of one degree the next morning, making a daily increase of about one degree. It sometimes reaches 105° or 106° F. When the fever is fully established, the initial headache is greatly diminished, or wholly disappears. The pulse is extremely weak, and may reach one hundred and twenty or one hundred and thirty beats in a minute. As the disease advances, there is usually on the chest and abdomen an eruption consisting of small pink spots about the size of a pin's head. There is often diarrhœa.

Pathological examination shows that in typhoid fever there are peculiar morbid changes in the intestines and mesenteric glands. The chief seat of the lesions is in Peyer's patches, which as the fever advances become ulcerated.

The disease may continue without much change for two or three weeks. A tendency to recovery is indicated by a decrease in the temperature and in the frequency of the pulse. The principal treatment consists in good nursing, pure air, and in supporting the system by appropriate stimulants.

Typhoid fever is caused by the introduction from without of a specific poison. There are very strong grounds for concluding that in a vast majority of instances, if not universally, the disease is derived from pre-existing cases, either through impure air or impure water. There is reason to believe, however, that the latter is the far more prolific cause. Sometimes the poisoning of the water is so extremely slight as to render it almost incredible that the disease should be propagated in this way. Yet it would seem to be established by an immense mass of evidence that water infected ever so slightly by communication with the fæcal discharges of those laboring under typhoid fever may be the occasion of a fearful spread of the disease. Thus, a cesspool may be known to be, under ordinary circumstances, much below the streams which supply the neighboring springs or wells; but a sudden rain-fall may cause the cesspool to overflow, if only for a moment, and in this way poison the water of wells supposed to be beyond the reach of all danger.

Tȳ'pho-Ma-lā'rĭ-al. A term applied to a group of fevers in which the typhoid and malarial elements are variously blended.

Ty-pho-ma'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *τῦφος*, "stupor," and *μανία*, "madness."] A low, lethargic state, complicated with muttering delirium, characterizing typhus fever.

Ty-pho'nĭ-um Or-ix-en'se.* An herbaceous plant of the order *Araceæ*, a native of India. It has acrid root-stocks, which are used as an application to scirrhous tumors.

Tȳ-phoon'. [From the Chinese *ta*, "great," and *foong*, "wind."] A name given to a violent tornado or hurricane in the Chinese seas. Typhoons originate in the tropical seas of India and China.

Ty-pho'sus.* The same as TYPHODES, which see.

Ty'phous. [Lat. **Typho'des.**] Having or pertaining to typhus.

Tȳ'phus. [From the Gr. *τῦφος*, a "heavy stupor."] A kind of continued fever, attended with great prostration of the nervous and vascular systems, with a tendency to putrefaction in the fluids, and vitiation of the secretions; putrid fever. A genus of the order *Febres*, class *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology.

Ty'phus Car'ce-rum.* "Typhus of Prisons." The jail-fever, a name for *Typhus gravior*:—also called *Febris carcerum* ("fever of prisons").

Ty'phus Cas-tren'sis.* "Camp Typhus." A name for *Typhus gravior*:—otherwise called *Febris castrensis*, or "camp fever." These names, however, must be understood to refer to European armies. Typhus, in its *unmixed character*, has seldom, if ever, made its appearance in the armies of the United States.

Ty'phus Gra'vĭ-or.* "Severer Typhus." The malignant form of typhus:—also called, according to circumstances, *Febris carcerum*, and *Febris castrensis*. See the two preceding articles.

Ty'phus Ic-ter-o'dēs.* A name sometimes applied to YELLOW FEVER, which see.

Ty'phus Mit'ior* (mish'e-or). "Milder Typhus." The milder form of typhus, or low fever; slow fever:—also called *Febris lenta* ("slow fever"), and *Febris nervosa* ("nervous fever").

Ty'phus Ner-vo'sus.* "Nervous Typhus." A name for *Typhus mitior*:—called also *Febris nervosa*, or "nervous fever."

Ty'phus Pe-te-chĭ-a'lis.* "Petechial Typhus," or Typhus with Purple Spots. A name for *Typhus gravior*:—called also *Febris petechialis* ("petechial fever").

Tȳp'ĭ-cal, or **Tȳp'ic.** [From the Lat. *ty'pus,* a "type."] Forming a type; representing the type or plan; figurative; representative; expressing well the characteristics of a genus, order, etc.

Tȳ-pog'ra-phȳ. [Lat. **Typogra'phia;** from the Gr. *τύπος,* a "type," and *γράφω,* to "write," to "represent."] The art or act of representing by means of type (or types): hence the art of printing.

Tȳp'o-līte. [Lat. **Typol'ithus;** from *ty'pus,* a "type," and the Gr. *λίθος,* a "stone."] A stone with impressions of organic, vegetable, or animal bodies; a typolith.

Ty'pus.* [Gr. *τύπος* (from *τύπτω,* to "strike," to "stamp").] Literally, a "mould," or "pattern." A type:—applied to the form, order, and progress of fevers, etc.

Tȳr-e-ĭ'na.* [From the Gr. *τυρός,* "cheese."] The same as CASEIN, which see.

Ty-rem'e-sis [from the Gr. *τυρός,* "cheese," and *ἔμεσις,* a "vomiting"] **Infan'tium*** (in-fan'she-um). The caseous vomiting of infants.

Tȳr'o-sĭne. [Lat. **Tyrosi'na;** from the Gr. *τυρός,* "cheese."] The essential ingredient of cheese. See CASEIN.

Ty-so'ni Glan'du-læ.* "Tyson's Glandules," or "Tyson's Glands." The *glandulæ odoriferæ,* small sebaceous glands around the *corona glandis* of the penis, and on the *labia pudendi* and *nymphæ.*

U.

U-læm-or-rha'gĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *οὖλον,* the "gum," and the Lat. *hæmorrha'gia.*] Bleeding from the gums.

U-la-tro'phĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *οὖλον,* the "gum," and the Lat. *atro'phia,* "atrophy."] Wasting or shrinking away of the gums.

Ul'çer. [Lat. **Ul'cus,** *eris;* Fr. *Ulcère,* ül'saiR'.] A solution of continuity in any soft parts by ulceration on some internal or external surface; a solution of continuity on an epithelial or endothelial surface, secreting pus. The varieties of ulcers are: 1, the healing, or healthy; 2, those which do not heal from defect of action; 3, those which do not heal from excess of action; and, 4, those which do not heal from peculiarity of action.

Ulcer, Rodent, or **Corroding Ulcer.** See RODENT ULCER.

Ul'cer-āt-ed. [Lat. **Ulcera'tus;** from *ul'cus,* an "ulcer."] Affected with ulcers; having ulcers.

Ul-cer-ā'tion. [Lat. **Ulcera'tio, o'nis;** from the same.] The formation of an ulcer; or that process by which ulcers are formed, consisting in the old particles of the textures affected being taken up by the absorbents more rapidly than new particles are supplied by the secerning arteries. The ulcerative process is so intimately associated with inflammation, suppuration, gangrene, phagedæna, granulation, and cicatrization, that it is impossible to detach it from any one of these and call it a separate process. In its widest sense, ulceration is the process whereby ulcers are formed, spread, arrested, maintained, and healed.

Ul'cer-a-tĭve. [Lat. **Ulcerati'vus;** from the same.] Pertaining to or causing ulceration.

Ul'cer-ous. [Lat. **Ulcero'sus;** from *ul'cus, ul'ceris,* an "ulcer."] Having ulcers; of the nature of an ulcer.

Ul'cus,* gen. **Ul'çe-ris.** A Latin term signifying an "ulcer."

U'lex Eū-ro-pæ'us.* Common Furze or Gorse, a prickly shrub of the order *Leguminosæ,* a native of Europe. It is a social plant, giving a name to the localities called *furze-brakes,* which are characteristic features of English landscape. It bears yellow flowers.

U-lĭg'ĭ-nous, or **U-lĭg'ĭ-nose.** [Lat. **Uligino'sus;** from *uli'go, uligi'nis,* "moisture of the earth."] Oozy or slimy; also growing or living in moist and marshy meadows or swampy places:—applied to plants.

U-lī'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *οὖλον,* the "gum."] Inflammation of the gums.

Ul-lu'cus Tu-be-ro'sus.* An herbaceous plant of the order *Basellaceæ* or *Portulacaceæ,* a native of Peru. It is cultivated in Bolivia and Peru for its edible tubers, called *Oca-quina,* which are about as large as a hazel-nut.

Ulmaceæ,* ul-ma'she-ē. A natural order of apetalous exogenous trees and shrubs, natives of Europe, Asia, and North America. It includes the *Ul'mus* (Elm) and other timber-trees. Some botanists refer the *Ulmus* to the order *Urticaceæ.*

Ul'mic. [Lat. **Ul'micus;** from *ul'mus,* the "elm."] Belonging to the elm:—applied to an acid obtained from it, or to an acid produced by decaying vegetable matter.

Ul'min. [From the same.] A peculiar vegetable principle which exudes spontaneously from the trunk of a species of elm, supposed to be the *Ulmus nigra.* Ulmin and ulmic acid are usually obtained by boiling one hundred parts of cane sugar in three hundred parts of water and thirty parts of sulphuric acid.

Ul'mus.* (Fr. *Orme,* ORM.) A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria,* natural order *Ulmaceæ* or *Urticaceæ.* It comprises several species of trees, natives of Europe and the United States. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the inner bark of *Ulmus fulva.*

Ul'mus A-mer-ĭ-ca'na.* The systematic name of the American or White Elm, a large

ornamental tree, a native of the Atlantic section of the United States. It generally has spreading branches and drooping branchlets.

Ul'mus Cam-pes'tris.* "Elm of the Open Fields." A species of European elm, the bark of which is used as a demulcent, and sometimes as a tonic, astringent, and diuretic. It is the common Elm of Europe. Its wood is tough, and remarkable for its durability under water. It is used for naval architecture.

Ul'mus Ful'va.* Slippery or Red Elm, a tree, a native of New York, Ohio, and other Northern States. Its bark is mucilaginous, and is a good demulcent.

Ul'na.* [From the Gr. *ὠλένη*, the "elbow," also the "arm."] The larger bone of the forearm:—also termed *cubitus*. Also the average length of a man's arm,—about twenty-four inches.

Ul'nar. [Lat. **Ulna'ris**; from *ul'na*.] Belonging to the ulna or cubit:—used by Dr. Barclay as meaning towards the ulna.

Ul-na'ris.* The name of two muscles of the forearm: 1, a *flexor* muscle, arising from the inner condyle of the *os humeri* and inserted into the pisiform bone; 2, an *extensor* muscle, arising from the outer condyle of the *os humeri* and inserted into the little finger.

U-lo-car-çĭ-no'ma, a*tis*.* [From the Gr. *οὐλον*, the "gum," and the Lat. *carcino'ma*, "cancer."] Cancer of the gums or *alveoli*.

U-lon'cus.* [From the Gr. *οὐλον*, the "gum," and *ὄγκος*, a "tumor."] A tumor or swelling of the gum.

U-lor-rha'ğĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *οὐλον*, the "gum," and *ῥήγνυμι*, to "burst forth."] A sudden discharge of blood from the gums.

U-lor-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. *οὐλον*, the "gum," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] An oozing (of blood) from the gums.

Ul'tĭ-mate. [From the Lat. *ul'timus*, "last," or "utmost;" the superlative degree of *ul'tra*, "beyond."] The last, or farthest; extreme. See next article.

Ul'timate A-nal'ў-sis. A term applied in Chemistry to the resolution of substances into their absolute or simple elements, and opposed to *proximate analysis*, by which they are merely resolved into secondary compounds.

Ul'timate El'e-ments, or **Ul'timate Prin'-cĭ-ples.** Those which compose proximate principles; in other words, the last to which we can trace the constitution of substances. See ULTIMATE ANALYSIS, and PROXIMATE PRINCIPLES.

Ul'timate Phe-nom'e-na. A term applied to natural phenomena which we have no means of analyzing further, as the cohesion and elasticity of matter.

Ul'tĭ-mum Mo'rĭ-ens.* "Dying Last." A term applied to the right auricle of the heart, because it is the last part of the organism which ceases to contract when a person dies.

Ul-tra-ma-rîne (-ma-reen'). [From the Lat. *ul'tra*, "beyond," and *ma're*, the "sea;" implying that its color surpasses the deep blue of the sea.] A blue powder or pigment obtained from the *lapis lazuli*, and highly prized for the beauty and permanence of its color. It is a costly pigment, but the discovery of a mode of making artificial ultramarine, quite equal to the native, has afforded a substitute at a comparatively cheap rate. The artificial ultramarine is composed chiefly of silica, alumina, and soda. It is a rich Berlin or azure blue.

-ulus, -ula, and **-lum.** Latin terminals denoting diminutives. Compare TUBULUS, SPICULA, and ANIMALCULUM.

Ul'va.* The typical genus of the *Ulvaceæ*, a natural order of *Algæ*, comprising many species, mostly marine. The *Ulva lactuca* is often found attached to oyster-shells. It has been employed as an external remedy for headache.

Umb. = *Umbili'cus.** The "navel."

Um'bel, or **Um-bel'la.*** [Diminutive of the Lat. *um'bra*, a "shade."] An umbrella-shaped inflorescence in which several flower-stalks arise from the same point or radiate from a common centre, so as to resemble the rays of an umbrella, as in the Milkweed, Parsley, etc.

Um'bel-late. [From the Lat. *umbel'la*, an "umbel."] Bearing or having umbels; arranged in an umbel.

Um'bel-let. [From the same.] A secondary or partial umbel.

Um-bel-lif'er-æ.* [See next article.] A natural order of polypetalous exogenous herbaceous plants, found mostly in temperate or cold climates, and named from the mode of inflorescence. Some are esculent, as parsnip and celery; many produce aromatic seeds, as coriander and caraway. The hemlock (*Cicuta*) and others are poisonous. Among the products of this order, which comprises about thirteen hundred species, are asafetida, ammoniac, galbanum, and conium. Some of them attain a gigantic size.

Um-bel-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Umbellif'erus**; from *umbel'la*, an "umbel," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing umbels. See UMBELLIFERÆ.

Um-bel'lu-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *umbel'la*, an "umbel."] A little or partial umbel; an umbellule.

Um'ber. [From *Umbria*, in Italy, where, it is said, it was first obtained.] A brown clay iron-ore, used as a pigment. It is composed chiefly of oxide of iron, oxide of manganese, silica, and water. *Umber brown* is nearly the same as deep brown.

Um-bil'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Umbilica'lis.**] Pertaining to the umbilicus.

Umbil'ical Cord. [Lat. **Fu'nis Umbilica'lis.**] The navel-string.

Umbil'ical Re'gion. [Lat. **Mesogas'trium.**] That portion of the abdomen two or three inches above, below, and on each side of the umbilicus.

Umbilical Vesicle. See BLASTODERMIC VESICLE.

Um-bil'ĭ-cate. [Lat. **Umbilica'tus**; from *umbili'cus*, the "navel."] Dimpled; depressed in the centre like the navel, or like the ends of an apple. Also the same as PELTATE:—applied to parts of plants.

Um-bĭ-li'cus.* [Cognate with the Gr. *ὀμφαλικός*, "pertaining to the navel."] (Fr. *Nom-*

bril, nŏm′brĕl′.) The navel. In Botany, the hilum of a seed.

Um-bĭ-lī′cus.* A genus of herbs of the order *Crassulaceæ,* natives of Europe and the Levant. They prefer dry and stony places.

Um′bo,* gen. **Um-bo′nis.** The boss of a shield. Also the deepest part of the arched membrane of the tympanum.

Um′bo-nate. [From the Lat. *um′bo,* the "boss of a shield."] Bearing an *umbo,* boss, or central projection. In Botany, bossed; furnished with a low rounded projection like a boss (*umbo*).

Um-bon′u-late. In Botany, terminated by a very small boss or nipple.

Um-brac′u-lĭ-form. [From the Lat. *umbrac′ulum,* a "parasol," and *for′ma,* a "form."] Umbrella-shaped:—applied to plants.

Umbrella-Shaped. See UMBRACULIFORM.

Umbrella-Tree. See MAGNOLIA UMBRELLA.

Um-bri′nus.* Umber-brown.

Um-bro′sus.* [From the Lat. *um′bra,* a "shade."] Growing in shady places:—applied to certain plants.

U-na-bran′chĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *u′nus,* "one only," and *branchiæ.*] Having branchiæ only on one side of the body.

Un-armed′. Destitute of spines, prickles, and the like:—applied to plants.

Un-ca′rĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *un′cus,* a "hook."] A generic name formerly given to a group of Indian and American plants of the order *Cinchonaceæ.* Most botanists include them in the older Linnæan genus *Nauclea.* The name *Uncaria* was afterwards given to a South African plant, *U. procumbens,* the sole representative of a genus of *Pedaliaceæ.* Its fruit is furnished on all sides with strong and sharp hooks, which adhere tenaciously to the clothes of travellers and skins of animals and are very difficult to remove.

Uncaria Gambir.* See GAMBIR.

Un′cate. [From the Lat. *un′cus,* a "hook."] Hooked:—the same as UNCIFORM.

Un′cĭ-a.* An ounce; a weight containing eight drachms. In troy weight, as well as in apothecaries' weight, the twelfth part of a pound. Also an inch.

Un-cĭ-a′lis.* An inch long.

Un′cĭ-form, or **Un′cĭ-nate.** [Lat. **Uncina′tus**; from *un′cus,* a "hook."] Hooked; shaped like a hook.

Uncinate. See UNCIFORM.

Unction. See INUNCTION.

Unc′tu-ous. [From the Lat. *un′go, unc′tum,* to "anoint."] Oily, greasy, or having a surface which feels greasy; adhesive.

Un′date. The same as UNDULATE, which see.

Un′der-shrub. [Lat. **Suffru′tex.**] A plant that is partially shrubby; also a very low shrub.

Un′du-late, or **Un′du-lāt-ed.** [Lat. **Undula′tus**; from *un′dula,* a "little wave."] Waved or wavy; having a margin alternately concave and convex; wavy-margined:—applied to leaves, as in the *Aster undulatus.*

Un-du-lā′tion. [From the same.] (Fr. *Ondulation,* ôn′dü′lā′se-ôn′.) A formation of waves; a motion like that of waves; a fluctuation; a vibration. In Physics, a liquid, aerial, or luminous wave. A series of concentric vibrations, similar to the waves formed on tranquil water by a stone cast into it. The production of these vibrations in the air or in a hypothetical fluid (ether) is supposed to produce the phenomena of sound and light.

Un′du-la-to-rў The′o-rў. In Optics, the theory which maintains that the impression of light is conveyed to the eye by the vibrations or undulations of a very subtile and elastic fluid, or ether, which pervades all space and penetrates all substances, and to which the luminous body gives an impulse, which is propagated with inconceivable rapidity, as sound is conveyed through the air. Huyghens was the author of this theory, which is now generally accepted.

Un-e′qual. A term applied in Botany to parts not corresponding in size, form, or duration.

Un-e′qual-Sīd′ed. The same as OBLIQUE.

Un-e′qual-lў-Pin′nate. The same as IMPARI-PINNATE, which see.

Ung. = *Unguen′tum.** "Ointment."

Un′guent. [Lat. **Unguen′tum**; from *un′guo,* to "anoint."] (Fr. *Onguent,* ôn′gôn′.) An ointment or preparation usually of the consistence of butter; a salve.

Un-guen′tum.* "Ointment." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a mixture of eighty parts of lard and twenty parts of yellow wax. Melt the wax, and add the lard gradually, then stir the mixture constantly until cool.

Unguen′tum Aç′ĭ-di Car-bol′ĭ-çi.* "Ointment of Carbolic Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a mixture of ten parts of carbolic acid with ninety parts of ointment. Mix them thoroughly. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it was a mixture of sixty grains of carbolic acid with four hundred and twenty grains of ointment. The quantity of carbolic acid was decreased in the last revision from 12 to 10 per cent. This is an improvement, for it is a very strong ointment, which for most purposes requires dilution.

Unguen′tum Ac′idi Gal′lĭ-çi.* "Ointment of Gallic Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made from ten parts of gallic acid and ninety parts of benzoinated lard. Rub the gallic acid with the benzoinated lard, gradually added, until they are thoroughly mixed, avoiding the use of an iron spatula. It may be found useful as an astringent, but it is inferior to the ointment of tannic acid.

Unguen′tum Ac′idi Tan′nĭ-çi.* "Ointment of Tannic Acid." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made thus: Take of tannic acid, ten parts; of benzoinated lard, ninety parts. Rub the tannic acid with the benzoinated lard, gradually added, until they are thoroughly mixed, avoiding the use of an iron spatula. This ointment is an excellent application in many cases of piles and prolapsus ani. It may be used also in flabby ulcers. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it was prepared as

follows: Take of tannic acid, thirty grains; lard, a troyounce. Rub the tannic acid with the lard, gradually added, until they are thoroughly mixed, avoiding the use of an iron spatula.

Unguen'tum An-tĭ-mo'nĭ-i.* "Ointment of Antimony." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a preparation made as follows: Take of tartrate of antimony and potassium, in very fine powder, one hundred grains; lard, four hundred grains. Rub the tartrate of antimony and potassium with the lard, gradually added, until they are thoroughly mixed.

Unguen'tum A'quæ Ro'sæ.* "Ointment of Rose-Water," or Cold Cream. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made from fifty parts of expressed oil of almond, ten parts of spermaceti, ten parts of white wax, and thirty parts of rose-water, to make one hundred parts. Melt together at a moderate heat the oil, spermaceti, and wax; then gradually add the rose-water, stirring the mixture briskly and constantly until it is cool, and continue the stirring until it has become uniformly soft and creamy. This is a pleasant cooling application to irritated and excoriated surfaces, and may be used with great advantage for chapped lips and hands.

Unguen'tum Bel-la-don'næ.* "Belladonna Ointment." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an ointment made from ten parts of alcoholic extract of belladonna, six parts of diluted alcohol, and eighty-four parts of benzoinated lard. Rub the extract with the diluted alcohol until uniformly soft, then gradually add the lard, and mix thoroughly. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it was made as follows: Take of extract of belladonna, sixty grains; water, half a fluidrachm; lard, four hundred and twenty grains. Rub the extract with the water until uniformly soft, then gradually add the lard, and thoroughly mix them.

Unguen'tum Ben-zo'ĭ-ni.* "Ointment of Benzoin." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for an ointment made from two fluidounces of tincture of benzoin and sixteen troyounces of lard. Melt the lard by means of a water-bath, add the tincture of benzoin, constantly stirring, and, when the alcohol has evaporated, remove the ointment from the water-bath, and stir while cooling.

Unguen'tum Chrys-a-ro-bi'ni.* "Chrysarobin Ointment." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a mixture of ten parts of chrysarobin with ninety parts of benzoinated lard. Rub the chrysarobin with the benzoinated lard, gradually added, until they are thoroughly mixed. It has been used in psoriasis, ringworm, and other diseases of the skin, but it has been to a great extent abandoned, because it leaves a permanent stain on linen.

Unguen'tum Cre-a-so'ti.* "Ointment of Creasote." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for an ointment made as follows: Take of creasote, half a fluidrachm; lard, a troyounce. Mix them thoroughly.

Unguen'tum Di-aeh'ў-lon.* "Diachylon Ointment." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an ointment containing sixty parts of lead plaster, thirty-nine parts of olive oil, and one part of oil of lavender. Melt together the lead plaster and olive oil at a moderate heat; then, having permitted the mass to become partly cool, incorporate with it the oil of lavender, and stir constantly until cold. It has been largely used in eczema and other skin diseases. It is sometimes called *Hebra's Ointment.*

Unguen'tum Gal'læ.* "Nutgall Ointment." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an ointment prepared from ten parts of nutgall, in No. 80 powder, and ninety parts of benzoinated lard. Rub the nutgall with the benzoinated lard, gradually added, until they are thoroughly mixed. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is a mixture of sixty grains of nutgall, in very fine powder, with four hundred and twenty grains of lard, and is prepared by rubbing the nutgall with the lard, gradually added until they are thoroughly mixed. This is used chiefly in piles and prolapsus ani. It may also be advantageously applied to flabby and indolent ulcers.

Unguen'tum Hy-drar'gў-ri.* "Mercurial Ointment," or Blue Ointment. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a preparation made from four hundred and fifty parts of mercury, two hundred and twenty-five parts of lard, two hundred and twenty-five parts of suet, forty parts of compound tincture of benzoin, and one hundred parts of mercurial ointment, to make one thousand parts. Mix the mercury with the tincture of benzoin in a mortar, add the mercurial ointment (which should contain 50 per cent. of mercury), and triturate the mixture until globules of mercury cease to be visible; then add the lard and suet, previously melted together and partially cooled, and continue the trituration until globules of mercury cease to be visible under a magnifying power of ten diameters. This ointment, when rubbed on the surface of the body, produces, in consequence of its absorption, the general effects of mercury. It is resorted to, either alone or conjointly with the internal use of the medicine, to produce a more speedy and powerful effect in urgent cases. It may also be advantageously employed as a resolvent in local affections, as in the case of venereal buboes and of chronic glandular swellings.

Unguen'tum Hydrar'gyri Am-mo-nĭ-a'ti.* "Ointment of Ammoniated Mercury." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a mixture of ten parts of ammoniated mercury, in very fine powder, with ninety parts of benzoinated lard. Rub the ammoniated mercury with the benzoinated lard, gradually added, until they are thoroughly mixed. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is a mixture of forty grains of ammoniated mercury, in very fine powder, with a troyounce of ointment. It is used chiefly in cutaneous eruptions, such as herpes, porrigo, psora, etc.

Unguen'tum Hydrar'gyri I-od'ĭ-di Ru'bri.* "Ointment of Red Iodide of Mercury." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for an ointment made thus: Take of red iodide of mercury, in very fine powder, sixteen grains; ointment, a troyounce. Rub the iodide of mercury with the ointment, gradually added, until they are thoroughly mixed. It is employed as a dressing to scrofulous and syphilitic ulcers, especially when they are very indolent.

Unguen'tum Hydrar'gyri Ni-tra'tis.* "Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury," or Citrine Ointment. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an ointment made from seven parts of mercury, seventeen parts of nitric acid, and seventy-six parts of lard oil. Heat the lard oil in a glass or porcelain vessel to a temperature of 70° C. (158° F.); then add, without stirring, seven parts of nitric acid, continue the heat so long as a moderate effervescence continues, and allow the mixture to cool. Dissolve the mercury in the remainder of the nitric acid, with the aid of sufficient heat to prevent the solution from crystallizing, add this solution to the mixture before it has become entirely cold, and mix them thoroughly, avoiding the use of an iron spatula. This ointment is much and advantageously employed, as a stimulant and alterative application, in porrigo, crusta lactea, psoriasis, chronic eczema, and various other ulcerative and eruptive affections.

Unguen'tum Hydrar'gyri Ox'ĭ-di Fla'vi.* "Ointment of Yellow Oxide of Mercury." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a mixture of ten parts of yellow oxide of mercury, in very fine powder, with ninety parts of ointment. Rub the oxide of mercury with the ointment, gradually added, until they are thoroughly mixed. The formula of 1870 directs to take sixty grains of the yellow oxide of mercury and four hundred and twenty grains of ointment. Prepared as in the formula of 1880. This ointment is much employed in indolent and foul ulcers, psorophthalmia, and chronic conjunctival ophthalmia.

Unguen'tum Hydrar'gyri Ox'idi Ru'bri.* "Ointment of Red Oxide of Mercury." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a mixture of ten parts of red oxide of mercury, in very fine powder, with ninety parts of ointment. Rub the oxide of mercury with a small quantity of the ointment, until a perfectly smooth mixture is obtained; then gradually add the remainder of the ointment, and mix thoroughly. This is a useful stimulating ointment, much employed in indolent and foul ulcers, porrigo of the scalp, and psorophthalmia, but it is rapidly being supplanted by the ointment of yellow oxide of mercury. The formula of 1870 directs to take of red oxide of mercury, in very fine powder, sixty grains; ointment, four hundred and twenty grains. Rub the oxide of mercury with the ointment, gradually added, until they are thoroughly mixed.

Unguen'tum I-o'di.* "Iodine Ointment." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an ointment made from four parts of iodine, one part of iodide of potassium, two parts of water, and ninety-three parts of benzoinated lard. Rub the iodine and iodide of potassium first with the water, and then with the benzoinated lard, gradually added, until they are thoroughly mixed, avoiding the use of an iron spatula. This is useful as a local application in goitre, scrofulous swellings of the glands, and other chronic tumefactions, internal or external.

Unguen'tum I-o-din'ĭ-i.* "Ointment of Iodine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for an ointment made as follows: Take of iodine, twenty grains; iodide of potassium, four grains; water, six minims; lard, a troyounce. Rub the iodine and iodide of potassium first with the water, and then with the lard, until they are thoroughly mixed. See UNGUENTUM IODI.

Unguen'tum Iodin'ii Com-pos'ĭ-tum.* "Compound Iodine Ointment." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for an ointment made as follows: Take of iodine, fifteen grains; iodide of potassium, thirty grains; water, thirty minims; lard, a troyounce. Rub the iodine and iodide of potassium first with the water, and then with the lard, until they are thoroughly mixed.

Unguen'tum I-o-do-for'mi.* "Iodoform Ointment." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a mixture of ten parts of iodoform, in very fine powder, with ninety parts of benzoinated lard. Rub the iodoform with the benzoinated lard, gradually added, until they are thoroughly mixed.

Unguen'tum Me-ze're-i.* "Mezereum Ointment." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an ointment made from twenty-five parts of fluid extract of mezereum, eighty parts of lard, and twelve parts of yellow wax. Melt together the lard and wax with a moderate heat, add the fluid extract, and stir the mixture constantly until the alcohol has evaporated; then continue to stir until cool. This is used as a stimulating application to blistered surfaces, and to obstinate ill-conditioned and indolent ulcers.

Unguen'tum Pi'cis Liq'uĭ-dæ.* "Tar Ointment." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a mixture of fifty parts of tar with fifty parts of suet. Mix the tar with the suet, previously melted with a moderate heat, and, having strained the mixture through muslin, stir it constantly until cool. The formula of 1870 directs to take of tar and suet, each, twelve troyounces, and mix them in the same manner as directed in the formula of 1880. This ointment is highly useful as a stimulant application in various scaly and scabby eruptions, as lepra and psoriasis, and *tinea capitis*, or scald-head.

Unguen'tum Plum'bi Car-bo-na'tis.* "Ointment of Carbonate of Lead." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an ointment made from ten parts of carbonate of lead, in very fine powder, and ninety parts of benzoinated lard. Rub the carbonate of lead with the benzoinated lard, gradually added, until they are thoroughly mixed. The formula of 1870 directs to take sixty grains of carbonate of lead, in very fine powder, and four hundred and twenty grains of ointment. This is used as a dressing to burns, blistered or excoriated surfaces, etc.

Unguen'tum Plumbi I-od'ĭ-di.* "Ointment of Iodide of Lead." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a mixture of ten parts of iodide of lead, in very fine powder, with ninety parts of benzoinated lard. Rub the iodide of lead with the benzoinated lard, gradually added, until they are thoroughly mixed. The formula of 1870 directs to take sixty grains of iodide of lead, in very fine powder, and four hundred and twenty grains of ointment, and to rub the iodide with the ointment, as in the formula of 1880. It has been used for the cure of obstinate ulcers and scrofulous tumors.

Unguen'tum Po-tas'sĭ-i I-od'ĭ-di.* "Ointment of Iodide of Potassium." The Pharmaco-

pœial name (U.S. 1880) for an ointment made from twelve parts of iodide of potassium, in fine powder, one part of hyposulphite of sodium, six parts of boiling water, and eighty-one parts of benzoinated lard. Dissolve the iodide of potassium and the hyposulphite of sodium in the boiling water in a warm mortar; then gradually add the benzoinated lard, and mix thoroughly. It is employed for the discussion of goitres, scrofulous tumors, and other indolent swellings. The formula of 1870 was as follows: Take of iodide of potassium, in fine powder, sixty grains; water, boiling hot, half a fluidrachm; lard, four hundred and twenty grains. Dissolve the iodide of potassium in the water in a warm mortar, then add the lard gradually, and thoroughly mix them.

Unguen'tum Stra-mo'nĭ-i.* "Stramonium Ointment." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an ointment made from ten parts of extract of stramonium, five parts of water, and eighty-five parts of benzoinated lard. Rub the extract with the water until uniformly soft; then gradually add the benzoinated lard, and mix thoroughly. This is a useful anodyne application in irritable ulcers, painful hemorrhoids, and certain cutaneous eruptions.

Unguen'tum Sul'phu-ris.* "Sulphur Ointment." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a mixture of thirty parts of sublimed sulphur with seventy parts of benzoinated lard. Rub the sulphur with the benzoinated lard, gradually added, until they are thoroughly mixed. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is a mixture of a troyounce of sublimed sulphur with two troyounces of lard, and prepared as in the formula of 1880. It is a specific for the itch.

Unguen'tum Sul'phuris Al-ka-li'num.* "Alkaline Sulphur Ointment." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an ointment made from twenty parts of washed sulphur, ten parts of carbonate of potassium, five parts of water, and sixty-five parts of benzoinated lard. Rub the sulphur with the carbonate of potassium and the water, gradually add the benzoinated lard, and mix thoroughly. This is useful in scabies and other skin affections.

Unguen'tum Sul'phuris I-od'ĭ-di.* "Ointment of Iodide of Sulphur." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a mixture of thirty grains of iodide of sulphur, in very fine powder, with a troyounce of lard. Rub the iodide of sulphur with the lard, gradually added, until they are thoroughly mixed. This is admirably adapted to the treatment of chronic cutaneous eruptions unattended with inflammation, and is especially useful in lepra, porrigo, and psoriasis.

Unguen'tum Ve-ra'trĭ-æ.* "Ointment of Veratria." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for an ointment made as follows: Take of veratria, twenty grains; lard, a troyounce. Rub the veratria with a little of the lard, then gradually add the remainder, and thoroughly mix them.

Unguen'tum Ver-a-tri'næ.* "Veratrine Ointment." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an ointment made from four parts of veratrine, six parts of alcohol, and ninety-six parts of benzoinated lard. Rub the veratrine with the alcohol in a warm mortar, until dissolved; then gradually add the benzoinated lard, and mix thoroughly.

Unguen'tum Zin'çi Ox'ĭ-di.* "Ointment of Oxide of Zinc." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an ointment made from twenty parts of oxide of zinc and eighty parts of benzoinated lard. Rub the oxide of zinc with twenty parts of benzoinated lard, previously melted, until the mixture is perfectly smooth; then add the remainder of the benzoinated lard, and mix thoroughly. The formula of 1870 is as follows: Take of oxide of zinc, eighty grains; ointment of benzoin, four hundred grains Rub the oxide of zinc with the ointment of benzoin, gradually added, until they are thoroughly mixed. This is employed as a mild astringent application in chronic ophthalmia, in sore nipples, etc.

Un-guic-u-la'ta.* [From the Lat. UNGUIC'ULUS, which see.] A primary division of the class *Mammalia*, including those animals which have the digits armed with claws, but free for the exercise of touch upon their under surface, as the cat, the bear, etc.

Un-guic'u-late. [Lat. **Unguicula'tus**; from the same.] Having or resembling claws; clawed; having a narrow base like a claw:—applied to petals.

Un-guic'u-lus.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *un'guis*, a "nail," or "claw."] A little or young nail or claw.

Un'guĭ-nal. [Lat. **Unguina'lis**; from *un'guis*, a "nail," or "claw."] Belonging to the nails, or to claws or talons.

Un'guis.* [Gr. *ὄνυξ*; Fr. *Ongle*, ŏNgl.] The nail of a finger or toe:—also applied to the talons or claws of birds, to the claws of certain *Crustacea*, etc. In Botany, a claw,—*i.e.*, the narrow base of the petal of a polypetalous corolla; also the measure of half an inch. In Surgery, a collection of pus in the eye.

Un'guis Os.* "Nail-Bone." The name of a small, very thin, and semi-transparent bone at the inner side of the orbit of the eye.

Un-gu-la'ta,* or **Un'gu-lates.** [From the Lat. *un'gula*, a "hoof."] A primary division of the class *Mammalia*, including those species which have the digits enclosed in hoofs, the under surface not being left free for the exercise of touch. The order *Ungulata*, as defined by naturalists of the present time, includes the camel, deer, hippopotamus, horse, hog, ox, rhinoceros, tapir, and sheep. It is divided into two sub-orders, *Artiodactyla* and *Perissodactyla*. The former comprises the families *Camelidæ*, *Bovidæ*, *Cervidæ*, *Giraffidæ*, *Hippopotamidæ*, and *Suidæ*. The second sub-order comprises the *Equidæ*, *Rhinocerotidæ*, and *Tapiridæ*.

Un'gu-late. [Lat. **Ungula'tus**; from the same.] Having hoofs.

Ungulates. See UNGULATA.

U-nĭ-cel'lu-lar. [From the Lat. *u'nus*, "one," and *cel'la*, or *cel'lula*, a "cell."] One-celled; consisting of a single cell. Many *Infusoria* are unicellular animals.

U'ni-col-or.* [From the Lat. *u'nus*, "one," and *col'or*.] Uniformly of one and the same color.

U'nĭ-cus.* One alone. In Botany, growing singly.

U-nĭ-flo-rĭg'er-us.* [From the Lat. *u'nus*, "one," *flos*, a "flower," and *ge'ro*, to "bear."] The same as UNIFLOROUS, which see.

U-nĭ-flo'rous. [Lat. **Uniflo'rus**; from *u'nus*, "one," and *flos*, a "flower."] Bearing one flower; one-flowered. The Latin term is applied as the specific name of various plants, as *Monotropa uniflora.*

U-nĭ-fo'lĭ-ate, or **U-nĭ-fo'lĭ-ous.** [Lat. **Unifo'lius**; from *u'nus*, "one," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having one leaf; one-leaved:—sometimes applied to a compound leaf which has only one leaflet, as the Orange.

U-nij'u-gate, or **U-nĭ-ju'gate.** [Lat. **Unij'ugus**; from *u'nus*, "one," and *ju'gum*, a "yoke," or "pair."] Having only one pair of leaflets.

U-nĭ-lā'bĭ-ate. [From the Lat. *u'nus*, "one," and *la'bium*, a "lip."] One-lipped:—applied to a monopetalous corolla having a single lip or a single principal lobe.

U-nĭ-lat'er-al. [From the Lat. *u'nus*, "one," and *la'tus*, *lat'eris*, a "side."] One-sided; growing or inserted all on one side of a stem or peduncle.

U-nĭ-loc'u-lar. [Lat. **Unilocula'ris**; from *u'nus*, "one," and *loc'ulus*, a "cell."] One-celled; having only one cell.

U-nĭ-ner'vate. [Lat. **Uniner'vis**; from *u'nus*, "one," and *ner'vus*, a "nerve."] One-nerved:—applied to leaves.

Un-in-ter-rupt'ed. In Botany, consisting of regularly increasing or diminishing parts, or of parts all of the same size.

U'nĭ-on. [From the Lat. *u'nus*, "one."] The act of uniting, or the state of being united; junction; combination; intimate connection; unity.

Union by First Intention. See FIRST INTENTION.

Union by Second Intention. See SECOND INTENTION.

U-ni-ov'u-late. [From the Lat. *u'nus*, "one," and *ov'ulum*, an "ovule."] Having only one ovule.

U-nip'ar-ous. [Lat. **Unip'arus**; from *u'nus*, "one," and *pa'rio*, to "bring forth."] Producing only one at a birth. In Botany, having but one peduncle.

U-nĭ-pet'a-lous. [From the Lat. *u'nus*, "one," and *pet'alum*, a "petal."] Having only one petal. A unipetalous flower results from the suppression of all the petals except one, as in *Amorpha canescens.* It is not the same as *monopetalous*, which denotes a flower formed by the union of several petals.

U-ni-sep'tate. [From the Lat. *u'nus*, "one," and *sep'tum*, a "partition."] Having but one septum or partition.

U-nĭ-se'rĭ-al. [From the Lat. *u'nus*, "one," and *se'ries*, a "row."] In one horizontal row or whorl:—applied to parts of plants.

U-nĭ-se'rĭ-ate. The same as UNISERIAL, which see.

U-nĭ-sex'u-al. [From the Lat. *u'nus*, "one," and *sex'us*, "sex."] Having only one sex:—applied to a flower having stamens only or pistils only, or to a dioicous plant.

U'nit. [From the Lat. *u'nus*, "one."] One; the least whole number; a single thing regarded as a whole. The species is the unit in natural history. A dollar is the unit of account in the monetary system of the United States.

U'nit of Heat. The quantity of heat required to raise a kilogramme of water one degree centigrade.

U'nĭ-tȳ. [Lat. **U'nitas**; from the same.] Oneness; state or property of being one; concord; harmony; agreement. *Unity of plan* or of *composition* denotes an anatomical principle established by induction with the aid of the comparative method, and consisting in this, that the animals and vegetables the most different in form, volume, etc., are reducible by anatomical analysis to a single type of organic composition. Unity of plan or of design is also displayed in the successive Floras and Faunas of the ages.

U'nĭ-vălve. [From the Lat. *u'nus*, "one," and *val'va*, a "valve."] Having only one valve:—applied to pericarps, and to those Mollusks the shell of which is composed of a single piece and is generally convoluted spirally, as the *Voluta.*

U'nĭ-vălved. [From the same.] A term applied to a pod of only one piece after dehiscence.

U-nĭ-ver'sal. [Lat. **Universa'lis**; Fr. *universel*, ü'nĕ'vĕR'sĕl'.] Pertaining to, or affecting, all, or the whole; pervading or operating in all parts of the universe. In Botany, the same as GENERAL.

Unnamed Bones. See OSSA INNOMINATA.

U-no'na Æ-thĭ-op'ĭ-ca,* or **Hab-ze'lĭ-a Æthiop'ica.*** A shrub of the order *Anonaceæ*, a native of Western Africa. Its dried fruit is used as a substitute for pepper, and is called *Guinea pepper*, or *Ethiopian peppèr.* A fine purple dye is obtained from the fruit of *Unona discolor*, a tree, a native of India and China.

U'pas. A name given in Java to several deadly poisons, the most remarkable of which are the *Bohun upas* and *Upas tieuté.* (See BOHUN UPAS.) The systematic name of the Upas-tree is *Antiaris toxicaria.* The stories of travellers respecting the pernicious effects of exhalations from this tree are exaggerated.

U'pas Tieu'té (te-u'tā). A poison, the product of the *Strychnos tieuté*, which owes its deadly power to strychnia.

U'ra-chus.* [From the Gr. *οὖρον*, "urine," and *ἔχω*, to "have," or "contain;" because it was formerly supposed that in the fœtus it was a passage for the urine.] A fibrous canal or cord which extends from the bladder to the umbilicus.

U-ra-cra'sĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *οὖρον*, "urine," and *ἀκρασία*, "ill temperature."] A bad quality of the urine.

U-ra-cra'tĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *οὖρον*, "urine," and *ἀκρατία*, "debility."] The same as ENURESIS, which see.

U-ræ'mĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *ure'a*, a constituent of urine, and the Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood."] The presence of *urea*, or urine, in the blood.

Urania Speciosa.* See RAVENALA.

U-ran'ic Ni'trate. A beautiful salt which crystallizes in lemon-yellow prisms. It is composed of hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, and uranium. It is used to impart to glass a rich greenish-yellow fluorescent color.

U-ra-nis-co-plas'tĭ-ce.* [From the Lat. *uranis'cus*, the "palate," and the Gr. *πλάσσω*, to "form."] The (artificial) formation of a palate.

U-ra-nis-cor-rha'phĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *οὐρανίσκος*, the "palate," and *ῥαφή*, a "seam," or "suture."] Suture of the palate.

U'ra-nīte, or **Tor'ber-nīte.** A beautiful green crystalline mineral, composed chiefly of the phosphate of uranium, combined with the phosphate of lime or copper.

U-ra'nĭ-um.* [From the planet *U'ranus*, discovered about the same time with the metal.] A hard and heavy metal, which is somewhat malleable and resembles iron in color. Its specific gravity is 18.4. It does not occur in a free or metallic state, but is found in minerals called *autunite*, *uranite*, and *pitchblende*. It forms four compounds with oxygen and two with chlorine.

U-ra-nog'ra-phy, or **Ou-ra-nog'ra-phy.** [Lat. **Uranogra'phia**; from the Gr. *οὐρανός*, "heaven," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of the heavens and heavenly bodies.

U-ra-nol'o-gy. [Lat. **Uranolo'gia**; from the Gr. *οὐρανός*, "heaven," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on the heavens, or the science of the heavenly bodies.

U-ra-pos-te'ma.* [From the Gr. *οὖρον*, "urine," and *ἀπόστημα*, a "abscess."] A tumefaction caused by the escape of urine, or an abscess containing urine.

U-răr'in [Lat. **Urari'na**], or **Cu-răr'ĭne.** An organic alkaloid found in *urari*, a poison with which the savages of America empoison the iron points of their arrows. See CURARE.

U'rāte. [Lat. **U'ras, a'tis.**] A combination of uric or lithic acid with a base. The urates of lime, magnesia, potash, and soda are found in urine.

U'rate of Am-mo'nĭ-um. A white amorphous salt, very sparingly soluble. It has been used externally, with asserted success, in chronic cutaneous eruptions and in tuberculous diseases of the lungs.

Ur'ce-ĭ-form. [Lat. **Urceifor'mis**; from *ur'ceus*, a "pitcher."] Formed like a pitcher:—applied to certain polypi.

Ur-ce'o-la E-las'tĭ-ca.* A shrubby climbing plant of the order *Apocynaceæ*, a native of Borneo, Sumatra, etc. It has a milky juice and edible fruit. Caoutchouc is obtained from it. This is said to be the only species of the genus.

Ur-ce-o-la'ris.* The same as URCEOLATE, which see.

Ur'ce-o-lāte. [Lat. **Urceola'tus**; from *ur-ce'olus*, a "little pitcher."] Pitcher-shaped or urn-shaped,—*i.e.*, hollow and contracted at the mouth:—applied to a form of monopetalous corolla, as that of the Heath.

Ur-ce-o-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Urceolif'erus**; from *urce'olus*, a "little pitcher," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Having calyces like little pitchers or goblets.

Ur-ce-o-lī'na.* A genus of bulbous plants of the order *Amaryllidaceæ*, natives of Peru. The *Urceoli'na au'rea* bears handsome yellow flowers about two inches long and nearly urceolate in form.

Ur-ce'o-lus.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *ur'ceus*, a "pitcher."] In Botany, any flask-shaped or cup-shaped anomalous organ.

U-re'a.* [From the Lat. *uri'na*, "urine."] A principal constituent of the urine. It is a hydrated cyanate of ammonia, composed of two equivalents each of oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon, and united to four of hydrogen. It is a white, transparent, crystallizable solid. Urea is said to be a powerful diuretic.

U-rec'ehў-sis.* [From the Gr. *οὖρον*, "urine," and *ἔκχυσις*, a "pouring out."] A term applied to the effusion of urine into the cellular tissue.

U-re'do, d'inis.* [From the Lat. *u're*, to "burn."] An itching or burning sensation of the skin which accompanies many diseases:—also applied to *urtica'ria*, or nettle-rash.

U-re'na.* A genus of plants of the order *Malvaceæ*, widely distributed in tropical countries of both hemispheres. The *Ure'na loba'ta* and *Ure'na sinua'ta* are weeds or herbs having mucilaginous properties. They have been used medicinally.

U-re'nĭ-um.* Synonymous with UREA, which see.

U'rens.* [Present participle of the Lat. *u're*, to "burn" or "vex."] Burning or stinging, as the nettle (*Urtica urens*).

U-re'sis.* [From the Gr. *οὐρέω*, to "void urine."] Micturition, or the act of passing urine.

-ūret. [Lat. **-ure'tum.**] A terminal denoting combination of simple inflammable bodies with each other, or with metals.

U-re'ter, e'ris.* [From the Gr. *οὐρέω*, to "pass urine."] The membranous tube through which the urine is conveyed from the kidney to the urinary bladder.

U-re-te-răl'gĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *ure'ter*, and the Gr. *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the ureter.

U-re-te-ri'tis, i'dis.* [From the Lat. *ure'ter*.] Inflammation of the ureter.

U-re-te-rol'ĭ-thus.* [From the Lat. *ure'ter*, and the Gr. *λίθος*, a "stone."] Calculus in the ureter.

U-re'thra.* [From the Gr. *οὐρέω*, to "pass urine."] (Fr. *Urètre*, ü'rătr'.) The membranous canal communicating between the neck of the bladder and the external surface, and passing in the male through the entire length of the penis. The female urethra does not exceed two inches in length, and the passage is considerably larger than that of the male.

U-re'thral. [Lat. **Urethra'lis.**] Belonging to the urethra.

U-re-thrăl'ğĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *ure'thra*, and the Gr. *ἄλγος*, "pain."] Pain in the urethra; urethralgy.

U-re-thri'tis, i*dis.* [From the Lat. *ure'thra.*] Inflammation in the urethra.

Urethri'tis Ve-ne're-a.* "Venereal Inflammation of the Urethra." A term for gonorrhœa.

U-re'thro-çēle.* [From the Lat. *ure'thra*, and the Gr. *κήλη*, a "tumor."] A thickening of the cellular tissue which surrounds the female urethra.

U-re'thro-phrax'is.* [From the Lat. *ure'thra*, and the Gr. *φράσσω*, to "obstruct."] Obstruction of the urethra.

U-re'thro-plas'tic. [Lat. **Urethroplas'ticus.**] Belonging to urethroplasty.

U-re'thro-plas'tў. [From the Lat. *ure'thra*, and the Gr. *πλάσσω*, to "form."] An operation by which a new urethra is said to have been formed by Ricord in the male:—applicable to the repair of any lesion of the urethra by supplying the deficiency from the healthy parts.

U-re'thror-rha'ğĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *ure'thra*, and the Gr. *ῥήγνυμι*, to "burst forth."] Sudden discharge (of blood) from the urethra.

U-re'thror-rhœ'a.* [From the Lat. *ure'thra*, and the Gr. *ῥέω*, to "flow."] A flow, as of mucus, pus, semen, etc., from the urethra.

U-re-thros'co-pў. [From the Lat. *ure'thra*, and the Gr. *σκοπέω*, to "examine."] Inspection of the interior of the urethra.

U-re'thro-ste-no'sis.* [From the Lat. *ure'thra*, and the Gr. *στένωσις*, "stricture."] (Fr. *Urèthrosténie*, ü'rà'tRo'stà'nè'.) Stricture of the urethra, which may be *spasmodic* or may be the result of an *organic* lesion.

U-re'thro-tōme. [See next article.] An instrument for dividing the urethra.

U-re-throt'o-mў. [Lat. **Urethroto'mia**; from *ure'thra*, and the Gr. *τέμνω*, to "cut."] The division, by a cutting instrument, of urethral stricture.

U-ret'ĭ-ca.* [From the Gr. *οὖρον*, "urine."] Medicines which promote a discharge of urine.

U-ret'ĭ-cus.* [From the same.] Diuretic.

Urètre. See URETHRA.

Ur-ğin'e-a Ma-rit'ĭ-ma.* One of the systematic names of the Squill, a plant of the order *Liliaceæ*, a native of the Levant. See SCILLA.

Urgin'ea Sçil'la.* A systematic name of the plant which produces the squill.

U'ric. [Lat. **U'ricus**; from the Gr. *οὖρον*, "urine."] Belonging to the urine:—applied to an acid, otherwise called *Lithic acid*, obtained from urine. It crystallizes in rhomboidal tables which are white, transparent, inodorous, insipid, insoluble in alcohol and in ether, but soluble in seventeen hundred parts of boiling water. See CALCULI, URINARY.

U-rĭ-dro'sis.* [From the Gr. *οὖρον*, "urine," and *ἱδρώς*, "sweat."] Urinous sweat.

Urinæ, Ardor.* See ARDOR URINÆ.

U'rĭ-nal. [From the Lat. *uri'na*, "urine."] A vessel to receive urine.

U'rĭ-na-rў. [Lat. **Urina'rius**; from the same.] Relating to the urine.

U'rinary Blad'der. [Lat. **Vesi'ca Urina'ria**; Fr. *Vessie*, vĕ'sè'.] A membranous bag immediately behind the *symphysis pubis*, of a flattened, triangular form when contracted, of an oval figure when distended, composed of four coats,—the peritoneal, muscular, cellular, and mucous; the serous being but partial.

Urinary Calculi. See CALCULI, URINARY.

U-rĭ-nā'tion. [Lat. **Urina'tio, o'nis**; from *uri'na*, "urine."] The act of passing urine.

U'rĭne. [Lat. **Uri'na**; Gr. *οὖρον.*] The saline secretion of the kidneys which flows from them through the ureters into the urinary bladder. Urine, in health, has an amber color, a slight acid reaction, a peculiar odor, and a bitter saline taste. The average quantity secreted in twenty-four hours in a man in health is about three pints, or from one thousand to fourteen hundred grammes. Specific gravity, about 1.024, varying from 1.005 to 1.030. The urine excreted in the morning has a different composition from that passed in the evening. The very abundant secretion of urine constitutes *diuresis*; its painful excretion is termed *dysuria*; when it passes only drop by drop, it is *strangury*. One thousand parts of healthy urine contain about nine hundred and sixty parts of water and forty parts of solid matter, which consists chiefly of urea, twenty-three parts; chloride of sodium, eleven parts; phosphoric acid, two and three-tenths parts; sulphuric acid, one and three-tenths parts; uric acid, five-tenths part.

Urine, Difficult Discharge of. See DYSURIA.

U'rine, In-con'tĭ-nence of. Inability to retain the urine. See ENURESIS.

U'rine, Re-ten'tion of. Inability to pass the urine. See ISCHURIA.

Urine, Suppression of. See ISCHURIA.

U-rĭ-nif'er-ous. [Lat. **Urinif'erus**; from *uri'na*, "urine," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing, or conveying, urine.

U-rĭ-nol'o-ğў. The same as UROLOGY, which see.

U-rĭ-nom'e-ter, or U-rom'e-ter. [From the Gr. *οὖρον*, "urine," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An areometer or hydrometer for ascertaining the specific gravity of urine.

U'rĭ-nous, or U-rĭ-nose'. [Lat. **Urino'sus**; from *uri'na*, "urine."] Relating to urine, or like urine.

U-ri'tis.* [From the Lat. *u'ro*, to "burn."] Inflammation caused by a burn.

Urn. [Lat. **Ur'na**; Fr. *Urne*, ürn.] A water-pitcher; a vessel in which the ashes of the dead were preserved; also, among the ancient Romans, a pot in which votes or names of candidates were deposited. In Botany, the spore-case of mosses, generally raised on a stalk called *seta*.

Urn-Moss'es. A popular name for the *Bryaceæ*, or true Mosses.

Urn-Shaped. See URCEOLATE.

Ur-nig'er-ous. [Lat. **Urnig'erus**; from *ur'na*, an "urn," and *ge'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing capsules like urns.

U'ro-çēle.* [From the Gr. *οὖρον*, "urine," and *κήλη*, a "tumor."] Urinous œdema of the scrotum.

U-roch'e-ras.* [From the Gr. *οὖρον*, "urine," and *χεράς* (or, more correctly, *χέραδος*), "sand."] The sand, or sediment, of the urine.

U'ro-chrome. [From the Gr. *οὖρον*, "urine," and *χρῶμα*, "color."] The principal coloring-matter of the urine. It is yellow, amorphous, and soluble in water.

U-ro-çÿs'tis, i*dis.* [From the Gr. *οὖρον*, "urine," and *κύστις*, a "bag," or "bladder."] The urinary bladder.

U-ro-çÿs-ti'tis, i*dis.* [From the Lat. *urocys'tis.*] Inflammation of the urinary bladder.

U-ro-dĭ-al'ў-sis.* [From the Gr. *οὖρον*, "urine," and *διάλυσις*, a "dissolution," or "cessation."] A cessation of the secretion of urine.

U-ro-do-chi'um.* [From the Gr. *οὖρον*, "urine," and *δέχομαι*, to "receive."] The same as URINAL, which see.

U-ro-dўn'ĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *οὖρον*, "urine," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Pain during the passing of urine.

U-rœ-de'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *οὖρον*, "urine," and *οἴδημα*, a "swelling."] Urinous swelling.

U-ro-er-ўth'rin. [Lat. **Uroerythri'na**; from the Gr. *οὖρον*, "urine," and *ἐρυθρός*, "red."] A dark-red precipitate deposited by the urine.

U-ro-ġen'ĭ-tal. [Lat. **Urogenita'lis.**] Pertaining to the urinary and genital apparatus.

U-ro-hў'al. [Lat. **Urohya'lis**; from the Gr. *οὖρά*, a "tail," and the Lat. *hyoi'des*, "hyoid."] A term applied by Professor Owen to a long, slender, and pointed bone, articulated with the posterior end of the basihyal.

U-ro-lith'ic. [Lat. **Urolith'icus**; from *urol'ithus.*] Belonging to urinary calculus:—applied to an acid obtained from it.

U-rol'ĭ-thus.* [From the Gr. *οὖρον*, "urine," and *λίθος*, a "stone."] A urinary calculus; a u'rolith.

U-ro-loġ'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Uroloġ'icus.**] Belonging to urology.

U-rol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Urolo'gia**; from the Gr. *οὖρον*, the "urine," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The science of the urine, or a consideration of its secretion, nature, etc.

U-ro-man-ti'a.* [From the Gr. *οὖρον*, "urine," and *μαντεία*, "divination."] Prognostication from inspection of the urine. See UROSCOPIA.

U-ro-pe'dĭ-um Lin-de'ni.* A terrestrial orchid, a native of Colombia, growing at an elevation of eight thousand five hundred feet above the sea-level. It bears a very handsome flower, the petals of which are extended into narrow tails about fourteen inches long.

U-ro-pla'nĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *οὖρον*, "urine," and *πλάνη*, "wandering."] Literally, "a wandering of the urine." A secretion of urine in other parts than the proper urinary organs.

U-ro-po-e'sis.* [From the Gr. *οὖρον*, "urine," and *ποιέω*, to "make."] Secretion of the urine.

U-rop-sam'mus.* [From the Gr. *οὖρον*, "urine," and *ψάμμος*, "sand."] Sand, or sediment, of the urine. See UROCHERAS.

U-ro-pўġ'ĭ-al Glands. [Lat. **Uropyġ'iæ Glan'dulæ**; from the Gr. *ὀυρά*, a "tail," and *πυγή*, a "rump."] A group of glands in the rump of birds, which secrete the oily matter with which they anoint their plumage.

U-ror-rha'ġĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *οὖρον*, "urine," and *ῥήγνυμι*, to "burst forth."] An excessive flow of urine; diabetes.

U-ror-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. *οὖρον*, "urine," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] An involuntary discharge of urine; enuresis:—also applied to diabetes.

U-ror-rhor-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. *οὖρον*, "urine," and the Lat. *orrhorrhœ'a*, a "flow of serum."] Excretion of serum (or albumen) with the urine, or albuminous urine, constituting the *morbus Brightii.*

U-ros'che-o-çēle.* [From the Gr. *οὖρον*, "urine," and the Lat. *os'cheocele*, a "tumor of the scrotum."] The same as UROCELE, which see.

U-ro-sco'pĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *οὖρον*, the "urine," and *σκοπέω*, to "examine."] Inspection of the urine as a means of diagnosis.

U-ro'sēs.* [From the Gr. *οὖρον*, "urine."] Diseases of the urinary apparatus.

U-ros'te-a-lith. [Lat. **Urosteal'ithus**; from the Gr. *οὖρον*, "urine," *στέαρ*, "fat," and *λίθος*, a "stone."] A fatty constituent of urinary calculi.

U'rous. [Lat. **Uro'sus.**] Belonging to the urine:—applied to a substance forming a rare ingredient in vesical calculi.

U-rox-an'thĭne. [From the Gr. *οὖρον*, "urine," and *ξανθός*, "yellow."] A name given by Heller to the yellow coloring-matter found in urine.

Ur'sĭ-dæ.* [From *Ur'sus*, the Latin name of the bear, and of the typical genus.] A family of plantigrade animals of the order *Carnivora*, comprising many species of bears, natives of Asia, Africa, Europe, and America. The *Ursus horribilis* (Grizzly Bear) is perhaps the most formidable animal that is a native of the United States.

Ur-ti'ca.* Nettle. A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Urticaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Europe, Asia, Australia, the United States, etc. They are armed with stinging hairs, and secrete an acrid, poisonous fluid.

Urti'ca Di-oi'ca* or **Urti'ca His'pĭ-da.*** (Fr. *Ortie*, OR'TĒ'.) The systematic name of the Nettle, a plant of the Linnæan class *Monœcia*, natural order *Urticaceæ.*

Urti'ca Stim'u-lans.* A species of nettle, a native of India, armed with poisonous stings.

Urti'ca U-ren-tis'sĭ-ma.* [The superlative degree of the Lat. U'RENS, which see.] A nettle, a native of Timor, exceeding other nettles in viru-

lence. It is said that its sting has sometimes caused death.

Urticaceæ,* ur-te-ka′she-ē. [From *Urti′ca*, one of the genera.] A natural order of apetalous exogenous plants, widely dispersed over the world, in hot and cold climates. It includes the *Artocarpus* (Bread-fruit), the *Cannabis* (Hemp), the *Ficus* (Fig), the *Humulus* (Hop), the *Morus* (Mulberry), and the *Ulmus* (Elm). It is a large order, comprising many useful species, mostly tropical.

Ur-tĭ-ca′rĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *Urti′ca*, a "nettle."] The nettle-rash, an exanthematous fever characterized by an eruption like the elevations produced on the skin by the sting of a nettle. A genus of the order *Exanthemata*, class *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology. See UREDO.

Ur-tĭ-cā′tion. [Lat. **Urtica′tio, o′nis;** from the same.] The whipping of a part, as a paralytic limb, with nettles, with the view of restoring sensation.

Us′ne-a.* The *Li′chen saxat′ilis*, a kind of lichen, particularly that adhering to the human skull when exposed to the air in damp places. See next article.

Us′nea Cra′nĭ-i Hu-ma′ni.* "Usnea of the Human Skull." A plant formerly believed to possess extraordinary anti-epileptic and anti-hemorrhagic virtues.

Usquebaugh, ŭs-kwe-baw′. The Irish name for whiskey.

Us-tĭ-la′go.* Smut, a disease of plants in which the natural tissue is replaced by black powder. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for corn-smut, *Ustilago Maydis*, grown upon the *Zea Mays*. It is a plant of the order *Fungi*. It has been used with asserted success in uterine inertia.

Us′tion. [Lat. **Us′tio, o′nis;** from *u′ro, us′tum*, to "burn."] A burning:—formerly used for INCINERATION; also for COMBUSTION; in Surgery, employed for CAUTERIZATION.

Us′tus.* [From the same.] Burnt. The same as calcined, or dried by fire.

U′te-ri,* the genitive of the Lat. *u′terus*, signifying "of the womb:"—*e.g.*, *cer′vix u′teri*, the "neck [or narrow part] of the womb;" *retrover′sio u′teri*, "retroversion of the womb," etc.

U′te-rīne. [Lat. **Uteri′nus.**] Belonging to the uterus.

Uterine Gestation. See UTERO-GESTATION.

Uterine Madness. See FUROR UTERINUS, and NYMPHOMANIA.

U-te-ri′tis, i′dis.* [From the Lat. *u′terus.*] Inflammation of the womb:—also called *Metritis* and *Hysteritis*.

U′te-ro-Ges-tā′tion. The period of pregnancy commencing with conception and terminating with delivery.

U′te-ro-tome. [From the Lat. *u′terus*, and the Gr. τομή, "incision."] The same as HYSTEROTOME.

U-te-rot′o-mў. [Lat. **Uteroto′mia;** from *u′terus*, and the Gr. τέμνω, to "cut."] The cutting into the uterus, as when the lips have become united by adhesive inflammation. See HYSTEROTOMY.

U′te-rus,* genitive **U′te-ri,** accusative **U′te-rum,** ablative **U′te-ro.** [From the Lat. *u′ter*, a "bottle of skin or leather."] (Gr. ὑστέρα and μήτρα; Fr. *Matrice*, mȧ′trĕss′ [from the Latin *Ma′trix*], or *Sein*, sȧn.) The womb, a hollow muscular organ designed for the lodgment and nourishment of the fœtus from the moment of conception until birth. In its ordinary condition it is a compact fleshy body, about three inches in length, two inches in its greatest breadth, shaped somewhat like a flattened pear, the narrower portion being below. The upper or broader part is termed the *fundus*, the contracted portion is called the *cervix*, or neck, and the external orifice, communicating with the vagina, the *os tincæ* or *os uteri*. At the superior angles it sends off the Fallopian tubes, which, when conception takes place, receive the ovule or ovules from the ovary and convey them to the uterus.

U′terus, In-ver′sion of the. [Lat. **Inver′sio U′teri.**] The state of the womb being turned inside out, caused by violently drawing away the placenta before it is detached by the natural process of labor.

Uterus, Retroversion of. See RETROVERSIO UTERI.

U′tĭ-lis,* superlative **U-tĭ-lis′sĭ-mus.** Useful:—applied as the specific name of various plants, as *Rhamnus utilis*, *Manihot utilissima*.

U′trĭ-cle. [Lat. **Utric′ulus,** or **Uter′culus;** diminutive of *u′ter*, a "bottle."] A minute cell or vesicle; also a small, bladdery fruit; a thin, loose pericarp enclosing a single seed.

U-tric′u-lar. [Lat. **Utricula′ris.**] Belonging to, or like, a utricle; bladder-like. In Botany, bearing many utricles.

U-tric′u-late. [Lat. **Utricula′tus;** from *utric′ulus*, a "utricle."] Having utricles.

U-tric′u-lĭ-form. [Lat. **Utriculifor′mis;** from *utric′ulus*, a "utricle."] Having the form of a utricle; shaped like a little bottle:—applied to parts of plants.

U-tric′u-lōse, or **U-tric′u-lous.** [Lat. **Utriculo′sus;** from *utric′ulus*, a "utricle."] Having or bearing utricles:—applied to plants.

U′trĭ-form. [Lat. **Utrifor′mis;** from *u′ter*, a "bladder," or "bottle."] Having the form of a bottle.

U-trĭg′er-ous. [Lat. **Utrĭg′erus;** from *u′ter*, a "bladder," or "bottle," and *ge′ro*, to "bear."] Bearing objects like bottles.

U′va.* A "grape." A name for the dried fruit of the *Vitis vinifera;* the raisin.

U′va Pas′sa.* "Dried Grape," or Raisin. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the dried fruit of the *Vitis vinifera*. Raisins are laxative. See UVA.

U′va Ur′si.* The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the leaves of *Arctostaphylos Uva-Ursi*. It is astringent and tonic, and has been extolled as an antilithic.

U-va′rĭ-a.* A genus of climbing plants of the order *Anonaceæ*, comprising many species,

natives of the tropical and subtropical parts of Asia and Africa. Several of them are used medicinally and have fragrant flowers.

Uva'ria Feb-rif'u-gạ.* A climbing plant, a native of South America, near the Orinoco. It is said to have febrifugal properties.

Uva'ria Na'rum.* A plant, a native of India, having fragrant and aromatic roots, which are used in intermittent fevers, etc. *Uvaria triloba* is said to contain a powerful acid. Its seeds are emetic. In the island of Bourbon an oil is extracted from the fragrant flowers of the *Uvaria longifolia* and is used as a perfume.

Uva'ria O-do-ra'tạ.* A climbing plant, a native of the Moluccas, having fragrant flowers, which are an ingredient in a liquid pomade. This is said to be sold or imitated in Europe under the name of *Macassar oil.*

U've-ạ,* or **Tu'nĭ-cạ U'vea.*** "Grape-like Tunic." [From the Lat. *u'va*, a "grape."] The posterior surface of the iris of the eye, supposed to resemble the skin of a grape.

U-ve-i'tis, i*dis.* [From the Lat. *u'vea.*] Inflammation of the uvea.

U-vif'er-ous. [Lat. **Uvif'erus**; from *u'va*, a "grape," or "raisin," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing fruits like the grape.

U'vĭ-form. [Lat. **Uvifor'mis**; from *u'va*, a "grape."] Having the form of a grape.

U'vu-lạ.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *u'va*, a "grape."] The small fleshy body hanging from the *velum pendulum palati*, above the root of the tongue. It is sometimes of a preternatural length, interfering with the functions of the voice, and producing a tendency to cough. In these cases amputation may become necessary.

U'vula Ve-si'çæ.* "Uvula of the Bladder." The small eminence forming the apex of the *trigone.*

U'vu-lạr. [Lat. **Uvula'ris.**] Belonging to the uvula.

U-vu-la'rĭ-ạ.* Bellwort. A genus of plants of the order *Liliaceæ* or *Melanthaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of the United States and India.

Uvula'ria Gran-dĭ-flo'rạ.* Bellwort, a native of New York, Ohio, Illinois, etc. It is said to be a remedy for the bite of the rattlesnake.

Uvula'ria Per-fo-lĭ-a'tạ.* Bellwort, a native of the Middle and Southern United States. It bears handsome, drooping, yellowish flowers. The root is mucilaginous.

Uvula'ria Ses-sĭ-lĭ-fo'lĭ-ạ.* A native of the Middle and Southern United States. It bears a graceful, delicate, solitary flower of a yellowish color.

U-vu-li'tis.* [From the Lat. *u'vula.*] Inflammation of the uvula.

V.

Vac-ci'na.* [From the Lat. *vac'ca*, a "cow."] Cow-pox; also called *vari'ola vacci'na.* A disease originating in the cow, with which if the human body be inoculated it is preserved from the contagion of small-pox.

Vac-cĭ-nā'tion. [Lat. **Vaccina'tio, o*nis**; from *vac'ca*, a "cow."] The operation of inserting matter for the production of *vaccina*, or cow-pox.

Vac'cīne. [From the same.] Pertaining to vaccina or vaccination; derived from a cow.

Vaccinia.* See VACCINA.

Vacciniaceæ,* vak-sin-e-a'she-ē. A natural order of exogenous plants (shrubs or trees), which abound in the temperate parts of the world. It includes the *Vaccin'ium* (Whortleberry) and *Vaccinium macrocarpon* (Cranberry). Gray and most other botanists include these plants in the order *Ericaceæ.*

Vac-çin'ĭ-um.* [A classical name used by Virgil for a plant now unknown or not identified.] A genus of shrubs of the order *Ericaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Europe, North America, etc. About twenty-four species are natives of the United States. Their fruits are mostly edible.

Vaccin'ium Cor-ym-bo'sum.* Swamp Huckleberry, or Blueberry, a shrub, a native of the Middle and Southern United States and Canada. Its fruit is edible. This species exhibits the greatest variety of forms.

Vaccin'ium Mac-ro-car'pon.* The systematic name of the common American Cranberry, a plant of the Linnæan class *Octandria*, natural order *Vacciniaceæ.* It is a native of Canada and the Northern and Middle United States.

Vaccin'ium Penn-sỹl-van'ĭ-cum.* Dwarf Blueberry, a shrub, a native of the United States. It bears large edible berries.

Vaccin'ium Vi'tis-I-dæ'ạ.* Cowberry, a native of Europe, Canada, Japan, etc. Its berries are edible when cooked, and its leaves are astringent.

Vac'cĭ-no-Sỹph'ĭ-lis. A syphilitic inoculation by means of vaccine virus.

Va-chel'lĭ-ạ Far-ne-sĭ-a'nạ,* or **A-ca'cĭ-ạ Farnesia'na.*** A shrub or tree of the order *Leguminosæ*, a native of tropical America, and cultivated in Europe. Its flowers have an odor like the violet, and are used by perfumers under the name of *Cassie flowers.*

Vaç'il-lant. [Lat. **Vacil'lans, an*tis**; from *vacil'lo*, to "move to and fro," to "waver."] Wavering or oscillating:—applied to anthers. In Botany, the same as VERSATILE, which see.

Vac'u-ous. [Lat. **Vac'uus.**] Empty. In Botany, the term is applied to an organ which does not contain what usually belongs to it.

Vac'u-um.* [From the Lat. *vac'uus*, "void," or "empty."] (That is, *vac'uum spa'tium*, an "empty space.") In Physics, a portion of space void of matter. The most perfect vacuum that can be produced artificially is the TORRICELLIAN, which see.

Văġ'ĭ-form. [From the Lat. *va'gus*, "wandering."] Having no certain figure.

Va-ġi'na,* gen. **Va-ġi'næ.** (Fr. *Vagin*, vă'zhăN'.) A "sheath" or "case." The canal extending from the vulva to the uterus. The term is also applied to other parts,—*e.g.*, the fascia encasing or covering a limb, etc. In Botany, it denotes a sheath.

Vagi'na Cor'dis.* "Case of the Heart." The same as PERICARDIUM, which see.

Văġ'ĭ-nal. [Lat. **Vagina'lis**; from *vagi'na.*] Belonging to the vagina. In Botany, relating to a sheath.

Vaginal Coat of the Testicle. See TUNICA VAGINALIS.

Văġ'ĭ-nant. [Lat. **Vagi'nans**; from *vagi'no*, *vagina'tum*, to "sheathe."] Encasing; sheathing.

Văġ'ĭ-nate. [Lat. **Vagina'tus**; from the same.] Cased or sheathed; surrounded by a sheath.

Văġ-ĭ-ner'vĭ-us,* or **Văġ-ĭ-ner'vōse.** [From the Lat. *va'gus*, "wandering," and *ner'vus*, a "nerve."] Having leaves the nervures of which run in all directions.

Văġ-ĭ-nif'er-ous. [Lat. **Vaginif'erus**; from *vagi'na*, a "sheath," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing one or more sheaths.

Văġ-ĭ-nis'mus.* A term applied to spasm of the sphincter muscle of the vagina, with hyperæsthesia of the surrounding parts and altered structure.

Văġ-ĭ-ni'tis, *idis.** [From the Lat. *vagi'na.*] Inflammation of the vagina.

Văġ-ĭ-no-dўn'ĭ-a.* [From the Lat. *vagi'na*, and the Gr. *ὀδύνη*, "pain."] Pain in the vagina.

Va-ġin'u-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *vagi'na*, a "sheath."] A little sheath, as that around the sporangium of Peat Moss.

Va-ġin'u-late. Having a vaginula.

Va-ġi'tus.* [From the Lat. *va'gio*, *vagi'tum*, to "cry as an infant."] (Fr. *Vagissement*, vă'zhĕss'mŏN'.) The crying of infants.

Vagi'tus U-te-ri'nus.* "Uterine Crying." The crying of the child heard, or supposed to have been heard, while yet in the passages.

Vāgue. [From the Lat. *va'gus*, "wandering."] In Botany, having no definite order or direction.

Va'gus.* [From the Lat. *va'go*, to "wander."] Wandering:—applied to the pneumogastric nerve, or *Nervus vagus*, otherwise called *Par vagum*, or "wandering pair." See PNEUMOGASTRIC NERVES.

Va-he'a.* A genus of climbing shrubs or trees of the order *Apocynaceæ*, comprising four species, natives of Madagascar and Western Africa. The *Vahea gummifera* and *Vahea Madagascariensis*, both natives of Madagascar, afford an abundance of caoutchouc.

Văl'en-cў. [Lat. **Valen'tia**; from *va'leo*, to "be strong."] Force; potency. In Chemistry, the combining or displacing power of an element or agent.

Va-le'ren, or **Am'ў-len.** A hydrocarbon, and a colorless, mobile liquid, having a peculiar offensive smell. It is soluble in alcohol and ether in all proportions. It has been used as an anæsthetic, but it has been condemned as dangerous by the French Academy of Medicine.

Va-le-rĭ-a'na.* [From *Vale'rius*, who first described it.] A Linnæan genus of the class *Triandria*, natural order *Valerianaceæ*. It comprises numerous species, widely distributed in Europe, India, America, etc. Many of them have been used in Medicine. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the rhizome and rootlets of *Valeriana officinalis*, which is used as a nervous stimulant or antispasmodic.

Valeria'na Cel'tĭ-ca.* Celtic Nard, a native of Europe, growing on mountains. Its perfume is highly prized by the people of India. Its root is said to be carminative and diuretic.

Valeria'na Den-ta'ta.* A plant cultivated in Europe and used as a salad. It is antiscorbutic.

Valeria'na Di-oi'ca.* A medicinal plant which has properties similar to those of *Valeriana officinalis*. It is a native of Europe.

Valeria'na Di-os-cor'ĭ-dis.* An aromatic plant, said to be the plant which was called *Phu* by Dioscorides.

Valeria'na Mex-ĭ-ca'na.* A plant, a native of Mexico. Its root contains a large percentage of valerianic acid.

Valeria'na Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'lis.* "Officinal Valerian." The wild Valerian-plant. It is a native of Europe, and is cultivated in American gardens. Its virtue depends on a volatile oil, which is officinal. See OLEUM VALERIANÆ.

Valeria'na Pa-nic-u-la'ta.* A plant, a native of Peru, having properties similar to the other species of valerian.

Valeria'na Pau-cĭ-flo'ra.* A native of Ohio, Kentucky, etc., having medicinal properties.

Valeria'na Phu.* An exotic plant, reputed to be a nervous stimulant.

Valeria'na Sit-chen'sis.* A plant, a native of Northwestern America. It is a nervous stimulant and antispasmodic, and is considered by the Russians one of the most powerful species of the genus.

Valeria'na Sўl-vat'ĭ-ca.* A plant, a native of the Northern United States.

Valeria'na Sўl-ves'tris.* The same as VALERIANA OFFICINALIS.

Valerianaceæ,* va-le-re-a-na'she-ē. A natural order of monopetalous exogenous herbaceous plants, abundant in Europe, Northern India, and South America. It includes the *Valeria'na*, the root of which is tonic and antispasmodic, and the *Centran'thus.*

Va-le′rĭ-an-āte. [Lat. **Valeria′nas, a′tis.**] A combination of valerianic acid with a base. The valerianates of ammonium, iron, zinc, and quinine are officinal medicines. The last is a tonic and nervous stimulant. See AMMONII VALERIANAS, FERRI VALERIANAS, and QUININÆ VALERIANAS.

Va-le-rĭ-an′ic. [Lat. **Valerian′icus**; from *Valeria′na.*] Belonging to valerian:—applied to an acid obtained from it.

Valerian′ic Aç′id, or **Va-lĕr′ic Aç′id.** A colorless, oily liquid, having a pungent, disagreeable odor, and a sour, acrid, or caustic taste. Specific gravity, 0.935. It is soluble in cold water, and mixes in all proportions with alcohol and ether. It possesses properties similar to those of valerian, and has been employed in nervous affections.

Val-e-tu-dĭ-nā′rĭ-an, or **Val-e-tu′dĭ-na-rў.** [From the Lat. *valetu′do,* "state or condition of body (or health)," whether good or bad.] A person who is in delicate or infirm health, or subject to frequent illness.

Văl′gus.* Having legs bent outward; crooked; awry.

Val′id. [Lat. **Val′idus**; from *va′leo,* to "be strong."] Strong; prevalent; able; efficacious; sound; having full force; good in law.

Val-lec′u-læ.* [Plural of the Lat. *vallec′ula,* a "little valley."] The intervals or furrows between the ridges of the fruit of the *Umbelliferæ.*

Val-le′sĭ-a Gla′bra.* A shrub of the order *Apocynaceæ,* a native of Chili, the West Indies, and Key West.

Valle′sia In-ed′ĭ-ta,* or **Geïs-so-sper′-mum Læ′ve.*** A shrub or small tree, a native of Brazil. Its bark is reputed to be febrifuge.

Val′ley. [Lat. **Val′lis.**] The name of a depression of the cerebellum, in which is lodged the commencement of the spinal marrow.

Val-lis-ne′rĭ-a Spi-ra′lis.* Tape Grass, a stemless aquatic plant of the order *Hydrocharidaceæ,* a native of Europe and the United States, growing entirely under water. The two sexes are borne on separate plants. The fertile flowers are borne on a filiform spiral scape or stalk, which is about two to three feet long, and which contracts or elongates according to the depth of the water. This stalk uncoils, more or less, so as to allow the flower to float on the surface, where it is fertilized by contact with the staminate flowers. The latter are borne on short scapes near the root, but they spontaneously break away and rise to the surface, where they shed their pollen around the fertile flowers. Finally, the long spiral stalk coils up, drawing the fruit under water to ripen near the bottom.

Val-lo′ta Pur-pu′re-a.* A bulbous plant of the order *Amaryllidaceæ,* a native of the Cape of Good Hope. It is cultivated for the beauty of its rich scarlet flowers. It is the only species of the genus *Vallota,* and it is called *Amaryl′lis specio′sa* by Gray.

Valonia. See VELONIA.

Val-săl′va, Si′nus-es of. Three prominences formed by dilatation of the walls of the aorta in the places which correspond to the sigmoid valves.

Val-săl′vĭ-an Ex-pĕr′ĭ-ment. [From *Valsalva,* an Italian anatomist.] This is performed by inflating the Eustachian tube by closing the nose and mouth and employing a forcible expiration, for the purpose of showing or establishing a communication between the pharynx and the ear.

Valva.* See VALVE.

Văl-vā′ceous. [Lat. **Valva′ceus.**] A term applied to indehiscent fruits formed of valves with distinct sutures.

Val′væ,* the plural of the Lat. *val′va.* See VALVE.

Văl′var. [Lat. **Valva′ris**; from *val′va,* a "valve."] Belonging to a valve.

Val-va′ris,* or **Văl′vate.** United by the margins only, as the valves of a capsule.

Văl′vate, or **Văl′vāt-ed.** [Lat. **Valva′tus**; from the same.] Having valves; valved; opening by valves; also united by the margins only. The æstivation is valvate (or valvular) when the pieces meet each other by their abrupt edges without any infolding or overlapping, as in the corolla of the Grape.

Văl've. [Lat. **Val′va,** plural **Val′væ**; from *vol′vo,* to "roll," to "fold."] Originally, *valvæ* were folding doors. A fold or elongation of the lining membrane of canals, preventing the reflux of their contents. In Botany, one of the pieces into which a pod or capsule separates in dehiscence.

Văl′ved. [Lat. **Valva′tus**; from *val′va,* a "valve."] Opening by valves.

Văl′vĭ-form. [Lat. **Valvifor′mis**; from *val′va,* a "valve."] Formed like a valve.

Val′vu-la,* plural **Val′vu-læ.** [Diminutive of the Lat. *val′va,* a "valve."] A little valve; a val′vule; a bract of sedges.

Val′vu-læ,* gen. **Val-vu-la′rum,** the plural of VALVULA.

Val′vulæ Con-nĭ-ven′tēs.* The semilunar folds formed by the mucous lining of the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum.

Valvulæ Semilunares.* See SEMILUNAR VALVES.

Văl′vu-lar. [From the same.] Opening by valves:—applied to fruits or pericarps.

Va-na′dĭ-um.* [From *Vanadis,* a Scandinavian deity.] A rare, brittle metal, very difficult of reduction, and not oxidized by air or water. It is soluble in nitric acid and aqua regia, with which it yields solutions of a fine dark-blue color. It is an interesting element, which belongs to the group of arsenic, nitrogen, and phosphorus, and is a *pentad.* Specific gravity, 5.5. It burns splendidly in oxygen and forms a vanadic pentoxide. The color of vanadium is grayish-white, or similar to that of steel. It does not occur in a free or metallic state, but is found in minerals called *vanadinite, roscoelite,* etc.

Van′da.* A genus of epiphytal orchids, natives of tropical Asia, comprising many species which have large and beautiful flowers. The leaves of *Vanda spathulata,* a native of India, are used as a remedy for diarrhœa.

Van-del′lĭ-a.* [Named after *Vandelli,* an Italian botanist.] A genus of herbs of the order

Scrophulariaceæ, comprising several species, natives of China, India, and South America. The *Vandellia diffusa*, a native of Brazil and Guiana, is emetic and purgative, and is used as a remedy for fever and diseases of the liver.

Vane-like. See VERSATILE.

Van-gue'rĭ-a.* A genus of shrubs of the order *Cinchonaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of India and Madagascar. The *Vangueria Commersoni* and *V. edulis*, natives of Madagascar, bear edible fruits. Their leaves are used for dysentery in the Mauritius, where these plants are naturalized.

Va-nil'la.* A genus of climbing plants of the order *Orchidaceæ*, natives of tropical Asia and America. It is the only genus of orchids having much economic value. It comprises species named *V. aromatica*, *V. palmarum*, *V. planifolia*, and *V. sylvestris*. The most of the vanilla of commerce is derived from plants growing wild in forests. It is also cultivated in Java and the West Indies.

Vanil'la.* The name applied to the fruit of the *Vanil'la planifo'lia*. It has been placed on the primary list of the Materia Medica of the U.S. Pharmacopœia for 1870 and 1880. Vanilla is a grateful aromatic, employed in confectionery, etc. It has been recommended, in the form of infusion, as a remedy in hysteria and in certain low fevers. The best vanilla is said to be the product of *Vanilla planifolia*, a native of Mexico.

Va-nil'lin, or **Va-nil'lĭne.** A principle obtained from the fruit of vanilla. It is in the form of colorless acicular crystals, which have an aromatic odor like vanilla, and a warm, piquant, or biting taste. It is readily soluble in hot water, and in alcohol and ether. Artificial vanillin is manufactured from *eugenol*, or oil of cloves.

Van'il-lism. A term applied to a condition of the system resulting from the handling of vanilla. The workmen exposed to the dust and effluvia of vanilla suffer from papular eruptions of the face and arms, accompanied by itching and swelling, and followed by desquamation. Coryza and conjunctivitis are frequent attendants on this morbid condition. In other cases headache, vertigo, giddiness, irritability of the bladder, and excitement of the sexual organs are prominent symptoms.

Vā'por,* gen. **Va-po'ris.** A Latin word signifying "steam," or "exhalation." (Fr. *Vapeur*, vȧ'pŭr'.) A term applied to any elastic fluid into which a liquid or a solid is converted by heat. Vapors differ from gases in this respect, that they are not permanently elastic, but resume the liquid or solid form when cooled down to ordinary temperatures. Some writers apply this term exclusively to liquid molecules accumulated in the atmosphere, of which they destroy the transparency.

Vā'por Douche (doosh). A kind of vapor-bath; properly, a column of vapor directed to a particular part.

Vap-o-ra'rĭ-um.* [From the Lat. *va'por*, "vapor," and the affix *-arium*. See AQUARIUM.] A vapor-bath.

Vap-o-rĭ-zā'tion. [Lat. **Vaporiza'tio, o'nis;** from the same.] The rapid conversion of a fluid into vapor by heat. It is one of the results of ebullition.

Va'pors, or **Va'pours.** A name for hypochondriasis, spleen, or depression of spirits.

Va-rĭ-ab'ĭ-lis.* [From the Lat. *va'rius*, "various."] Variable:—applied to leaves or other organs that vary in form or are not constant in appearance.

Vā-rĭ-a-bil'ĭ-tў. [From the Lat. *variab'ilis*, "variable."] Aptitude or liability to change or depart from the normal form or structure; tendency to form varieties.

Văr-ĭ-cel'la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *vari'ola*, "small-pox."] Chicken-pox, a disease characterized by an eruption of smooth, transparent, lentil-shaped, or irregular circular vesicles. A genus of the order *Exanthemata*, class *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology.

Văr'ĭ-çĭ-form. [Lat. **Varicifor'mis;** from *va'rix*, a "swollen vein."] Resembling a varix.

Văr-ĭ-co-bleph'a-ron.* [From the Lat. *va'rix*, and the Gr. *βλέφαρον*, "eyelid."] A varicose tumor of the eyelid.

Văr'ĭ-co-çēle.* [From the Lat. *va'rix*, and the Gr. *κήλη*, a "tumor."] A swelling of the veins of the scrotum, or of the spermatic cord. Also any tumor originating in a varicose vein.

Văr'ĭ-cōse. [Lat. **Varico'sus;** from *va'rix*.] A term applied to veins in a state of permanent dilatation, with accumulation of dark-colored blood, the circulation of which is materially retarded in the affected vessel, which is irregular, knotted, and winding in a variety of ways.

Varicose Aneurism. See ANEURISMAL VARIX.

Vā'rĭ-e-gāt-ed. [Lat. **Variega'tus;** from *va'rius*, "diverse."] Diversified in color; having color disposed in various irregular spaces. "Having one or two colors disposed in patches." —(GRAY.)

Va-rĭ-e-ga'tĭ-o.* [From the same.] Variegation,—a diseased condition of plants in consequence of which the leaves become partially white, from a total suppression or modification of the chlorophyll. It is less permanent, and less injurious to the health of the plant, than chlorosis.

Va-rī'e-tў. [Lat. **Vari'etas, a'tis;** from *va'rius*, "changeable," "variegated."] (Fr. *Variété*, vȧ'rè'ȧ'tȧ'.) In Natural History, this term is applied to individuals of the same species which, from the operation of different causes, as climate, food, or cultivation, present deviations from the specific type in size, color, form, etc., but have the capacity of reverting to the original typical form in successive generations on the cessation of the influences under which the variety originated. In Chemistry, *variety* is a group of individuals of the same species, which differ in secondary properties (such as the form of crystals or optical properties) from the specimens selected as types of the species.

Va-rĭ-i-fo'lĭ-us.* [From the Lat. *va'rius*, "diverse," and *fo'lium*, a "leaf."] Having leaves not all of the same form.

Va-rī′o-la.* [From the Lat. *va′rius*, "variegated," "spotted."] (Fr. *Variole*, vȧ′rè′ol′, or *Petite Vérole*, pẹh-tẽt′ vȧ′rol′.) Small-pox, a very contagious disease, characterized by *synocha* and an eruption of pustules on the third day, which suppurate about the eighth, and afterwards, drying, fall off in crusts. A genus of the order *Exanthemata*, class *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology.

Va-rī′o-lar. [Lat. **Variola′ris**; from *vari′ola*, "small-pox."] Pertaining to *variola*.

Va-rī′o-late. [Lat. **Variola′tus**; from the same.] Having small eminences like the pustules of small-pox.

Variole. See VARIOLA.

Vā′rĭ-o-loid. [Lat. **Varioloi′des**; from *vari′ola*, and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling *variola*, or small-pox. Varioloid (Lat. *variolois*), used as a noun, is a common term for small-pox modified by previous vaccination or inoculation.

Va-ri-o-lo′is, i*dis.* [A Latin form of *varioloid*. See preceding article.] Small-pox modified by previous vaccination. See VARIOLOID.

Va-rī′o-lous. [Lat. **Variolo′des**; from *vari′ola*, "small-pox."] Relating to small-pox; of the nature of small-pox.

Va′rĭ-us.* In Botany, liable to a change of color.

Va′rix, i*cis.* [From the Lat. *va′rus*, "crooked."] A dilated vein, generally becoming knotted and winding in its course. A genus of the order *Tumores*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Var′nish. [Lat. **Ver′nix**; Fr. *Vernis*, vẽR′-nè′.] A term applied to resinous solutions which are employed for coating or covering various articles, in order to produce a thin, transparent, and hard surface, forming a protection against moisture and air. Among the resins employed are the gums copal, shellac, mastic, and sandarac.

Varolii Pons.* See PONS VAROLII.

Va′rus.* A spot or pimple on the face. See ACNE.

Va′rus.* Crooked; ill-shaped:—sometimes applied to a variety of the deformity called *Tal′ipes*, or club-foot.

Va′rus Punc-ta′tus.* A term applied to minute pimples common in the skin of the face, particularly of young persons, and called *maggot-pimples*, because a worm-like sebaceous substance may be pressed out of them.

Vas,* gen. **Va′sis**, plural **Va′sa.** A Latin word signifying any kind of vessel:—applied in Anatomy to membranous canals or tubes through which the fluids of the body are conveyed, as arteries, veins, etc.

Vas Def′e-rens.* A continuation of the *epididymis*, forming the duct which conveys the semen secreted in the testicle, into the ejaculatory duct.

Va′sa.* Vessels. In Botany, the tubes which occur in the interior of plants and serve for the conveyance of sap or air. These are variously termed *vasa spiralia*, spiral vessels, *vasa porosa*, dotted vessels, *vasa laticis* (genitive of *latex*, "liquor" or "juice"), milk vessels, etc.

Va′sa,* gen. **Va-so′rum**, the plural of VAS, which see.

Va′sa Bre′vĭ-a.* "Short Vessels." The small branches of the splenic artery which anastomose with others of the gastric artery and are distributed on the large arch of the stomach.

Va′sa Cap-re-o-la′rĭ-a.* "Tendril-like Vessels." The spermatic vessels:—so named from their tortuous course.

Va′sa Efferen′tia* (ef-fer-en′she-a). "Efferent Vessels." A term applied generally to vessels that go out from a gland, but specially to five or six tortuous vessels which ascend obliquely backward from the testis. See next article.

Va′sa Inferen′tia* (in-fe-ren′she-a). [From the Lat. *in*, "into," and *fe′ro*, to "carry."] A term applied to vessels which enter a gland, as distinguished from *vasa efferentia*, or the vessels which carry out the substance secreted by the gland.

Va′sa Se-ro′sa.* "Serous Vessels." A name formerly applied to (supposed) vessels so minute as not to admit the red blood-globules, and therefore containing serum only. They were considered to be a complement to the capillaries and to convey nutriment to the ultimate tissues.

Va′sa Va-so′rum.* "Vessels of the Vessels." The very minute arteries and veins by which the substance of larger vessels is supposed to be supplied with nourishment.

Va′sa Vor-tĭ-co′sa.* "Vorticose Vessels." A term applied to the fine vascular ramifications principally connected with the veins on the external surface of the choroid coat of the eye.

Vas-co′a Am-plex-ĭ-cau′lis,* or **Raf′nĭ-a Amplexicau′lis.*** A shrub of the order *Leguminosæ*, a native of South Africa. Its root is used as a substitute for liquorice.

Vasco′a Per-fo-lĭ-a′ta.* A leguminous plant, a native of South Africa. It is diuretic, and is used as a remedy for dropsy.

Vas′cu-lar [Lat. **Vascula′ris**; from *vas′culum*, a "little vessel"], or **Vas′cu-lōse.** Having, or relating to, vessels; full of vessels.

Vas′cular Plants. [Lat. **Vascula′res.**] A term applied to all plants which have vascular and woody tissues in their composition,—*i.e.*, all exogenous and endogenous plants. They compose one of the two grand divisions in the system of De Candolle.

Vas′cular Sўs′tem. [Lat. **Syste′ma Vaso′rum.**] That part of the animal economy which relates to the vessels. Harvey took the heart as the centre, and described the two circulations as the pulmonic through the lungs, and the systemic through the system.

Vas′cular Sys′tem of Plants. That portion of the tissue of plants which is destined for the conveyance of sap or air.

Vas′cular Tis′sue. [Lat. **Trachen′chyma.**] In Botany, a modification of cellular tissue, consisting of cells transformed into vessels or tubes called *dotted ducts*, *spiral ducts*, etc. In older stems they are filled with air, except when the whole tissue is gorged with sap. These wood-cells or tubes are closed at each end, at least when young and living. They do not form a set

of pipes opening into one another so as to convey an unbroken stream of sap through the plant. The contents can pass from one cell to another only by passing through the partitions by osmosis.

Vas-cu-lăr'ĭ-tȳ. [Lat. **Vascular'itas, a'tis;** from *vas'culum*, a "little vessel."] The state or property of being vascular; normal or pathological presence of blood-vessels or lymphatic vessels in a part of the economy.

Vas'cu-lōse [Lat. **Vasculo'sus**], or **Vas'cu-lar.** Containing spiral vessels or their modifications.

Vas-cu-lo'sus.* [From the Lat. *vas'culum*, a "little vessel."] Full of vessels; vascular.

Vas'cu-lum.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *vas*, a "vessel."] A little vessel; a pitcher-shaped leaf. (See ASCIDIUM.) Also a case in which botanists place their freshly-gathered specimens during a botanical excursion.

Vas'e-line, Cos'mo-line, or **Pe-tro'le-um Jel'lȳ.** A concentrated essence of petroleum, extensively used as a basis of ointments and as a mild and emollient application to inflamed surfaces, burns, wounds, etc. It is insoluble in water and in alcohol, but is soluble in ether and in essential oils. Its cohesion and viscosity give it isolating and antiseptic properties analogous to those of collodion. It is unalterable in the air.

Vase'-Shaped. In Botany, formed like a flower-pot.

Vas'ĭ-form Tis'sue. The same as VASCULAR TISSUE, which see.

Va'so-Mo'tor, or **Vas'o-Mo'to-rȳ.** [From the Lat. *vas*, a "vessel," and *mo'veo, mo'tum*, to "move."] Causing motion in the vessels. *Vaso-motory nerves* are those which cause the contraction and relaxation of the muscular fibres of the vessels to which they lead. They derive their origin from the spinal marrow.

Vas-ta'tor, o'ris.* [From the Lat. *vas'to, vasta'tum*, to "lay waste," to "destroy."] Destroying or destructive:—applied to certain insects. See APHIS.

Vas'tus.* Literally, "large," or "vast." A term applied to two portions of the TRICEPS EXTENSOR CRURIS, which see.

Va'sum,* plural **Va'sa.** A Latin word signifying a "vessel."

Va-te'rĭ-a In'dĭ-ca.* A tree of the order *Dipterocarpaceæ*, a native of India. It yields a useful gum-resin called Indian Copal, or White Dammar, which is used as a varnish and in the manufacture of fragrant candles which do not require snuffing. It is also employed as a remedy for rheumatic and other affections.

Vaterian Bodies. See PACINI, CORPUSCLES OF.

Vault. [Lat. **For'nix**; Fr. *Voûte*, voot.] A term applied by anatomists to several parts that are arched or concave beneath, as the *palatine vault*, or roof of the mouth.

Vault'ed. Arched:—the same as FORNICATE. See FORNICIFORM.

Vauqueline, vōk'lĕn'. A name for STRYCHNIA, which see.

Vec'tis.* [From the Lat. *ve'ho, vec'tum*, to "carry," to "bear."] The lever. In Obstetrics, an instrument employed in certain cases of preternatural labor.

Vector.* See RADIUS VECTOR.

Veġ-e-ta-bil'ĭ-a.* "Vegetables," or "Plants." A name sometimes applied to the whole vegetable kingdom.

Veġ'e-ta-ble. [Lat. **Vegetab'ilis**; from *ve'geo*, to "grow," to "be strong."] (Fr. *Végétal*, vā'zhā'tăl'.) An organized body possessing organs of circulation and respiration, but destitute of sensation and of the power of locomotion; a plant. It is not easy to draw the line between animals and plants. Many animals are stationary, or fixed to rocks, etc., and many aquatic plants are so freely and briskly locomotive that they have been taken for animals. A vegetable has been defined as an organism which nourishes itself, develops itself, and reproduces itself; also any organized being which is nourished by mineral or inorganic matter. Animals cannot assimilate mineral matter, and they depend on organic matter for food. See PLANT.

Veġ'etable Al-bu'men. A proximate principle found in certain parts of plants, closely resembling animal albumen. The term *albumen* (so called because, like the white of an egg, it encloses the embryo) is also applied to the perisperm, or substance which surrounds the embryo, in Indian corn and most other kinds of grain. It is designed to supply nourishment to the young plant.

Veġ'etable A-nat'o-mȳ, or **Phy-tot'o-mȳ.** Also called **Veġ'etable His-tol'o-ġȳ.** The study of the minute structure of vegetables, as revealed by the microscope.

Veġ'etable E-con'o-mȳ. [Lat. **Œcono'mia Vegetab'ilis.**] The orderly arrangement of the parts of living plants or vegetables.

Vegetable Ivory. See PHYTELEPHAS MACROCARPA.

Veġ'etable King'dom. That division of organic nature which comprises plants.

Veġ'etable Phȳs-ĭ-ol'o-ġȳ. The department of Botany which treats of the vital actions or functions of plants. The study of the apparatus of plants, in action, endowed with life, and fulfilling the purpose for which it was intended, and also of the forces which operate in it and by it, is the province of Vegetable Physiology.—(GRAY.)

Veġ'etable Tal'low. A substance obtained from the STILLINGIA SEBIFERA, which see.

Veġ'etable Wax. The ceraceous product of several plants,—namely, *Myrica cerifera* (Wax Myrtle), *Copernicia cerifera*, (Carnahuba Palm), and *Rhus succedanea*, a species of Japanese sumach. These are used as substitutes for beeswax.

Veġ-e-tal'ĭ-tȳ. [Lat. **Vegetal'itas.**] A term for the aggregate of those functions or properties which are possessed by all living vegetables:—also applied to such animal phenomena as are common to the vegetable kingdom. The first and simplest degree of vitality.

Veġ-e-tā'rĭ-ạn. One who holds the doctrine that vegetables are the only proper food for man.

Veġ'e-tāte. [See next article.] To grow as a plant.

Veġ-e-tā'tion. [Lat. **Vegeta'tio, o'nis;** from *veġ'eto, vegeta'tum*, to "quicken," or to "make strong."] The growth of plants; the process by which plants vegetate or grow:—sometimes applied to plants collectively or in general. Also a morbid fungous excrescence which sometimes appears on the valves of the heart, or on the semilunar valves of the aorta.

Veġ'e-ta-tĭve. [Lat. **Vegetati'vus;** from the same.] Capable of growing; relating to growth or nutrition:—applied to organic functions,—*i.e.*, nutrition and reproduction. In Anatomy, the term *vegetative* is applied to organs, tissues, etc., which contribute to nutrition, development, and reproduction, but have no properties of animal life.

Veġ'e-to-An'ĭ-mal. [Lat. **Veġ'eto-Anima'lis.**] A term applied to gluten and vegetable albumen, two vegetable substances which resemble certain proximate animal principles in chemical habitudes, etc.

Veġ'eto-Min'er-ạl. [Lat. **Veġ'eto-Minera'lis.**] Pertaining to vegetable and mineral substances.

Veġ'eto-Sul-phu'rĭ-cus.* A term applied to an acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid on sawdust of wood, or linen rags.

Ve'hĭ-cle. [Lat. **Vehic'ulum**; from *ve'ho*, to "carry," in any manner.] (Fr. *Véhicule*, vā'ē'kül'.) Literally, "that which carries or conveys." A carriage; a medium. Air is the vehicle of sound. In Painting, vehicle is a liquid with which pigments are mixed. In Pharmacy, a liquor, or substance, in which medicine is rendered of more easy exhibition. See EXCIPIENT.

Veil. See VELUM, and CALYPTRA.

Veiled. In Botany, the same as VELATE.

Vein. See VENA, and VEINS.

Veined. [Lat. **Veno'sus.**] Having veins or nerves. In Botany, furnished with slender vascular or woody bundles, especially branching ones, or veins.

Vein'ing. In Botany, the arrangement of veins; the venation.

Vein'less. [Lat. **Ave'nius.**] Having no veins, or destitute of apparent veins.

Vein'let. [Lat. **Ven'ula.**] A little vein; one of the smaller ramifications of the veins of a leaf.

Veins. In Botany, the fibro-vascular tissue of leaves through which the sap is carried into the parenchyma.

Veins, Min'er-ạl. Cracks or fissures in rocks, filled with metals or other substances. "Veins are narrow plates of rock intersecting other rocks. They are the fillings of cracks or fissures, and are various in extent. They may be no thicker than paper, or they may be scores of rods in width. Veins are divided into *dikes* (which are filled with volcanic rocks, as trap, etc.) and proper *veins*, which are occupied by quartz, granitic rocks, metallic ores, fluor spar, etc."—(DANA.)

Vein'y. In Botany, furnished with evident veins; venose.

Ve'late. [From the Lat. *ve'lo, vela'tum*, to "hide," or "veil."] Veiled; partly concealed from view:—applied to parts of plants.

Vel'lum.* [From the Lat. *vel'lus*, a "fleece of wool;" also the "skin of an animal."] A fine kind of parchment, made of calfskin.

Ve-lo'nĭ-ạ, or **Vạ-lo'nĭ-a.** A name of the large acorn of the *Quercus Ægilops*, a native of the Levant. Enormous quantities of them are exported and used for tanning leather. They are astringent, and have been used in diarrhœa.

Ve'lum.* [From the Lat. *ve'lo*, to "hide."] A veil:—applied to several objects like a veil or screen.

Ve'lum In-ter-pos'ĭ-tum.* "Interposed Veil." The choroid membrane of the brain, situated beneath the *fornix* and above the optic *thalami*.

Ve'lum Pen'du-lum Pạ-la'ti.* "Pendulous Veil or Curtain of the Palate." A term applied to the posterior part of the palate, which forms two arches, fixed laterally to the tongue and pharynx. See PALATUM MOLLE.

Ve'lum Pu-pil'læ.* "Veil of the Pupil." The name of a very thin membrane which covers the pupil of the eye in the fœtus:—also termed *Membrana pupillaris* ("Pupillary Membrane").

Ve'lum Ve-si'çæ U-rĭ-na'rĭ-æ.* A term sometimes applied to the TRIGONE, which see.

Ve-lu'men.* The velvety coating formed over some leaves by soft, short hairs.

Ve-lu'tĭ-nous. [From the Italian *vellu'to*, "velvet."] Velvety; covered with very fine and close soft hairs, so that the surface resembles velvet to the touch:—applied to plants.

Vel'vet-Leaf. The popular name of *Abutilon Avicennæ*.

Vel'vet-ў. See VELUTINOUS.

Ve'nạ,* plural **Ve'næ.** (Fr. *Veine*, vạn.) A vein; a non-pulsating vessel carrying the blood, or waste portion of it, back to the heart, after it has been distributed to the system by the arteries and has given off its nutritious properties to the various organs and tissues of the body. (See CIRCULATION.) Also one of the woody fibres which form part of the framework of leaves.

Ve'na Ar-te-rĭ-o'sạ.* "Arterial Vein." Another name for the portal vein: so called because it ramifies like an artery, and conveys blood for secretion; but it is an arterial vein in another sense, being a vein to the hepatic artery, and an artery to the hepatic vein. See VENA PORTÆ.

Ve'na Bạ-sil'ĭ-cạ.* "Royal Vein." The large vein of the arm. See BASILIC.

Ve'na Ca'vạ In-fe'rĭ-or,* or **Ve'na Ca'va As-cen'dens.*** "Inferior or Ascending Hollow Vein." The large vein which extends from the articulation of the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebræ to the right auricle of the heart.

Ve'na Ca'va Su-pe'rĭ-or* ("Superior Hollow Vein"), otherwise called **Ve'na Ca'va Descen'dens*** ("Descending"). The grand trunk which transmits the blood of the head, the neck,

the superior extremities, and part of the circulation of the thorax to the heart.

Vena Portæ.* See PORTAL VEIN.

Ve'næ,* gen. **Ve-na'rum,** the plural of the Lat. VENA, which see.

Venæ Alares.* See ALARES VENÆ.

Ve'næ Ca'væ.* Literally, "Hollow Veins." The two large terminating trunks of the veins, divided into the *vena cava superior* and *vena cava inferior.*

Ven-æ-sec'tio.* "Cutting of a Vein." See VENESECTION.

Ve-nā'tion. [Lat. **Vena'tio;** from *ve'na,* a "vein."] The mode in which veins are distributed throughout the lamina of a leaf. There are two principal modes of venation, which are characteristic of the two grand divisions of phænogamous plants,—viz., RETICULATED and PARALLEL-VEINED, which see.

Ven-e-nā'tion. [From the Lat. *vene'no, venena'tum,* to "poison."] The act of poisoning.

Ven-e-nif'er-ous. [Lat. **Venenif'erus;** from *vene'num,* "poison," and *fe'ro,* to "bear."] Bearing poison:—applied to plants.

Ve-ne're-al. [Lat. **Vene'reus;** from *Ve'nus,* the goddess of love.] Belonging to sexual intercourse, or venery. Also the same as APHRODISIAC.

Vene'real Dis-ease'. [Lat. **Mor'bus Aphrodis'ius** or **Mor'bus Vene'reus.**] A general term for gonorrhœal as well as syphilitic affections, but more frequently applied to the latter. See SYPHILIS.

Vene'real Disease', True. Syphilis, or *Lues venerea.*

Ven'e-rў. [From the Lat. *Ve'nus,* the goddess of love.] The pleasures of love; sexual intercourse.

Ven-e-sec'tion. [Lat. **Venæsec'tio, o'nis;** from *ve'na,* a "vein," and *se'co, sec'tum,* to "cut."] The operation of opening a vein with a lancet, otherwise called *phlebotomy;* a bleeding or blood-letting.

Ven'ọm. [Lat. **Vene'num;** Fr. *Venin,* vẹ-nẵN'.] Poison:—usually applied to the poison secreted by certain animals, as that of poisonous serpents, of the spider, wasp, etc.

Ven'om-ous. [From the Lat. *vene'num,* "poison."] Poisonous:—usually applied to certain noxious animals.

Ve'nōse. [Lat. **Veno'sus;** from *ve'na,* a "vein."] Veiny; abounding in veins; having many branched veins:—applied to leaves.

Ve'nous. [Lat. **Veno'sus;** from the same.] Relating to the veins; contained in the veins. Venous blood is a dark-colored liquid collected from every part of the system. It is subsequently exposed to the influence of the air in the lungs, and is converted into bright red arterial blood. It contains more carbonic acid and less oxygen than arterial blood.

Ve'nous Hum. A peculiar murmur heard on auscultation of the larger veins, especially those of the neck and chest, in anæmia, and in cases of interference with the flow of the blood through those vessels.

Ven'ter,* gen. **Ven'tris.** (Fr. *Ventre,* vŏNtr'.) A Latin term signifying the "stomach," or "belly:"—also applied to the "womb."

Ven'ter I'mus.* "Lowest Belly." Another name for the ABDOMEN, which see.

Ven-tĭ-la'go Mad-er-as-pa-ta'na.* A climbing shrub of the order *Rhamnaceæ,* a native of India. It is employed for producing an orange-red dye.

Ven-tĭ-lā'tion. [Lat. **Ventila'tio, o'nis;** from *ven'tilo, ventila'tum,* to "blow," to "fan."] The act of ventilating or renewing the air of apartments, etc.; the art of conveying currents of fresh air through apartments, or confined places, so as to maintain the atmosphere in a state of purity. In apartments that are occupied, the air is vitiated by respiration, also by the combustion of gas and oil for the purpose of illumination. An adult man inhales about fourteen cubic feet of air in an hour. The window should be opened *at the top;* for fresh air, coming in at the ceiling, permeates the whole room without causing draught, and foul air escapes.

Ven'tĭ-lāt-or. [From the same.] A machine or apparatus employed to ventilate apartments and buildings,—that is, to renew the air by the expulsion of foul air and the introduction of that which is pure.

Ventouse, vŏN'tooz'. The French for "cupping-glass." See CUCURBITULA.

Ven'tral. [Lat. **Ventra'lis;** from *ven'ter,* the "belly."] Belonging to the belly; abdominal. In Botany, relating to the inner side of a simple pistil,—viz., that side next the axis.

Ven'tral Su'ture (of a pistil or pericarp). The inner suture, or that next the axis of the flower.

Ventre. See VENTER, and STOMACH.

Ven'trĭ-cle. [Lat. **Ventric'ulus;** diminutive of *ven'ter,* the "belly."] (Fr. *Ventricule,* vŏN'trĕ'kül'.) A term applied to certain cavities of the brain and of the heart. See HEART.

Ventricle of the Lăr'ўnx. [Lat. **Ventric'ulus Laryn'gis,** plural **Ventric'uli Laryn'gis.**] A depressed fossa situated immediately above the horizontal projection of the *chorda vocalis* at each side.

Ven'trĭ-cōse. [Lat. **Ventrico'sus;** from *ven'ter,* the "belly."] Having a swelled-out appearance, like a belly; inflated or swelled out on one side. See URCEOLATE.

Ven-tric'u-li,* gen. **Ven-tric-u-lo'rum,** the plural of the Lat. VENTRICULUS, which see.

Ventric'uli Tri-cor'nēs.* "Three-Horned Ventricles." A designation of the two lateral ventricles of the brain. See TRICORNE.

Ven-tric'u-lus.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *ven'ter,* the "belly."] The stomach; the principal organ of digestion. (See STOMACH.) Also a VENTRICLE, which see.

Ven-tril'o-quism. [From the Lat. *ven'ter,* the "belly," or "stomach," and *lo'quor,* to "speak;" because it often seems as if the voice

were formed in the stomach or chest, and not in the mouth.] The utterance of the voice in such manner within the mouth that, by varying its tones in imitation of the voices of others, and according to supposed distances of the speakers, but without perceptible motion of the lips, perfect illusion is produced:—also called *gastroloquism*. One possessing the power of ventriloquism is termed a *ventriloquist*.

Ventriloquist. See VENTRILOQUISM.

Ven-tril'o-quous. [Lat. **Ventril'oquus.**] Relating to, or having the power of, ventriloquism.

Ven'trōse. [Lat. **Ventro'sus**; from *ven'ter*, a "belly."] Having a belly, or swellings like the belly. See GASTRODES.

Ven'u-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *ve'na*, a "vein."] A little vein.

Ven'u-læ Pro'prĭ-æ.* In Botany, the veinlets which first leave the costal or primary veins.

Ven'u-lōse. [From the Lat. *ven'ula*, a "little vein."] Furnished with veinlets:—applied to leaves.

Ve'nus,* gen. **Ven'e-ris.** (The goddess of beauty and love.) An ancient name of copper, which was so called because this metal was originally procured in great quantities in the island of Cyprus, the favorite abode of Venus. Also a term for sexual love; also the name of a planet. See VENEREAL.

Ve'nus, Crỹs'tals of. A common name for the crystallized acetate of copper.

Venus's Fly-Trap. See DIONÆA.

Ve-nus'tus.* Comely; graceful; pleasant:—applied as the specific name of *Cypripedium venustum*, *Pentstemon venustus*, and other plants.

Ver, vaiR. The French for "worm." See VERMIS.

Veratria.* See VERATRINA.

Ve-rat'ric. [Lat. **Verat'ricus.**] Belonging to veratria.

Ver-a-tri'na.* [From the Lat. *vera'trum.*] "Veratrine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for an alkaloid, or mixture of alkaloids, prepared from the seeds of *Asagræa officinalis*. It is very poisonous.

Ver'a-trĭne. A white crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol and ether and insoluble in water. It is extremely acrid and poisonous, and in large doses is purgative. It allays fever and inflammation, and is used in cases of pneumonia and acute articular rheumatism.

Ve-ra'trum.* A Linnæan genus of the class *Polygamia*, natural order *Melanthaceæ* or *Liliaceæ*.

Vera'trum Al'bum.* Veratrum, or White Hellebore:—also termed *Helleb'orus al'bus*. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the rhizome of the *Veratrum album*. It is a violent emetic and cathartic; in small doses it is a general stimulant to the secretions.

Vera'trum Sab-a-dil'la.* The name of one of the plants which afford sabadilla.

Vera'trum Vir'ĭ-de.* American Hellebore. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the rhizome of the *Veratrum viride*. It is a violent emetic.

Ver-bas'cum Thap'sus.* Common Mullein, a weed of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*, a native of Europe, and naturalized in the United States. Its leaves have been used as emollients. *Verbascum ternacha*, a native of Abyssinia, is employed as a remedy for tænia.

Ver-be'na.* Vervain. A genus of herbs or shrubs of the order *Verbenaceæ*, comprising numerous species, widely dispersed in tropical and warm temperate regions. Several species and many varieties of them are cultivated for ornament. Fourteen species are natives of North America. The plant called *Lemon-scented* or *Sweet Verbena* is *Aloysia citriodora*.

Verbe'na Au-ble'tĭ-a.* A perennial plant, a native of Georgia, South Carolina, Arkansas, Mexico, etc. It bears a spike of showy purple flowers, and is cultivated in gardens.

Verbe'na Has-ta'ta.* Blue Vervain, a native of the United States. It bears bluish-purple flowers. It is said to be emetic.

Verbe'na Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'lis.* Vervain, an herb, a native of Europe, and naturalized in the Southern United States. It was formerly held sacred and esteemed an herb of grace.

Verbe'na Tri-phỹl'la.* An exotic shrub whose leaves are reputed to be antispasmodic and diaphoretic. They emit, when bruised, a delightful odor.

Verbenaceæ,* ver-be-na'she-ē. A natural order of monopetalous exogenous plants, common in the tropics of both hemispheres and in the temperate parts of South America. It includes the *Verbena*, *Vitex*, *Callicarpa*, *Avicennia*, *Lantana*, *Lippia*, and *Tectona* (Teak), a large tree of India, which is perhaps the best timber for ship-building in the world.

Ver-be-si'na Vir-ginĭ'ĭ-ca.* A plant of the order *Compositæ*, a native of Illinois, Kentucky, etc. Its root is said to be diaphoretic.

Verd Antique, verd an-teek'. A beautiful mottled green marble, or aggregate of marble and serpentine.

Verdigris, ver'de-grēs. [Lat. **Æru'go**; Fr. *Vert-de-Gris*, vĕR-dĕh-grĕ'.] A common name for the subacetate of copper (*Cupri Subacetas*). It occurs in masses of a pale-green color, almost wholly soluble, with the aid of heat, in dilute sulphuric acid. It is used externally as a detergent and escharotic, and is occasionally applied to chronic eruptions, foul and indolent ulcers, and venereal warts.

Ver'dĭ-gris Green. Deep green with a mixture of blue.

Ver'dĭ-ter. A blue pigment obtained by adding chalk or whiting to a solution of copper in nitric acid. It is a hydrated percarbonate of copper. There is another pigment, called *green verditer*, which is a carbonate of copper mixed with calcareous carbonate, prepared by precipitating a solution of nitrate of copper by chalk.

Ver'jūice. [Fr. *Verjus*, vĕR'zhü'; from *verd*, "green," and *jus*, "juice."] The juice of green or unripe grapes, crab-apples, etc.

Ver'mēs,* the plural of VERMIS, which see.

Vermicelli, vĕr-me-chel'le. [From the Lat. *ver'mis*, a "worm."] An Italian article of food made from a paste of wheat flour, cheese, eggs, and sugar, which paste is formed into long worm-like pieces by forcing it through holes.

Ver-mic'u-lar. [Lat. **Vermicula'ris**; from *ver'mis*, a "worm."] Worm-like in shape or appearance:—applied to parts of plants, as the roots of the *Polygonum Bistorta*.

Ver-mic'u-late. [Lat. **Vermicula'tus**; from the same.] Resembling a worm.

Ver-mic-u-lā'tion. [Lat. **Vermicula'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] A peculiar motion in certain parts like the progression of a worm.

Ver-mic'u-lōse, or **Ver-mic'u-lous.** [Lat. **Vermiculo'sus**; from *vermic'ulus*, a "little worm."] Having worms.

Ver'mĭ-form. [Lat. **Vermifor'mis**; from *ver'mis*, a "worm."] Formed like a worm; worm-like.

Ver'miform Proç'ess. [Lat. **Proces'sus Vermifor'mis.**] A term applied to the process connecting the two hemispheres of the cerebellum, like an earthworm rolled up.

Ver'mĭ-fūge. [Lat. **Vermif'ugus**; from *ver'mis*, a "worm," and *fu'go*, to "drive away."] Having power to expel worms; anthelmintic. (See ANTISCOLIC.) Among the principal vermifuges are spigelia, chenopodium, granatum, kamala, brayera, male fern, santonica.

Ver-mil'ĭ-on. [Lat. **Vermil'ium.**] A red pigment of remarkable beauty; the same as cinnabar, or bisulphuret of mercury.

Ver'min. Noxious or destructive animals, as rats, mice, worms, etc.

Ver-mĭ-nā'tion. [Lat. **Vermina'tio, o'nis**; from *ver'mis*, a "worm."] The generation of vermin; the production of intestinal worms to such an extent as to cause morbid accidents or conditions. See MALIS.

Ver'mĭ-nous. [From the same.] Caused or produced by worms, as verminous diseases.

Ver'mis,* plural **Ver'mēs.** (Fr. *Ver*, vair.) A worm:—applied in Medicine to an animal which infests the intestines of man and other animals. Among the most common and important intestinal worms may be mentioned the *As'caris lumbricoi'des*, *Oxyu'rus vermicula'ris* (or *As'caris vermicula'ris*), *Tæ'nia la'ta*, *Tæ'nia so'lium*, and *Trichoceph'alus*, which are noticed under their proper heads. The term is often applied in the plural somewhat loosely to a class or division of animals including leeches, earthworms, snails, etc.

Ver-miv'or-ous. [Lat. **Vermiv'orus**; from *ver'mis*, a "worm," and *vo'ro*, to "devour."] Feeding on worms and insects.

Ver-nac'u-lar. [Lat. **Vernac'ulus**; from *ver'na*, a "bondsman," a "home-born servant."] Native; indigenous; pertaining to one's native country.

Ver'nal. [Lat. **Verna'lis**; from *ver*, the "spring."] Belonging to spring.

Ver-nā'tion. [Lat. **Verna'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] The disposition of nascent leaves in the bud:—also called PRÆFOLIATION.

Ver'nĭ-cōse. [From the Lat. *ver'nix*, "varnish."] Covered with a natural varnish:—applied to parts of plants.

Ver-no'nĭ-a.* [Named in honor of Mr. *Vernon*, an English botanist.] A genus of perennial herbs of the order *Compositæ*, comprising over four hundred species, found in the warm regions of Asia, America, etc.

Verno'nia An-thel-min'tĭ-ca.* An East Indian plant of the natural order *Compositæ*, highly commended as a bitter tonic. The seeds are used as an anthelmintic.

Verno'nia Cĭ-ne're-a.* A plant, a native of India, employed in intermittent fevers by the Hindoos.

Verno'nia No-ve-bo-ra-cen'sis.* Iron-Weed, a plant, a native of the United States. Its flowers are deep purple.

Ver'nus,* Ver-na'lis.* Appearing in spring:—applied to certain plants or flowers.

Vérole, vā'rol'. The French term for SYPHILIS, which see.

Vĕr-o-ni'ca.* A Linnæan genus of the class *Diandria*, natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*. It comprises many species of herbs (rarely shrubs), natives of Europe, the United States, etc. Some of them are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers.

Veroni'ca A-quat'ĭ-ca.* A name for *Veronica Beccabunga*.

Veroni'ca Bec-ca-bun'ga.* The systematic name of the plant Brooklime, or Water-Pimpernel. It was formerly much employed in Medicine, but its use has of late years been generally abandoned.

Veroni'ca Cham-æ'drys.* Germander Speedwell, a plant, a native of Europe, bearing large and beautiful flowers of a deep-blue color. It has been used as a substitute for *Veronica officinalis*.

Veroni'ca Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'lis.* Common Speedwell, an herbaceous plant, a native of the United States and Europe. It has pale-blue flowers. It was formerly reputed to be tonic, diuretic, etc., but it is not now used.

Veroni'ca Per-e-gri'na.* The systematic name of Neckweed, or Purslane Speedwell. It grows spontaneously in nearly all parts of the United States, appearing like an introduced weed in waste and cultivated ground; also in South America. It is almost cosmopolite.

Veroni'ca Spe-cĭ-o'sa.* A shrubby plant, a native of New Zealand, cultivated for ornament. It bears evergreen leaves and dense many-flowered racemes of violet-purple flowers.

Veroni'ca Spi-ca'ta.* An herbaceous plant, a native of Europe, cultivated for ornament. It bears terminal spikes of blue flowers.

Veroni'ca Vir-gin'ĭ-ca.* Another name for LEPTANDRA VIRGINICA, which see.

Ver-ru'ca.* A wart; a hardening of the cuticle, of various appearance. A genus of the order *Tumores*, class *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology. The term is also applied to a little knob occurring on the under surface of fungi.

Ver-ru'çæ.* [Plural of the Lat. *verru'ca*, a "wart."] In Botany, warts; sessile elevations of a glandular nature.

Verre. See GLASS.

Ver-ru'cĭ-form. [Lat. **Verrucifor'mis**; from *verru'ca*, a "wart."] Having the form of a wart:—applied to parts of plants.

Vĕr'ru-cōse. [Lat. **Verruco'sus**; from the same.] Warty; covered with warts or sessile elevations of a glandular nature; verrucous:—applied to parts of plants.

Ver-ru'cu-lōse. [Lat. **Verruculo'sus**; from *verru'cula*, a "little wart."] Having small warts; verruculous.

Ver'sant. The slope or general pitch of a country; the portion of a country which has the same general inclination.

Ver'sa-tĭle. [Lat. **Versat'ilis**; from *ver'so, versa'tum*, to "turn often."] Vane-like; oscillating:—applied to an anther when the apex of the filament is attached to a point near its middle.

Ver-sic'o-lor, o'ris.* [From the Lat. *ver'sus*, "changed," and *co'lor*, "color."] Changing color, or having many tints; versicolored:—used as the specific name of *Iris versicolor*.

Ver'te-bra,* plural **Ver'te-bræ.** [From the Lat. *ver'to*, to "turn."] (Fr. *Vertèbre*, vĕr'tȧbr'.) A peculiarly-shaped bone, twenty-four of which compose the spine, or vertebral column and canal containing the spinal marrow. Each vertebra is composed of—

1. A *body*, or the main part, forming the centre of the spine, and bearing chiefly the weight of the body. It is sometimes termed the *cen'trum*, or "centre."

2. Four *articulating processes*, by which it is joined to the next vertebra. These are sometimes called *oblique* processes, the upper ones the *ascending* oblique, the lower the *descending* oblique processes.

3. A *spinous process*, which projects directly backward, those of the different vertebræ forming with their points the ridge of the back: from their sharpness the vertebral column is called *the Spine*.

4. Two *transverse processes*, which stand out at right angles, or laterally, from the body of the vertebra.

Ver'tebra Den-ta'ta.* The *axis*, or second cervical vertebra.

Ver'te-bræ,* gen. **Ver-te-bra'rum**, the plural of the Lat. VERTEBRA, which see.

Ver'tebræ, False. A term applied to the various portions of the sacrum and *os coccygis*, regarded as vertebræ joined together by ossification.

Ver'te-bral. [Lat. **Vertebra'lis.**] Belonging to a vertebra, or to the vertebræ.

Ver'tebral Arch, In-fe'rĭ-or. The same as HÆMAL ARCH, which see.

Ver'tebral Arch, Su-pe'rĭ-or. A term applied in Comparative Anatomy to the portion of the vertebra *above* (the animal being in its horizontal position) the *centrum*, or body, forming the bony archway or canal in which is lodged the spinal marrow.

Ver'tebral Ar'te-rў. [Lat. **Arte'ria Vertebra'lis.**] A large artery, so named because it passes through a bony canal formed for it by the perforations of the cervical vertebræ. This and the carotid are the arteries of the brain.

Ver'tebral Ca-năl'. [Lat. **Cana'lis Vertebra'lis.**] The canal extending through the length of the vertebral column, and containing the spinal marrow.

Ver'tebral Col'umn. [Lat. **Colum'na Vertebra'lis**; Fr. *Colonne vertébrale*, kō'lon' vĕR'tȧbrȧl'.] Also called **Spi'nal Col'umn** [Lat. **Colum'na Spina'lis**], and **Spine** [Lat. **Spi'na**; Fr. *Échine*, ȧ'shēn'.] The bony column which forms the posterior part of the skeleton, between the head and the pelvis. It is composed of twenty-four vertebræ, divided into—

1. The *Cervical*, or those of the neck, seven in number, characterized by having their transverse processes perforated for the passage of the vertebral artery. The first of these is called the *atlas*, from its immediately supporting the head; the second, the *dentata*, *odontoïdes*, or *axis*, from its axis or tooth-like process, upon which it turns; and the lowest, *vertebra prominens*, from its spinous process being so much longer than the others.

2. The *Dorsal*, or those of the back, twelve in number. These are distinguished by having articular surfaces for the heads of the ribs.

4. The *Lumbar*, or those of the loins, five in number, and distinguished by their size and the length of the transverse processes.

Vertebral Disease. See SPONDYLARTHROCACE.

Ver'tebral Gut'ter. The vertebral gutters are situated at the side of the backbone, between the spinous processes and the angles of the ribs.

Ver-te-bra'ta,* the plural neuter of the Lat. VERTEBRATUS, which see.

Ver'te-brate. In Botany, contracted at intervals like the vertebræ of animals, there being an articulation at each contraction.

Vertebrates. See VERTEBRATUS.

Ver-te-bra'tus.* Vertebrated; having vertebræ:—applied in the plural neuter (*Vertebra'ta*) to the first great division of the animal kingdom, having a spine formed of vertebræ movable on each other, and each perforated by an annular opening for the passage of the spinal marrow. This is the most important and most natural branch or sub-kingdom of the animal kingdom. It was divided by Cuvier into four classes: 1, *Mammalia* (Mammals); 2, *Aves* (Birds); 3, *Reptilia* (Reptiles); 4, *Pisces* (Fishes). These classes were generally recognized for many years. Recent naturalists divide the Reptiles into two classes,—*Amphibia* and *Reptilia*,—which are generally accepted. "The ancient class of Fishes is also now very generally conceded to be a heterogeneous mixture."—(THEODORE GILL.)

Ver'tex, *icis.* [From the Lat. *ver'to*, to "turn."] The summit or top of anything. In Astronomy, the same as *zenith*. The vertex of an angle or of a cone is the angular point, or that in which the sides of the angle or of the cone intersect. In Anatomy, the top or crown of the head. In Botany, the summit; the same as *apex*.

Ver'tĭ-cal. [Lat. **Vertica'lis**; from *ver'tex*.] Pertaining to the vertex; directed up and down, or from the base to the apex; perpendicular; upright.

Ver'tĭ-cēs,* the plural of the Lat. VERTEX.

Ver'tĭ-cil, or **Ver'tĭ-cel.** [Lat. **Verticil'lus**; from *ver'to*, to "turn."] A whorl; a set of organs arranged in a circle around the axis of a plant on the same horizontal plane.

Ver-tiç-il-las'ter.* A false whorl formed in labiate plants by the presence of short-stalked or sessile cymes in the axils of opposite leaves.

Ver-tiç'il-late. [Lat. **Verticilla'tus.**] Disposed in verticils; whorled. Leaves are called verticillate when three or more are ranged around each node.

Ver-tĭ-cil-lĭ-flo'rous. [Lat. **Verticilliflo'rus**; from *verticil'lus*, a "spindle," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having spikes composed of verticils.

Ver-tĭ-cil'lus,* plural **Ver-tĭ-cil'li.** A term sometimes applied to the vertebræ.

Ver-tiġ'ĭ-nous. [Lat. **Vertigino'sus.**] Relating to vertigo; dizzy; rotatory; tending to cause vertigo.

Ver'tĭ-go. [Lat. **Verti'go**, *ġ'inis*; from *ver'to*, to "turn."] (Fr. *Étourdissement*, ā'toor'-dĕss'mŏN', or *Vertige*, vĕR'tēzh'.) Dizziness; swimming of the head; giddiness; the consciousness of disordered equilibration; a state in which all objects seem to turn round a person.

Verumontanum.* See CAPUT GALLINAGINIS.

Ve'rus.* A Latin word signifying "true," "real," "right:"—applied as the specific name of *Acacia vera*, *Lavandula vera*, and other plants.

Vervain. See VERBENA.

Ve-sa'nĭ-a,* plural **Ve-sa'nĭ-æ.** [From the Lat. *vesa'nus*, "mad," "furious."] Madness:—applied in the plural to an order in Cullen's nosology, including diseases in which the judgment is impaired, without coma or pyrexia.

Ves'cus.* [From the Lat. *ves'cor*, to "eat."] Edible; good to eat:—applied as a specific name to certain plants, as *Fraga'ria ves'ca*, *Casta'nea ves'ca*, etc.

Ve-si'ca.* [From the Lat. *vas*, a "vessel."] A bladder. In ordinary acceptation, the *vesi'ca urina'ria*, or urinary bladder:—applied also to anything resembling a bladder.

Vesi'ca Fel'lis.* "Bladder of the Bile." See GALL-BLADDER.

Vesi'ca Nat-a-to'rĭ-a.* "Swimming Bladder." The air-bladder of fishes, etc.

Ves'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Vesica'lis**; from *vesi'ca*, a "bladder."] Pertaining to the bladder; having the appearance of a bladder.

Ves'ical Ca-tarrh', or **Catarrh' of the Blad'der.** An affection, usually resulting from cold, in which the mucous membrane lining the bladder and urethra is affected in nearly the same manner as the mucous membrane of the nose in an ordinary catarrh. Sleeping without sufficient covering is a frequent cause of the disease. The cure must be sought in warm or hot fomentations and warm clothing.

Vesicantia,* ves-e-kan'she-a. See VESICANTS.

Ves'ĭ-cants. [Lat. **Vesican'tia**; from *vesi'ca*, a "bladder;" also a "blister."] Epispastics; topical agents which cause the exhalation of a thin serous fluid under the cuticle.

Ves'ĭ-cāt-ing. [Lat. **Ves'icans, an'tis**; from the same.] The same as VESICATORIUS.

Ves-ĭ-cā'tion. [Lat. **Vesica'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] The action of a vesicant; the formation of a blister.

Ves-ĭ-ca-to'rĭ-um.* [From the same.] (Fr. *Vésicatoire*, vā'zĕ'kā'twĀR'.) A blister, or vesicatory.

Ves-ĭ-ca-to'rĭ-us.* [From the same.] Having the property of raising a blister; blistering; ves'icatory.

Vesicatory. See VESICATORIUS, and VESICATORIUM.

Ves'ĭ-cle. [Lat. **Vesic'ula**; diminutive of *vesi'ca*, a "bladder."] (Fr. *Vésicule*, vā'zĕ'kül'.) Literally, a "small bladder:"—usually applied to an elevation of the cuticle, containing a clear watery fluid. In Botany, a little cell or bladder:—applied in the plural to certain little receptacles, etc.

Ves'ĭ-cle, Ger'mĭ-nal. A nucleated vesicle, being the earliest-formed part of the ovum. Its nucleus is termed the *germinal spot*.

Ves'ĭ-co-Vaġ'ĭ-nal. [Lat. **Vesicovagina'lis.**] Pertaining to the bladder and the vagina, as, *vesico-vaginal fistula*.

Ve-sic'u-la.* In Botany, an air-cavity.

Ve-sic'u-la Fel'lis.* "Bladder of the Bile." See GALL-BLADDER.

Ve-sic'u-læ,* the plural of the Lat. *vesic'ula*. See VESICLE.

Vesiculæ Graafianæ.* See GRAAFIAN FOLLICLES.

Vesiculæ Nabothi.* See NABOTHI GLANDULÆ.

Vesic'ulæ Sem-ĭ-na'lēs.* "Seminal Vesicles." The two reservoirs or receptacles of the semen situated on the back and lower part of the urinary bladder.

Ve-sic'u-læ-form. [From the Lat. *vesic'ula*, a "vesicle," and *for'ma*, a "form."] Inflated:—the same as VESICULAR.

Ve-sic'u-lar [Lat. **Vesicula'ris**; from *vesic'ula*, a "vesicle"], or **Ve-sic'u-late.** Belonging to or having vesicles; bladdery; inflated.

Vésicule du Fiel, vā'zĕ'kül' dü fe-ĕl', or **Vésicule Biliaire,** vā'zĕ'kül' bē'le-ĕR'. The French terms for GALL-BLADDER, which see.

Ves-ĭ-cu-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Vesiculif'erus**; from *vesic'ula*, a "vesicle," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing vesicles.

Ve-sic'u-lous. [Lat. **Vesiculo'sus**; from *vesic'ula*, a "vesicle."] Having or resembling vesicles.

Ves-per-til'ĭ-o.* The Bat. A genus of mammals of the order *Cheiroptera* and family *Vespertilionidæ*.

Ves-per-til-ĭ-on'ĭ-dæ.* A family of nocturnal mammals of the order *Cheiroptera*, comprising the ordinary insectivorous bats. This family is cosmopolitan in its range, and includes numerous genera besides the genus *Vespertilio*. Bats fly only at night, and pass the day in caves, hollow trees, and dark buildings.

Ves'per-tīne. [Lat. **Vesperti'nus**; from *ves'per*, "evening."] Appearing or expanding in the evening:—applied to flowers.

Ves'sel. (Fr. *Vaisseau*, vā'sō'.) A canal or conduit by which blood, chyle, etc., are conveyed through the body and organs. (See VAS.) The term is applied in Botany to ducts and tubes. See SPIRAL VESSELS, VASCULAR TISSUE, and VASA.

Vessie, vā'sē'. The French for URINARY BLADDER, which see.

Ves'tĭ-bule. [Lat. **Vestib'ulum.**] Originally, the "porch or entry to a house:"—applied to the small elliptical cavity of the internal ear, behind the *cochlea*, and in front of the semicircular canals.

Ves'tĭge. [Lat. **Vestig'ium.**] A footstep; a trace; a mark left behind.

Veta, vā'tă, or **Puna,** poo'nă. A disease prevalent in the elevated districts of South America, supposed to be caused by breathing rarefied air: it resembles sea-sickness.

Vet'e-rĭ-na-rў. [Lat. **Veterina'rius**; from *ve'ho*, to "carry."] Literally, "belonging to beasts of burden." See next article.

Vet'erinary Med'ĭ-cĭne. [Lat. **Medici'na Veterina'ria.**] The healing art as applied to diseases in horses, cattle, etc.:—anciently called *Mulo-medicina*.

Vex'il-la-rў. [Lat. **Vexilla'ris**; from *vexil'lum*, a "banner."] Pertaining to the vexillum:—applied to æstivation when the vexillum embraces the other petals.

Vex'il-late. [Lat. **Vexilla'tus**; from the same.] Having a vexillum:—applied to a papilionaceous plant.

Vex-il'lum.* [From the Lat. *ve'ho*, *vec'tum*, to "carry."] Originally, a standard or ensign. The standard or upper petal of a papilionaceous flower.

Vī-a-bil'ĭ-tў. [See next article.] Ability to live.

Vī'a-ble. [Lat. **Viab'ilis**; Fr. *Viable*, vē'ȧbl'; from *vie*, "life"] A term in Medical Jurisprudence signifying "able or likely to live:"—applied to the condition of a child at birth.

Vi'æ Laeh-rў-ma'lēs.* "Lachrymal Passages." A collective term for the double apparatus for the secretion and excretion of the tears. This apparatus consists of the lachrymal gland, lachrymal ducts, the *puncta lachrymalia*, lachrymal sac, and nasal canal.

Viæ Primæ.* See PRIMÆ VIÆ.

Vial. See PHIAL.

Vī'and. (Fr. *Viande*, vē-ŏNd'.) Food, especially meat or flesh used for food. The red part of the muscles is the most nutritious part of animals.

Vi-bi'cēs.* [Plural of the Lat. *vi'bex*, the "mark of a blow."] Large purple spots which appear beneath the skin in certain malignant fevers.

Vī'bra-tĭle. [Lat. **Vibrat'ilis**; from *vi'bro*, *vibra'tum*, to "shake," or "brandish."] Having an oscillatory motion; moving to and fro, or from side to side, or susceptible of vibration.

Vī-brā'tion. [Lat. **Vibra'tio**, *o'nis*; from the same.] A very rapid movement which an elastic and rigid rod fixed at one of its extremities, or a cord stretched at the two ends, executes in oscillating. In Mechanics, the reciprocating motion of a body, as a pendulum, musical chord, etc.

Vī'bra-to-rў. [Lat. **Vibrato'rius.**] Vibrating or causing vibration. *Vibratory motion* is one of the three orders of motion which can be imparted to ponderable bodies. An elastic lamina forced out of its position of equilibrium executes sensible vibrations, which cause in the ambient air undulations alternately condensing and dilating. When these vibrations are sufficiently rapid, the undulations produce sonorous phenomena.

Vib'rĭ-o,* plural **Vib-rĭ-o'nēs.** [From the same.] A name given to minute infusoria developed in putrefying animal fluids. It appears that vibriones are identical with bacteria, or are capable of being derived from bacteria.

Vi-bris'sæ, a'rum.* [From the same.] The stiff hairs in the nostrils. Also the stiff, long-pointed bristles which grow from the upper lip and other parts of the head of mammals.

Vi-bris'si.* The same as VIBRISSÆ, which see.

Vi-bur'num.* A classical Latin name of a genus of shrubs of the order *Caprifoliaceæ*. It comprises many species, natives of Europe, the United States, etc. Some of them are cultivated for ornament. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U S. 1880) for the bark of *Viburnum prunifolium*. The viburnums bear white flowers in flat compound cymes.

Vibur'num A-cer-ĭ-fo'lĭ-um.* Dockmackie, or Maple-leaved Viburnum, a native of the United States.

Vibur'num Den-ta'tum.* Arrow-Wood, a shrub, a native of the Northern United States. Its bark has been used as a diuretic.

Vibur'num Len-ta'go.* The systematic name of the Sweet Viburnum, or Sheep-Berry, a tree, a native of the Northern and Middle United States. It bears white flowers in cymes, and edible fruits. It has been used as an antiperiodic.

Vibur'num Ob-o-va'tum.* A shrub, a native of the Southern United States. It has been used as an antiperiodic.

Vibur'num Op'u-lus.* Cranberry-Tree, or Snow-Ball, a shrub, a native of the Northern United States and Europe. It bears an ornamental, acid, red fruit, which is used as a substitute for the cranberry. It is reputed to be antispasmodic. The well-known snowball-tree is a cultivated state of this species.

Vibur'num Pru-nĭ-fo'lĭ-um.* Black Haw, a shrub, a native of the Northern and Southern United States. It is used in medicine as a nervine, tonic, diuretic, and antispasmodic. It bears white flowers in May.

Vibur'num Ti'nus.* Laurestinus, a shrub, a native of Europe, cultivated for ornament. Its seeds are purgative. It has evergreen leaves.

Vĭ-cā'rĭ-ous. [Lat. **Vica'rius**; from *vi'cis*, "change."] Acting in the place of another, or taking the place of another; as, *vicarious secretions*.

Vīce. [Lat. **Vi'tium.**] A fault; a defect; an imperfection. Also depravity; an habitual fault:—the opposite of *virtue*.

Viç'ĭ-a Fa'ba.* Windsor Bean, or Horse-Bean, a plant of the order *Leguminosæ*, a native of Persia. It is cultivated for food in Europe and the United States.

Vĭ-cis'sĭ-tude. [Lat. **Vicissitu'do.**] Regular change; alternation; alternate succession, as that of day and night.

Vicq d'Azyr (vĕk dăˊzĕrˊ), **Cen'tra O-va'lĭ-a of.** The white substance surrounded by the gray portion of the hemispheres of the cerebrum when the upper parts are sliced off nearly on a level with the *corpus callosum*.—(MAYNE.)

Vic-to'rĭ-a Re'gĭ-a.* Amazon Water-Lily, an aquatic plant of the order *Nymphæaceæ*, a native of Guiana and of the tributaries of the Amazon. It has orbicular peltate leaves about seven feet in diameter, and "magnificent flowers almost in proportion."—(GRAY.) The diameter of the flower is about eighteen inches. The outer petals are white, and those of the centre are of a beautiful rose color. The leaves and flowers float on the surface of tranquil rivers, the former being adapted for floating by numerous nerves permeated by air-canals.

Victus Ratio.* See DIETARY.

Vid'ĭ-an. [After *Vidius*, an Italian physician and anatomist.] A name applied to an artery and nerve distributed to the pharynx and the Eustachian tubes.

Vie, vē. The French term for LIFE, which see.

Vieillesse, ve-ā'yĕssˊ. The French word for "old age." See SENECTUS.

Vieus'sens (ve-u'sens), **Cen'trum O-vā'le of.** The white substance surrounded by the gray or cortical portion of the cerebrum when both hemispheres are sliced off quite on a level with the *corpus callosum*.—(MAYNE.)

Vigilance. See PERVIGILIUM.

Vi-gil'ĭ-a.* Wakefulness:—a term formerly applied to conditions of insomnia, but now almost obsolete.

Vig'na Si-nen'sis.* An herbaceous plant of the order *Leguminosæ*, a native of China. It is extensively cultivated in China and India for its edible seeds contained in nearly cylindrical pods. It is stated that these pods are a yard long.

Vil-lar'sĭ-a.* A genus of aquatic plants of the order *Gentianaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Europe, South Africa, Australia, India, etc. Some of them bear beautiful flowers and contain a bitter principle.

Villar'sia In'dĭ-ca.* An aquatic plant, a native of India, used medicinally.

Vil-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Villif'erus**; from *vil'lus*, "wool," or "shaggy hair," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Bearing long hairs:—applied to plants.

Vil-lōseˊ, or **Vil'lous.** [Lat. **Villo'sus**; from *vil'lus*, "wool," or "hair."] Shaggy with long and soft hairs:—applied to stems, etc.

Vil-los'ĭ-tȳ. [From the same.] Shagginess; a coating of long weak hairs:—the same as *villus*.

Vil'lus,* plural **Vil'li.** [From the Lat. *vel'lus*, a "fleece of wool."?] Originally, "hair," or the "nap of cloth:"—applied in the plural to the small conical projections on the *valvulæ conniventes*, having small pores which are the mouths of the absorbent vessels. In Botany, a hairy pubescence composed of slender and soft, hair-like filaments.

Vĭ-min'e-ous. [From the Lat. *vi'men*, an "osier," or "twig."] Bearing or resembling long and flexible twigs like wicker.

Vin, vĂN. The French term for WINE.

Vi'na Med-ĭ-ca'ta.* Medicated Wines:—a term applied to vinous tinctures of various medicinal plants. The advantages of wine as a pharmaceutic menstruum are that, in consequence of the alcohol it contains, it dissolves substances insoluble in water, and to a certain extent resists their tendency to spontaneous change, while it is less stimulant than rectified or proof spirit.

Vin'ca Mi'nor.* Common Periwinkle, an evergreen trailing plant of the order *Apocynaceæ*, a native of Europe. It is bitter and astringent. It bears blue flowers.

Vin-ce-tox'ĭ-cum.* [From the Lat. *vin'co*, to "overcome," and the Gr. *τοξικόν*, "poison;" so named because one species was reputed an antidote for poison.] A genus of herbs or undershrubs of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Asia and Europe.

Vincetox'icum Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'le.* A plant of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*, a native of Europe, possessing drastic and emetic properties.

Vine. [Lat. **Vin'ea**; from *vi'num*, "wine."] Any trailing, climbing, or twining stem. *Vine*, originally and properly, is applied to the Grape-vine.

Vin-e-a'lis.* [From the same.] Growing wild in vineyards.

Vin'e-gar. [Lat. **Ace'tum**; Fr. *Vinaigre*, vĕ'nāgrˊ, from *vin*, "wine," and *aigre*, "sour."] An acid liquid produced by the acetous fermentation of wine, cider, or other vegetable juices. It is diluted acetic acid, produced by the oxidation of alcoholic solutions. The acetous fermentation of wine, that is, the passage of its alcohol to the state of acetic acid, appears to depend on the presence and influence of a species of fungus called *Mycoderma aceti*, which performs the part of a ferment. Vinegar diluted with water is refrigerant. See ACETUM.

Vinegar, Mother of. See MOTHER OF VINEGAR.

Vin'egar-Plant. During the process of acetous fermentation of liquids, a coat consisting of several layers, separable the one from the other, is formed on the surface. This under the microscope is found to consist of interlaced, delicate branched threads, which if placed in favorable circumstances produce a crop of *Penicilium glaucum*, a species of fungus which is called *Vinegar-Plant* and is universally distributed. It is used in the manufacture of vinegar.

Vine'worts. A name given by Lindley to the order *Vitaceæ*.

Vin'ic Aç'ids. A series of acids formed of two equivalents of acids and one equivalent of vinic ether. They are energetic acids capable of saturating bases. They are obtained by the action of acids on ordinary alcohol.

Vi-nif'er-ous. [Lat. **Vinif'erus**; from *vi'num*, "wine," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Wine-bearing or wine-yielding. See VITIS VINIFERA.

Vi'nous. [Lat. **Vino'sus**; from *vi'num*, "wine."] Relating to, or resembling, wine.

Vi'num.* A Latin word for "wine," the juice of the grape. See WINE.

Vinum Album.* See VINUM XERICUM.

Vi'num Al'bum.* "White Wine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a pale amber-colored or straw-colored alcoholic liquid, made by fermenting the unmodified juice of the grape, freed from seeds, stems, and skins. It should contain not less than 10 per cent. nor more than 12 per cent., by weight, of absolute alcohol. Its specific gravity should not be less than 0.990, nor more than 1.010. It is stimulant and antispasmodic.

Vi'num Al'bum For'tĭ-us.* "Stronger White Wine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a mixture of seven parts of white wine with one part of alcohol. It should contain not less than 20 per cent. nor more than 25 per cent. of absolute alcohol, by weight. It is employed as a menstruum to extract the virtues of several plants.

Vi'num Al'o-ēs.* "Wine of Aloes." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a liquid made from six parts of purified aloes, one part of cardamom, one part of ginger, and a sufficient quantity of stronger white wine to make one hundred parts. Mix the aloes, cardamom, and ginger, and reduce them to a moderately coarse (No. 40) powder. Macerate the powder with ninety parts of stronger white wine for seven days, with occasional agitation, and filter through paper, adding through the filter enough stronger white wine to make the filtered liquid weigh one hundred parts. It is a warm stomachic purgative, useful in chlorosis, dyspepsia, gout, amenorrhœa, paralysis, and constipation.

Vi'num An-tĭ-mo'nĭ-i.* "Wine of Antimony." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a liquid made from four parts of tartrate of antimony and potassium, sixty parts of boiling distilled water, and a sufficient quantity of stronger white wine to make one thousand parts. Dissolve the tartrate of antimony and potassium in the water, and, while the solution is hot, add six hundred parts of stronger white wine, and filter through paper, adding, through the filter, enough stronger white wine to make the filtered liquid weigh one thousand parts. This wine contains about one and eight-tenths grains of tartar emetic in a fluidounce. That of 1870 contained two grains in a fluidounce. It is given in small doses as a diaphoretic or expectorant, and in infantile cases as an emetic.

Vi'num Ar-o-mat'ĭ-cum.* "Aromatic Wine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a liquid made from one part of lavender, one part of origanum, one part of peppermint, one part of rosemary, one part of sage, one part of wormwood, and a sufficient quantity of stronger white wine to make one hundred parts. Mix the solid ingredients and reduce them to a coarse (No. 20) powder. Moisten the powder with four parts of stronger white wine, pack it moderately in a conical glass percolator, and gradually pour enough stronger white wine upon it to make the filtered liquid weigh one hundred parts. This is used as an astringent and stimulating lotion to chancres, open buboes, and other indolent ulcers. In many cases it should be diluted. It is never given internally.

Vi'num Col'chĭ-çi Ra-di'cis.* "Wine of Colchicum Root." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a liquid made from forty parts of colchicum root, in No. 30 powder, and a sufficient quantity of stronger white wine to make one hundred parts. Moisten the powder with ten parts of stronger white wine, pack it moderately in a conical percolator, and gradually pour enough stronger white wine upon it to make the filtered liquid weigh one hundred parts. In overdoses it may produce fatal effects. It has been administered in gout and neuralgia, and has been employed externally with asserted advantage in rheumatism.

Vi'num Col'chici Sem'ĭ-nis.* "Wine of Colchicum Seed." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a liquid made from fifteen parts of colchicum seed, in No. 20 powder, and a sufficient quantity of stronger white wine to make one hundred parts. To the powder add ninety parts of stronger white wine, and macerate for seven days, with occasional agitation; then filter through paper, adding, through the filter, enough stronger white wine to make the filtered liquid weigh one hundred parts. It is poisonous. Two fluidounces have proved fatal.

Vi'num Er-go'tæ.* "Wine of Ergot." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a liquid made from fifteen parts of ergot, recently ground and in No. 30 powder, and a sufficient quantity of stronger white wine to make one hundred parts. Moisten the powder with four parts of stronger white wine, pack it moderately in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour enough stronger white wine upon it to make the filtered liquid weigh one hundred parts. It is used to promote parturition.

Vi'num Fer'ri A-ma'rum.* "Bitter Wine of Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a mixture of eight parts of solution of citrate of iron and quinine, twelve parts of tincture of sweet orange peel, thirty-six parts of syrup, and forty-four parts of stronger white wine, to make one hundred parts. Mix and filter through paper.

It is a mild ferruginous tonic, and has been largely used in this country.

Vi'num Fer'ri Ci-tra'tis.* "Wine of Citrate of Iron." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a mixture of four parts of citrate of iron and ammonium, twelve parts of tincture of sweet orange peel, twelve parts of syrup, and seventy-two parts of stronger white wine. Mix and filter through paper. It is used as a mild chalybeate.

Vi'num Ip-e-cac-u-an'hæ.* "Wine of Ipecac." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a mixture of seven parts of fluid extract of ipecac with ninety-three parts of stronger white wine. Mix and filter through paper. It possesses all the medical properties of ipecac, and may be used as a substitute when it is desirable to administer the medicine in a liquid form. As it is milder without being less efficacious than antimonial wine, it is in some instances preferable as an emetic for infants. It is much used as an expectorant and diaphoretic.

Vi'num O'pĭ-i.* "Wine of Opium." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a liquid made from ten parts of powdered opium, one part of cinnamon, in No. 60 powder, one part of cloves, in No. 30 powder, and a sufficient quantity of stronger white wine. To the mixed powders add ninety parts of stronger white wine, and macerate the mixture for seven days, with occasional agitation; then transfer it to a filter, and gradually pour enough stronger white wine upon it to make the filtered liquid weigh one hundred parts. The strength of this wine has been materially decreased in the revision of 1880. It now contains the virtues of one grain of opium in ten and one-half minims, whereas that of 1870 contained the virtues of one grain in eight minims.

Vi'num Por-ten'se,* or **Vi'num Ru'brum*** ("Red Wine"). The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for port wine.

Vi'num Rhe'i.* "Wine of Rhubarb." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a liquid made from ten parts of rhubarb, in No. 30 powder, one part of calamus, in No. 30 powder, and a sufficient quantity of stronger white wine to make one hundred parts. Moisten the mixed powders with five parts of stronger white wine, pack the mixture in a conical glass percolator, and gradually pour enough stronger white wine upon it to make the filtered liquid weigh one hundred parts. This wine is about one-third weaker than that of the U.S. Pharmacopœia of 1870. It is a warm cordial laxative, applicable to debilitated conditions of the system or alimentary canal.

Vi'num Ru'brum.* "Red Wine." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a deep-red alcoholic liquid, made by fermenting the juice of colored grapes in presence of their skins. It should have a full, fruity, moderately astringent, pleasant taste, and should contain not less than ten per cent. nor more than twelve per cent., by weight, of absolute alcohol. Its specific gravity at 60° F. should not be less than 0.989, nor more than 1.010.

Vi'num Tab'a-ci.* "Wine of Tobacco." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for a liquid made from a troyounce of tobacco, in moderately fine powder, and a pint of sherry wine. Macerate for seven days, with occasional agitation; then express, and filter through paper.

Vi'num Xĕr'ĭ-cum.* The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for sherry wine, otherwise called *Vinum album* and *Vi'num al'bum Hispa'num.*

Vi'o-la.* [From the Gr. *ἴον*, a "violet."] A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Violaceæ*, comprising about two hundred species of herbs, natives of Europe, the United States, etc. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the herb of *Viola pedata.* It is a demulcent and expectorant.

Vi'ola Ca-ni'na.* Dog Violet, a plant the root of which is emetic and cathartic.

Vi'ola O-do-ra'ta.* The Sweet Violet. It is a native of Europe.

Vi'ola Pe-da'ta.* Bird-Foot Violet, a plant, a native of the Middle and Southern United States. It has a handsome blue or purple flower. It is said to be emollient and slightly laxative.

Vi'ola Tric'o-lor* Pansy. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the wild-grown, flowering herb of *Viola tricolor.* It is a native of Europe, and commonly cultivated in gardens. It is mucilaginous, emollient, and slightly laxative.

Violaceæ,* vi-o-la'she-ē. A natural order of polypetalous exogenous plants (herbs and shrubs), natives of many temperate regions. Emetic properties are generally possessed by the roots of this order, which includes the *Vi'ola* (Violet), the *Ionidium*, the *Noisettia*, and the *Sauvagesia.*

Vī-o-lā'ceous. [Lat. **Viola'ceus.**] Resembling the violet.

Vī'o-let. The popular name of *Viola.* Also one of the colors of the rainbow.

Vi'olet, Sweet. The *Viola odorata.*

Viper, or **Vipère.** See COLUBER BERUS.

Vī'per-ĭne. A peculiar principle found in the venom of the viper and other snakes.

Vir,* gen. **Vi'ri.** A Latin word signifying a "man" (or "male"), as distinguished from a woman; while *Homo* signifies man (human being) when reference is made to the race without respect to sex. See HOMO.

Vi'rēs,* gen. **Vīr'ĭ-um.** The plural of the Lat. VIS, which see.

Vī-rĕs'çence. [From the Lat. *vires'co*, to "become green."] A change of colored organs of flowers into foliaceous organs.

Vī-rĕs'çent. [From the same.] Somewhat green; inclining to or becoming green.

Vir'gate. [Lat. **Virga'tus**; from *vir'ga*, a "rod."] Having the form of a rod; wand-like; twiggy; long, straight, and slender.

Vir-gil'ĭ-a.* [Named in honor of *Virgil*, the celebrated Latin poet.] A genus of trees of the order *Leguminosæ*, comprising several ornamental species, some of which are referred to *Cladrastis.* The *Virgilia capensis*, a native of South Africa, bears racemes of pink flowers.

Virgilia Lutea.* See CLADRASTIS.

Vir'gin Oil. The substance which flows first from the pulp of the ripe juice of the olive, on expression.

Vir-ğĭ-na'le Claus'trum.* A name sometimes applied to the HYMEN.

Vir-ğin'ĭ-ą Creep'er. The *Ampelop'sis quinquefo'lia*, a woody vine of the order *Vitaceæ*, a native of the United States, and often planted in cities, where it climbs the walls of houses. It has been used as an alterative and a tonic.

Virgin'ia Snake'-Root. The *Aristolochia Serpentaria*. See SERPENTARIA.

Virgin's Bower. See CLEMATIS VITALBA.

Vir'ğin's Milk. A cosmetic prepared by mixing one drachm of simple tincture of benzoin with four ounces of water.

Vir-gul'tum.* [From the Lat. *vir'ga*, a "rod."] A twig or young shoot; a young slender branch.

Vi'ri,* gen. **Vĭ-ro'rum**, the plural of the Lat. VIR, which see.

Vĭr'ĭ-de Æ'ris.* The "Green of Brass." Another term for VERDIGRIS.

Vĭr-ĭ-dĕs'çent. [From the Lat. *vir'idis*, "green."] The same as VIRESCENT, which see.

Vĭr'ĭ-dĭ-flo'rus.* [From the Lat. *vir'idis*, "green," and *flos*, a "flower."] Having flowers of a green color:—applied as the specific name of *Acerates viridiflora*, *Melaleuca viridiflora*, and other plants.

Vĭr'ĭ-din. [Lat. **Viridi'na**; from *vir'idis*, "green."] A term proposed by De Candolle for CHROMULE, which see.

Vī'rīle. [Lat. **Viri'lis**; from *vir*, a "man."] Belonging to a man; peculiar to a man, as distinguished from woman.

Virile Membrum.* See MEMBRUM VIRILE.

Vir-ĭ-lĕs'çence. [From the Lat. *viri'lis*, "manly."] The condition of an aged woman in which she assumes some characteristics of the male sex.

Virilis Ætas.* See ÆTAS VIRILIS.

Vĭ-rĭl'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Viril'itas, a'tis**; from *viri'lis*, "proper to man."] Manhood; full age:—usually applied to the generative power of man.

Vi-ro'la.* A genus established by Aublet, comprising several species of trees of the order *Myristicaceæ*, natives of tropical South America. Many botanists include them in the genus *Myristica*.

Viro'la Se-bif'er-ą,* or **My-ris'tĭ-cą Se-bif'era.*** A tree of the order *Myristicaceæ*, a native of Brazil and Guiana. A solid oil obtained from its seeds is used as a material for candles; and an acrid juice which exudes from its bark is used in medicine.

Vī'rōse. [Lat. **Viro'sus**; from *vi'rus*, "poison."] Having a disagreeable nauseous smell.

Vĭr'u-lence. [See next article.] Malignity; the quality of that which is virulent. It is observed only in solids or liquids which have or have had a state of organization,—which partake or have partaken of the vital acts of nutrition. The principal character of virulence is to be transmissible by inoculation from an infected person or animal to a healthy individual.

Vĭr'u-lent. [Lat. **Virulen'tus**; from *vi'rus*, a "poison."] Poisonous; malignant; caused by virus, or having the nature of virus. The term *virulent diseases* is applied to contagious diseases which can be transmitted by inoculation, which develop themselves by transmission from one individual to another, and which many pathologists believe are caused by parasites or germs floating in the air and water.

Vī'rus.* [From the Lat. *vis*, plural *vi'res*, "strength."] Literally, "poison:"—applied to any matter produced by disease, and capable of propagating that disease by inoculation or contagion; a deleterious agent supposed to be a parasitic organism or germ.

Vis,* plural **Vi'rēs.** A Latin word signifying "force," or "power."

Vis a Fron'te.* Literally, "force from the front." An impulse directed from the front backward.

Vis a Ter'go.* Literally, "force from behind." Any impelling power.

Vis For-mą-ti'vą.* "Formative Power." The formative power or influence which is supposed to preside over the nourishment and growth of the body and the performance of its various functions.

Vis Inertiæ* (in-er'she-ē). "Force of Inertia." See INERTIA.

Vis Med-ĭ-ca'trix (or **Vis Con-ser-va'trix**) **Ną-tu'ræ.*** The healing or preserving power of nature.

Vis Mor'tu-ą.* "Dead Force." That property by which a muscle contracts after the death of the animal to which it belongs, or after it has been cut from a living body.

Vis Ner've-ą.* "Nervous Force or Power." The name given by Haller to that power in the muscular fibre which enables it to receive impressions conveyed to it by the nerves.

Vis Vi'tæ,* or **Vis Vi-ta'lis.*** Vital power or force. See IRRITABILITY.

Vis'çe-rą,* the plural of the Lat. VISCUS.

Vis'çe-rąl. [Lat. **Viscera'lis**; from *vis'cus*, *vis'ceris*, a "bowel."] Belonging to the viscera. See SPLANCHNIC.

Vis'çid [Lat. **Vis'cidus**; from *vis'cum*, "birdlime"], or **Vis'cōse.** Clammy; gluey; adhesive.

Vĭs-çid'ĭ-tў, Vis-cos'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Viscid'itas, a'tis**, or **Viscos'itas, a'tis**; from the same.] The property of adhesiveness; the quality of being viscid; stickiness or clamminess.

Vis'coid. [Lat. **Viscoi'des**; from *vis'cum*, the "mistletoe," and the Gr. εἶδος, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling birdlime; also resembling the mistletoe.

Viscosity. See VISCIDITY.

Vis'cous. [Lat. **Visco'sus**; from *vis'cum*, "birdlime."] Very glutinous; adhesive; sticky.

Vis'cus,* or **Vis'cum.*** [Gr. ἶξός, or Æol. βισκός.] The fruit of the mistletoe, or *Viscum album*. A Linnæan genus of the class *Diœcia*, natural order *Loranthaceæ*. It comprises many species, natives of Asia, South Africa, Australia, and Europe.

Vis'cus, *eris,** plural **Vis'çe-ra.** Any large organ contained in the splanchnic cavities, such as the lungs, liver, spleen, etc. In the plural, it signifies entrails.

Vis'cus Quer'cus,* or **Vis'cum Al'bum.*** The Mistletoe, a parasitical plant growing on the oak and other trees. It is a native of Europe, and an evergreen shrub. "Its seed germinates on the bough of a tree where it falls or is left by birds. The forming root penetrates the bark, and engrafts itself into the wood, to which it becomes united as firmly as a natural branch to its parent stem; and, indeed, the parasite lives just as if it were a branch of the tree it grows and feeds on." —(GRAY.)

Vī'sion. [Lat. **Vi'sus** and **Vi'sio,** *o'nis;* from *vi'deo, vi'sum,* to "see."] (Fr. *Vue,* vü.) Sight; the faculty of seeing; the act of seeing; also something which is the object of sight; an apparition. In the act or process of vision, the lens of the eye casts an image upon the retina similar to that thrown upon the screen of a camera obscura. From the retina the impression is conveyed by the optic nerve to the brain.

Vision, Defective, or **Depraved.** See DYSOPSIA.

Vision, Distorted. See METAMORPHOPSIA.

Vision, Double. See DIPLOPIA.

Vision, Single. See MONOBLEPSIS.

Vision, Treble. See TRIPLOPIA.

Vis'mĭ-a.* A genus of trees and shrubs of the order *Hypericaceæ,* comprising many species, natives of tropical America. They abound in a yellow resinous juice which is purgative and resembles gamboge. The juice obtained from *Vismia Guianensis,* a native of Brazil, etc., is called American Gamboge.

Vis'mia Lon-ğĭ-fo'lĭ-a.* A shrub or small tree, a native of Brazil, affording a yellow resinous juice which resembles gamboge and is purgative. The *Vismia micrantha,* also a native of Brazil, is the source of a purgative resin called American Gamboge.

Visual, vizh'u-al. Pertaining to, or used in, vision.

Vis'ual An'gle. In Optics, the angle under which an object is seen, or the angle formed at the eye by the rays of light coming from the extremities of an object.

Vis'ual Rays. The lines of light coming from an object to the eye.

Visus.* See VISION.

Vi'sus Trip'lex.* "Triple Vision." The same as TRIPLOPIA, which see.

Vi'ta.* [From the Gr. *βιοτή,* "life," or "means of living."] (Fr. *Vie,* vē.) The state of existence or being; life. See LIFE.

Vi'ta Pro'prĭ-a.* A term sometimes used as synonymous with IRRITABILITY. See NISUS FORMATIVUS.

Vitaceæ,* vi-ta'she-ē, or **Vi'tēs.*** A natural order of polypetalous exogenous plants (climbing shrubs), natives of the milder and hotter parts of both hemispheres. The most important genus of this order is the *Vi'tis* (Grape-vine).

Vī'tal. [Lat. **Vita'lis;** from *vi'ta,* "life."] Belonging or essential to life.

Vi'tal Air. A name for oxygen gas.

Vi'tal Ca-paç'ĭ-tў. A term used to denote the number of cubic inches or quantity of air a person can forcibly expire after a full inspiration. In a vigorous young man it is about three thousand seven hundred and seventy cubic centimetres. See SPIROMETER.

Vital Functions. See FUNCTIONS.

Vi'tal Prin'cĭ-ple. [Lat. **Princip'ium Vi'tæ.**] That on which life depends; the unknown cause of life.

Vi'tal-ism. [Lat. **Vitalis'mus;** from *vi'ta,* "life."] The doctrine or theory which ascribes every function of the organism to the direct agency of a vital principle.

Vi-tal'ĭ-tў. [From the Lat. *vi'ta,* "life."] The principle of life; vital action, or vital power; the assemblage of properties inherent in organized beings.

Vī'tal-īze. [From the Lat. *vi'ta,* "life."] To animate; to endow with life.

Vī'tals. [Lat. **Vita'lia.**] A term applied to the heart, lungs, brains, etc.

Vi-tel-lif'er-ous. [Lat. **Vitellif'erus;** from *vitel'lus,* and *fe'ro,* to "bear."] Provided with a *vitellus:*—applied to certain plants.

Vi-tel'līne. [Lat. **Vitelli'nus;** from *vitel'lus,* the "yolk of an egg."] Pertaining to, or resembling, the vitellus; also an albuminoid substance which is derived from the yolk of an egg. It is regarded by some as merely a mixture of caseine with ordinary albumen.

Vi-tel-li'nus.* [From the Lat. *vitel'lus,* the "yolk of an egg."] Dull yellow just turning to red.

Vi-tel'lo-In-tes'tĭ-nal Duct. [From the Lat. *vitel'lus.*] A wide duct by means of which the nutritive substance of the yolk enters the alimentary canal for the nutrition of the embryo.

Vĭ-tel'lus.* [From the Lat. *vi'ta,* "life."] The yelk or yolk of a bird's egg; also the yelk or yolk of the *ovum,* afterwards to become the *vesicula umbilicalis.* In Botany, the thickened embryo-sac persistent in the seed, as in *Saurur'us.* Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for the yolk of the egg of *Gallus Bankiva* var. *domesticus.* It is used in the preparation of GLYCERITUM VITELLI, which see.

Vi'tēs,* the plural of VITIS, forming the Jussieuan name of an order of plants. See VITACEÆ.

Vi'tex Ag'nus-Cas'tus.* Chaste-Tree, a shrub or tree of the order *Verbenaceæ,* a native of the Mediterranean region. Its seeds are aromatic. It bears bluish flowers, and is cultivated for ornament.

Vitia Conformationis,* vish'e-a kon-for-mashe-o'nis. "Faults or Defects of Conformation." A term signifying malformations.

Vi-tic'u-la.* [Diminutive of the Lat. *vi'tis,* a "vine."] A trailing or scrambling stem, like that of the grape-vine.

Vi-tic'u-lōse. In Botany, having trailing or scrambling stems (*viticulæ*).

Vit-ĭ-lī'go, *inis.** A skin-disease in which there are smooth, white, glistening tubercles about the ears, neck, or face, or over the whole body, mingled with shining papulæ. Also a name for leprosy.

Vī-til'ĭ-goid. [Lat. **Vitiligoi'des**; from *vitili'go*, and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling *vitiligo*.

Vi'tis.* A Linnæan genus of the class *Pentandria*, natural order *Vitaceæ*. It comprises many species of climbing shrubs, natives of Asia, the United States, etc.

Vi'tis Cor-dĭ-fo'lĭ-a.* Frost-Grape, a climbing shrub, a native of the United States. It has cordate leaves, sweet-scented flowers, and small blue or black fruit which is very acerb. From this stock have sprung the Clinton, Franklin, and some other cultivated sorts.

Vi'tis La-brus'ca.* Northern Fox-Grape, a native of the United States. Its fruit is dark purple or amber color. The Catawba, Concord, and Isabella are varieties of this species improved by cultivation.

Vi'tis Vi-nif'er-a.* "Wine-bearing Vine." The systematic name of the common Vine of Europe. It is a native of Armenia and Caucasus, and is commonly cultivated in Europe.

Vi'tis Vul-pi'na.* Southern Fox-Grape, or Muscadine, a native of the Southern United States. It bears large, musky, purplish berries. It is the original of the Scuppernong grape.

Vit. Ov. Sol. See V. O. S.

Vit're-ous. [Lat. **Vit'reus**; from *vi'trum*, "glass."] Of, or pertaining to, glass; glassy; hyaline.

Vit're-ous Hu'mor. [Lat. **Hu'mor Vit'reus.**] Called also **Cor'pus Vit're-um.*** "Vitreous Body." The name applied to the transparent gelatinous substance which fills the back part of the eye behind the crystalline lens.

Vit-rĭ-fac'tion. The same as VITRIFICATION.

Vit-rĭ-fī-cā'tion. [Lat. **Vitrifica'tio, o'nis**; from *vi'trum*, "glass," and *fa'cio*, to "make."] The act or process of vitrifying, or converting into glass; the fusion of mineral substances capable of becoming hard and transparent like glass.

Vit'rĭ-ol. [Lat **Vitri'olum**; from *vi'trum*, "glass."] A term applied to the sulphates of iron, copper, zinc, according to their respective color, as green, blue, and white vitriol:—named from their glass-like appearance. Also a popular term for sulphuric acid.

Vit'riol, Aç'id of. Sulphuric or vitriolic acid.

Vit'riol, Blue. [Lat. **Vitri'olum Cæru'leum.**] The sulphate of copper. See CUPRI SULPHAS.

Vit'riol, Green. [Lat. **Vitri'olum Vir'ide.**] The sulphate of iron; copperas.

Vit'riol, Oil of. An old name for sulphuric acid, given because it was formerly obtained by distillation from green vitriol (sulphate of iron, or copperas).

Vit'riol, White. [Lat. **Vitri'olum Al'bum.**] The common term for sulphate of zinc. See ZINCI SULPHAS.

Vit-rĭ-ol'ic Aç'id. Sulphuric acid.

Vitriolum.* See VITRIOL.

Vit-ro'sus.* [From the Lat. *vi'trum*, "glass."] The same as VITREOUS, which see.

Vi'trum.* A Latin word signifying "glass."

Vi'trum An-tĭ-mo'nĭ-i.* "Glass of Antimony." A reddish-brown-colored glass obtained by first calcining antimony and then melting it in a crucible. It is employed in preparing tartarized antimony.

Vit'ta,* plural **Vit'tæ.** The oil-tubes of the fruit of *Umbelliferæ*.

Vit'tate. [From the Lat. *vit'ta*, a "fillet," or "ribbon."] Striped lengthwise:—applied to parts of plants.

Vi-vā'cious. [Lat. **Vi'vax**; Fr. *Vivace*, vè'vâss'.] Animated; lively; tenacious of life; capable of living a long time. In Botany, synonymous with *perennial*.

Vi-va'rĭ-um.* Another name for AQUARIUM, which see.

Vi-ver'rĭ-dæ.* [From *Viver'ra*, the Latin name of the "ferret," or "civet."] The Civet Family, a family of small carnivorous mammals, of which the *Viverra* is the typical genus, comprising numerous genera and species, mostly natives of Asia and Africa. Among them are the *Viverra Civetta* (Civet), *Arctitis Binturong* (Binturong), and *Herpestes Ichneumon* (Ichneumon).

Vivianiaceæ,* viv-e-an-e-a'she-ē. [From *Vivia'nia*, one of the genera.] A small natural order of exogenous plants, natives of Brazil and Chili. Some botanists regard them as a tribe of *Geraniaceæ*.

Viv'ĭ-an-īte. Hydrous Phosphate of Iron, a mineral occurring in modified oblique prisms of the monoclinic system, with perfect cleavage in one direction. Color, deep blue to green; lustre, pearly or vitreous; hardness, from 1.5 to 2. Some crystals are transparent.

Vī-vip'ar-ous. [Lat. **Vivip'arus**; from *vi'vus*, "alive," and *pa'rio*, to "bring forth."] Bringing forth young alive. In Botany, germinating from the seed, or sprouting from a bulb, etc., while still attached to the parent plant.

Viv-ĭ-pā'tion. [Lat. **Vivipa'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] A term applied to the mode of generation which consists in the *ovum*, when separated from the ovary, becoming attached to the maternal organs and deriving its nourishment from them until birth:—otherwise termed *viviparous generation*.

Viv-ĭ-sec'tion. [Lat. **Vivisec'tio, o'nis**; from *vi'vus*, "alive, and *se'co, sec'tum*, to "cut."] The practice of cutting into or dissecting living animals.

Vo-and'ze-ĭ-a Sub-ter-ra'ne-a.* A creeping, herbaceous plant of the order *Leguminosæ*, a native of Africa, and extensively cultivated for its edible seeds and pods. It has been naturalized in Brazil. The name *subterranea* was given to it because its flower-stalks bend down after flowering and increase in length, so that the young pods are pushed into the earth, beneath which they ripen, like American peanuts.

Vo'cal. [Lat. **Voca'lis**; from *vox*, *vo'cis*, the "voice."] Pertaining to the voice, or uttered by the voice.

Vo'cal Chords, or **Vo'cal Lig'a-ments.** The same as CHORDÆ VOCALES, which see.

Vochyaceæ,* vo-ke-a'she-ē, or **Vochysia'-ceæ.*** [From *Vo'chya*, or *Vochys'ia*, one of the genera.] A natural order of polypetalous exogenous trees and shrubs, found in equinoctial America. It comprises the *Erisma* and the *Qualea*. Several of them bear beautiful flowers.

Vo-chys'ĭ-a.* The type of the order *Vochyaceæ*, constituting a genus of trees inhabiting tropical American forests, and presenting, when in bloom, a magnificent spectacle, accompanied by a penetrating, often violet-like odor. The flowers are generally yellow or orange.

Voice. [Lat. **Vox, Vo'cis**; Gr. *φωνή*; Fr. *Voix*, vwȧ.] The sound produced in the larynx by means of the air which passes out of the trachea. In general, any phenomenon of sound generated by a living animal and designed to place it in communication with beings endowed with the sense of hearing. Articulate voice is speech.

Vo-lat'ic. [Lat. **Volat'icus**; from *vo'lo*, *vola'tum*, to "fly."] Flying; flitting.

Vol'a-tīle. [Lat. **Volat'ilis**; from the same.] Evaporating; flying off; disposed to pass off by spontaneous evaporation; susceptible of being reduced to vapor by the action of heat.

Vol'atile Al'ka-li, or **Vol'atile Salt.** The same as AMMONIA, which see.

Volatile Oils. See ESSENTIAL OILS.

Vol-a-til'ĭ-tў. [Lat. **Volatil'itas, a'tis**; from *volat'ilis*, "volatile."] The state of being volatile. That property by which certain bodies assume the elastic state.

Vol-a-til-ĭ-zā'tion. [Lat. **Volatiliza'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] The transformation of a solid or liquid body into gas or vapor.

Vol-can'ic. Pertaining to a volcano, or produced by a volcano.

Vol-cā'no. [From *Vulca'nus*, or *Volca'nus*, the god of fire, and of smiths: he was supposed to have his workshops in volcanic mountains.] A mountain or hill having at the top a cup-shaped cavity, called a *crater*, from which issue flames of fire, steam, and gases of various kinds, and sometimes streams of red-hot lava, masses of melted rock, stones, ashes, and scoriæ. "Volcanoes are conduits of fire opening outward from within or beneath the earth's crust. An *extinct* volcano is a volcanic mountain that has ceased to be active,—the body with the fire out. The lavas flow out either over the edge or lip of the crater, or, more commonly, through fissures in the sides or about the base of the mountain."—(DANA.)

Vo-lī'tion. [From the Lat. *vo'lo*, obsolete supine *vol'itum*, to "will," to "desire."] The act of willing or choosing; will; a wish.

Vol-sel'a.* [From the Lat. *vel'lo*, *vul'sum*, to "pull."] An instrument for removing bodies sticking in the throat; a forceps:—also written *Vulsella*.

Volt. [From *Volta*, an Italian scientist.] The unit of tension or of electro-motive force. A million volts make one megavolt.

Vol-tā'ic. A term applied to a galvanic apparatus or battery invented by Volta. See GALVANIC.

Vol'ta-ĭsm. [Lat. **Voltais'mus.**] Galvanism as produced by Volta's apparatus. See GALVANISM.

Vol-tam'e-ter. [Lat. **Voltam'etrum**; from the Eng. *vol'taism*, and the Gr. *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for indicating the amount of voltaic electricity passing through it in a given time.

Vol'u-ble. [Lat. **Volu'bilis**; from *vol'vo*, *volu'tum*, to "roll."] Apt to roll. In Botany, turning round spirally; twining or twisting around some other body.

Vol'ume. [Lat. **Volu'men,** *inis*; from the same.] Originally, a roll of manuscript, which was the form of ancient books. A book or bundle. In Chemistry, the bulk or dimension of gases. The space which a fluid occupies is called its volume.

DEF'INITE VOL'UMES. The union of gases is always effected in simple proportions of their volumes: a volume of one gas combines with an equal volume, or twice, three, four, or five times the volume, of another gas, and in no intermediate proportion. This is called the law of *definite volumes*.

Vo-lu'me-nom'e-trў. The art of determining the volumes or spaces occupied by bodies, especially solids. One method of volumenometry is to measure the bulk of water that overflows when the solid to be measured is plunged into a vessel filled to the brim.

Vol-u-met'ric. Pertaining to measurement by volume. *Volumetric Analysis* is chemical analysis by means of measured volumes of solutions of reagents of known strength.

Vol'un-ta-rў. [From the Lat. *volun'tas*, the "will."] Relating to the will; spontaneous; acting or moving in obedience to the will, as the *voluntary nerves*, which transmit the influence or mandate of the will to the muscles.

Vo-lute'. [From the Lat. *vol'vo*, *volu'tum*, to "roll."] Rolled up:—applied to parts of plants. *Volute* is also a convolved or spiral ornament which forms the distinctive feature of the Ionic capital and order.

Vol'va.* [From the same.] The membranous cover or wrapper enclosing a young fungus.

Vol'vate. [Lat. **Volva'tus.**] Provided with a *volva*.

Vol'vu-lus.* [From the Lat. *vol'vo*, to "roll."] The same as ILEAC PASSION, which see.

Vo'mer, er*is.** A "ploughshare:"—applied to a small thin bone in the median line, forming the posterior and principal portion of the *septum narium*.

Vom'ĭ-ca,* plural **Vom'ĭ-çæ.** [From the Lat. *vo'mo*, to "vomit or expectorate."] Abscess of the lungs; resolution of tubercles.

Vom'ĭ-cus.* [From the same.] Pertaining to, or causing, vomiting.

Vomiquier, vo'mē'ke-ā'. The French name for STRYCHNOS, which see.

Vomissement. See VOMITING.

Vom'it. [Lat. **Vom'itus**; from *vo'mo, vom'itum*, to "vomit."] An emetic draught or powder; also the matter rejected by vomiting. See EMETIC, and VOMITING.

Vom'it-ing. [Lat. **Vomi'tio, o'nis**; from the same.] (Fr. *Vomissement*, vo'mēss'mŏN'.) The forcible ejection of the contents of the stomach through the œsophagus and mouth; vomition; emesis. It is a symptom common to many diseases of the stomach and intestinal canal.

Vomiting of Blood. See HÆMATEMESIS.

Vomition. See VOMITING.

Vomito Nigro, vom'e-to nee'gro. "Black Vomit." A Spanish name for yellow fever.

Vom-ĭ-to'rĭ-a.* [See next article.] Emetics; agents which produce vomiting.

Vom'ĭ-to-rў. [Lat. **Vomito'rius**; from *vo'mo, vom'itum*, to "vomit."] Causing vomiting; emetic. See EMETIC.

Vomituritio,* vom-e-tu-rish'e-o. [From the same.] Retching; an ineffectual effort to vomit.

Vom'ĭ-tus Cru-en'tus.* "Bloody Vomit." See HÆMATEMESIS.

Vo-rā'cious. [Lat. **Vo'rax, a'cis**; from *vo'ro*, to "devour."] Devouring; ravenous; extremely hungry.

Voracious Appetite. See VORACITY.

Vo-raç'ĭ-tў, or **Vo-ra'cious-ness.** [From the Lat. *vo'ro*, to "devour."] Greediness for food. Also the disease termed *Bulimia*. See ADDEPHAGIA.

Vor'tex,* plural **Vor'tĭ-çēs.** [From the Lat. *ver'to*, to "turn."] A Latin word signifying a "whirlpool." In the Cartesian philosophy, *vortex* signifies a collection of material particles forming a fluid or ether, endowed with a rapid rotary motion about an axis.

Vor'tĭ-cēs,* the plural of the Lat. VORTEX.

V. O. S., or **Vit. Ov. Sol.** = *Vitel'lo o'vi solu'tus.** "Dissolved in the yolk of an egg."

Vox.* See VOICE.

Vox Ab-sçis'sa.* Literally, "voice cut off." Loss of voice.

Vox Cholerica.* See CHOLEROPHONE.

Voy'ra.* A genus of herbs of the order *Gentianaceæ*, natives of tropical America. The tuberous roots of *Voyra rosea* are cooked and eaten like potatoes in Guiana.

V. S. = *Venæsec'tio.** "Venesection."

Vue, vü. The French term for VISION, which see.

Vul'can-īte. A substance composed of gutta percha and vulcanized caoutchouc, sulphur, and silica. It acquires the hardness of ivory if it is subjected to a temperature of 180° C. (356° F.). Before it is hardened by heat, it is malleable and is moulded with facility. It is not attacked by acids and ordinary solvents. It is used for the plates for artificial teeth.

Vul-can-ĭ-zā'tion. The combination of a small quantity of sulphur with caoutchouc. See VULCANIZING.

Vul'can-īz-er. A name for the steam apparatus used in vulcanizing.

Vul'can-īz-ing. [From *Vul'can*, the god of fire.] A process by which caoutchouc and some other substances combined with sulphur, and exposed to the action of steam at a high temperature, are rendered hard and elastic like horn.

Vul-ga'ris.* [From the Lat. *vul'gus*, "the common people."] Common; ordinary; vulgar:—applied as the specific name of many plants, as *Persica vulgaris, Triticum vulgare*, etc.

Vul-ne-ra'rĭ-a A'qua.* "Vulnerary Water." A water or lotion which promotes the healing of wounds. See ARQUEBUSADE, EAU D'.

Vul'ne-ra-rў. [Lat. **Vulnera'rius**; from *vul'nus, vul'neris*, a "wound."] Belonging to wounds:—applied to medicines which are supposed to favor the healing of wounds.

Vul'pis Mor'bus.* "Fox Disease." A name for ALOPECIA, which see.

Vul'tus,* anciently written **Vol'tus.*** [From the Lat. *vol'itum*, the old supine of *vo'lo*, to "will;" because the expression of the countenance indicates the wish or will.] A Latin word signifying the "countenance," "look," or "face."

Vul'va,* anciently written **Vol'va.*** [From the Lat. *vol'vo*, to "roll or wrap up."] Originally, "that which is wrapped round anything;" hence the "womb:"—now applied to the fissure in the external parts of generation in the female, extending from the *mons Ven'eris* to the perineum.

Vul'va Cĕr'e-bri.* A small aperture of the brain, forming the part by which the three ventricles communicate.

Vul-vi'tis, *i'dis.** Inflammation of the vulva.

Vulvi'tis Blen-nor-rhag'ĭ-ca.* A mucopurulent discharge from the mucous membrane of the vulva. See BLENNORRHAGIA.

Vul'vo-Vag'ĭ-nal Gland. A small gland at each side of the junction of the vulva with the vagina.

W.

Wacke, wăk, or wăk'ẹh. (German.) A modification of basalt.

Wadd, wŏd. A name sometimes applied to the ores of manganese, and also to plumbago.

Wahoo, or **Waahoo.** See EUONYMUS ATROPURPUREUS.

Wakefulness. See AGRYPNIA, and INSOMNIA.

Wake-Robin. See TRILLIUM CERNUUM.

Wal-ke'rạ.* A genus of trees of the order *Ochnaceæ*, natives of India and other parts of tropical Asia. The *W. serrata* is cultivated for ornament. The roots and leaves are used in India as tonic and stomachic.

Walnut. See JUGLANS.

Wal-the'rĭ-ạ.* [Named after Prof. *Walther*, of Leipsic.] A genus of herbs or shrubs of the order *Byttneriaceæ* or *Sterculiaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of tropical South America.

Walthe'ria A-mer-ĭ-ca'nạ.* A plant, a native of Surinam, which has been employed as a febrifuge.

Walthe'ria Dou-rạ-din'hạ.* A plant, a native of Brazil. It is used in medicine.

War'burg's Tinc'ture. A celebrated remedy employed in the severe remittent and pernicious malarial fevers of India. The formula given for its preparation by Dr. Warburg is as follows: Socotrine aloes, 1 ℔; rhubarb, angelica fruit, and confection of Damocratis, each ℥iv; elecampane, saffron, fennel, prepared chalk, each ℥ij; gentian, zedoary, cubebs, myrrh, camphor, agaric, each ℥i. Digest the whole with five hundred ounces of proof-spirit in a water-bath for twelve hours, express, add ten ounces of sulphate of quinia, dissolve by the aid of a water-bath, cool, and filter. After the bowels of the patient, in the acutest stage of the disease, have been freely opened, a half-ounce of the tincture is given undiluted, all drink being withheld, and at the end of three hours a second half-ounce is given in a similar manner. Soon after the second dose a violent aromatic perspiration comes on, and the fever is usually broken.

Warm-Blood'ed. A term applied to mammals and birds which have a twofold circulation, —*systemic* and *pulmonic*. See DIPLO-CARDIAC.

Wart. See VERRUCA.

Warty. See VERRUCOSE.

Wash. See LOTION.

Wash, Black. See BLACK WASH.

Wāst'ing. [From the Lat. *vas'to*, to "waste" or "destroy."?] See CONSUMPTION, EMACIATION, and TABES.

Watchfulness. See AGRYPNIA.

Watching. See PERVIGILIUM.

Wâ'ter. [Gr. *ὕδωρ*; Lat. **A'qua**; Fr. *Eau*, ō.] The liquid state of the oxide of hydrogen, which becomes solid at 32° F. and then crystallizes and constitutes ice or snow. The crystals are of the hexagonal system. Snow-flakes usually present the outline of a hexagon, or of a star with six rays which meet at an angle of 60°. Water consists of one part of hydrogen and eight parts of oxygen, so that one hundred pounds of water contain 11.11 pounds of hydrogen and 88.89 pounds of oxygen. Pure water is a limpid liquid, which is insipid and inodorous and has neither an acid nor an alkaline reaction. As it commonly occurs in nature it contains some atmospheric air, without which the best water would be unpalatable. The density of water at 60° F. is the standard for comparing the densities of all other liquids and of solids, and its specific gravity is 1.000. Its density is greatest at 39.2° F., below which it expands as it approaches 32°, owing to incipient crystallization, and in the state of ice it is only 0.920. A cubic foot of water weighs 62.355 pounds avoirdupois, and a pint measure holds 7342 grains of water. It is a poor conductor of heat and electricity. The specific heat of water is greater than that of any other substance; that is, it requires more heat to raise a given weight a given number of degrees in temperature. Water is formed whenever hydrogen or hydrocarbons are burned in oxygen or atmospheric air. It is a component and essential part of plants and animals generally, and exists in many minerals. Water, being a powerful and general solvent, dissolves to some extent nearly everything with which it comes in contact, so that it is never found chemically pure in nature. Rain, as it falls through the air, dissolves and washes out the particles of dust and organic matter that float in the air. It also dissolves the oxygen, carbonic acid, ammonia, and nitrogen of the atmosphere, but a greater proportion of oxygen than of nitrogen. The quality and purity of spring-water depend on the character of the soil which it has permeated. It is purer where the rocks are granitic, and the minerals chiefly quartz, felspar, and mica, than in limestone formations, where carbonates of lime and magnesia abound and render the water *hard* and unfit for washing. These salts decompose the soap used in washing and destroy its detergent properties. Water covers about four-fifths of the surface of the globe. It evaporates at all temperatures when exposed to the air, and is converted into aqueous vapor. Under the ordinary atmospheric pressure, water boils at 100° C., or 212° F. See AQUA.

Water-Bed, Arnott's. See HYDROSTATIC BED.

Wâ'ter-Brash. The common name for PYROSIS, which see.

Water-Cress. See NASTURTIUM OFFICINALE.

Wâ'ter-Cure. The system of medical treatment termed HYDROPATHY, which see.

Water, Distilled. See AQUA DESTILLATA.

Wâ'ter-Dock. The *Ru'mex aquat'icus*, or *Ru'mex Britan'nica hydrolap'athum*.

Wâ'ter-Dress'ing. The treatment of wounds and ulcers by the application of water. One of the modes often practised is to dip folds of linen or lint in water and place them on the part, and to cover the same with oiled silk, spongiopilin, etc.

Water-Lily. See NYMPHÆA.

Watermelon. See MELON.

Wâ'ter of Crȳs-tal-lĭ-zā'tion. The water which combines with salts in the act of crystallizing.

Water on the Brain. See HYDROCEPHALUS.

Wâ'ter-Plant. An aquatic plant,—*i.e.*, one growing in water, not in earth or in air.

Water-Shield. See HYDROPELTIS.

Wâ'ter-spout. A very remarkable meteorological phenomenon, observed for the most part at sea, but sometimes also on shore, though generally near the ocean. Its general appearance may be described as follows: from a dense cloud a conical pillar, which appears to consist of condensed vapor, is seen to descend with the apex downward. When over the sea, there are usually two cones,—one projecting from the cloud, and the other from the water below it. These sometimes unite, and the junction has been observed to be accompanied by a flash of lightning.

Wâ'ter-Tomes. A name for PYROSIS.

Waters, Distilled. See AQUÆ STILLATITIÆ.

Waters, Green. See GREEN WATERS.

Waters, Mineral. See AQUÆ MINERALES.

Wâ'ters, The. The *Liquor amnii.* See PRIMITIÆ.

Waved. See UNDULATE.

Wā'vel-līte. [Named after Dr. *Wavel.*] A curious mineral which is a hydrated phosphate of alumina. It occurs sometimes in rhombic crystals of the trimetric system, but usually in small spheroidal masses having a finely radiated structure within.

Wā'vў. Having the surface or margin alternately convex and concave; undulate:—applied to parts of plants.

Wax. A name applied to various substances. (See CERA, and CERUMEN.) Vegetable wax is a ternary product of vegetation, occurring as an excretion on the surface of leaves and fruits, forming the bloom or glaucous surface which repels water.

Wax-Ker'nels. The popular name for irritated submaxillary glands.

Wax'ў. Resembling beeswax in texture or in appearance.

Waxy Degeneration. See LARDACEOUS DEGENERATION.

Weaning. See ABLACTATION.

Weav'ers' Bot'tom. Chronic inflammation of a bursa on the tuberosity of the ischium, caused by pressure, sometimes occurring in weavers.

We'ber. The same as AMPÈRE, which see.

Wedge-Shaped. See CUNEIFORM.

Weed. A plant that intrudes and grows spontaneously in ground that has been cultivated or disturbed by man, but does not grow in dense forests, deserts, or swamps. The noxious weeds of the United States are nearly all foreigners, natives of Europe. They are hardy plants that thrive in nearly every kind of soil,—"plants whose virtues have not been discovered."

Wei-ġe'la.* A genus of ornamental shrubs of the order *Caprifoliaceæ*, natives of China and Japan, and cultivated in Europe. Some botanists include them in the genus *Diervilla.* The *Weige'la Japon'ica*, or *Diervilla Japonica*, is often cultivated in the United States.

Weights and Measures. See METRIC SYSTEM. See also Metric Tables in the Appendix.

Weīn-man'nĭ-a.* A genus of evergreen shrubs or trees of the order *Cunoniaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Madagascar, Peru, South Africa, New Zealand, etc. The bark of one Peruvian species is astringent. The *Weinmannia tinctoria* is employed in the island of Bourbon for dyeing red.

Weld. A name for RESEDA LUTEOLA, which see.

Weld'ing. The act of uniting metals by the hammer at a temperature below fusion. Iron (or steel) and platinum are said to be the only important metals which can be welded.

Wel-ling-to'nĭ-a Gi-gan-te'a.* A name given by English botanists to the *Sequoia gigantea.*

Wen. [Lat. **Lu'pia?**] An encysted tumor.

Wet Brain. Excessive serosity of the brain or its membranes, which is observed in delirium tremens.

Whale. See BALÆNA, and PHYSETER.

Whartonian Duct. See DUCT OF WHARTON.

Whēal. An elevation of the skin, as if produced by a stroke from a cane. See WHELK.

Whēat. The seeds of the *Trit'icum hyber'num* and *Trit'icum æsti'vum.* See TRITICUM.

Wheel-Shaped. See ROTATE, and TROCHOID.

Wheezing. See CERCHNUS, and RHONCHUS.

Whelk. A term similar to *wheal*:—applied to a small tubercle usually situated on the face, otherwise called IONTHUS, which see.

Whey, hwā. [Lat. **Se'rum Lac'tis.**] The fluid part of milk which remains after the separation of the curd.

Whip-Shaped. See FLAGELLIFORM.

Whiskey. See SPIRITUS FRUMENTI.

White At'ro-phў of the Op'tic Nerve. A form of atrophy caused by some disease behind the eye.

White Cedar. See CEDAR.

White Elm. See ULMUS AMERICANA.

White Gum. The *Strophulus albidus.*

White Lead. See CERUSE, and PLUMBI CARBONAS.

White Leg. The common name for PHLEGMATIA DOLENS.

White Pre-cip'ĭ-tate. The *Hydrar'gyrum Ammonia'tum* of the United States and British Pharmacopœias, otherwise called *Hydrar'gyrum Præcipita'tum Al'bum* ("White Precipitated Mer-

cury"), and *Submu'rias Hydrar'gyri Ammonia'ta* ("Ammoniated Submuriate of Mercury"). It is used as an external application in *psora* and other cutaneous affections.

White Swell'ing. A common name for HYDRARTHRUS, which see.

White Vit'rĭ-ol. The sulphate of zinc. See ZINCI SULPHAS.

Whi'ten-ing. (See BLANCHING.) The carbonate of lime. See CHALK.

Whites. The popular name for LEUCORRHŒA, which see.

Whīt'ing. A name for prepared or pulverized chalk. It is an ingredient in putty, and is used as a coarse paint.

Whitlow. See ONYCHIA, and PARONYCHIA.

Whoop'ing-Cough. An infectious specific disease, chiefly affecting children, lasting six or eight weeks, rarely attacking the same person twice, and accompanied by a peculiar spasmodic cough. See PERTUSSIS.

Whorl. See VERTICIL.

Whorled. Disposed in whorls; verticillate.

Whor'tle-bĕr-rў. A synonyme for Huckleberry. See VACCINIUM.

Wild. In Botany, growing spontaneously; uncultivated.

Wild Cherry. See PRUNUS VIRGINIANA.

Wild Cucumber. See MOMORDICA ELATERIUM.

Wild'fire-Rash. See STROPHULUS VOLATICUS.

Wild Ginger. See ASARUM CANADENSE.

Wild Sarsaparilla. See ARALIA NUDICAULIS.

Will-de-now'ĭ-a.* [Named after *Willdenow*, an eminent German botanist.] A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Restiaceæ*, natives of South Africa, having diœcious flowers and leafless stems. Several of the species are cultivated for ornament.

Wil'lis, Chords of. [Lat. **Chor'dæ Willis'ii.**] Small, white, fibrous bands which in many places cross the superior longitudinal sinus of the brain.

Wil'lis, Cir'cle of. [Lat. **Cir'culus Willis'ii.**] See CIRCULUS.

Will-o'-the-Wisp. See IGNIS-FATUUS.

Willow. See SALIX.

Willow, Crack. See SALIX FRAGILIS.

Willow Herb. See EPILOBIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM.

Willow, White. See SALIX ALBA.

Wilt'ed. Flaccid; drooping; partly withered: —applied to plants and flowers.

Wind. [Gr. ἄνεμος; Lat. **Ven'tus**; Fr. *Vent*, vŏN.] Air in motion; a current of air; an important factor in the production of weather. Winds are named from the point of the compass from which they come. Thus, a wind blowing from east to west is an *east* wind. The velocity of wind is measured by the anemometer. The velocity of a hurricane is from ninety to one hundred and ten miles an hour. Between a calm and a hurricane there are many rates of motion, expressed by the terms *gentle breeze*, *fresh wind*, *strong wind*, *high wind*, *gale*, *strong gale*, and *violent gale*.

Wind. See FLATULENCE.

Wind-Blast. See COUP DE VENT.

Wind Drop'sў. A name sometimes applied to EMPHYSEMA, which see.

Wind-Fer'tĭ-līzed, or **A-ne-moph'ĭ-lous.** A term applied to flowers the pollen of which is transported by wind in order to effect cross-fertilization. They are mostly unisexual, neutral or dull in color, destitute of odor, and have light and dry pollen in immense abundance. Most grasses and sedges, the *Coniferæ*, and all amentaceous trees except willows are wind-fertilized.

Wind-Flower. See ANEMONE.

Wind'pipe. The trachea.

Windsor Bean. See VICIA FABA.

Wine. [Lat. **Vi'num**; Fr. *Vin*, vĂN.] Properly, the fermented juice of the grape, or of fruits the juice of which resembles that of the grape. All products of spirituous fermentation are sometimes denominated wines. Wines contain from eighty to ninety per cent. of water and from seven to seventeen per cent. of alcohol, which renders them stimulant. The tannin they contain renders them tonic and astringent.

Wine Whey. A preparation made by adding to a pint of boiling milk, removed from the fire, from a gill to a half-pint of sherry or other white wine, straining without pressure to separate the curd, and sweetening the clear whey with loaf-sugar.

Wine-Madness. See ŒNOMANIA.

Wing. In Botany, any membranous expansion. The term is also applied to the lateral petals of a papilionaceous corolla, and to the lateral or inner sepals of flowers of the genus *Polygala*. See ALA, PENNA, and PINNA.

Winged. Having the sides extended into a leaf-like expansion. See ALATE.

Wing-like Bones. See ALARIA OSSA.

Wing-like Veins. See ALARES VENÆ.

Wing-Shaped. See ALIFORM, ALARIS, and PTERYGOIDES.

Wins'lōw, Fo-ra'men of. [Lat. **Fora'men Winslo'vii.**] A somewhat oval opening through which the cavity of the omentum communicates with the general peritoneal cavity.

Wins'low, Lig'a-ment of. The external process of the tendon of the *semimembranosus* muscle.

Wins'low, Pos-te'rĭ-or Lig'ament of. Irregular bands passing obliquely over the back part of the capsular ligament of the knee-joint.

Win-te'ra.* [Named from Captain *Winter*.] A Linnæan genus of the class *Polyandria*, natural order *Magnoliaceæ*.

Winte'ra Ar-o-mat'ĭ-ca.* The former name of the *Dri'mys aromat'ica* or *Dri'mys Winte'ri*, from which Winter's bark is procured. See WINTER'S BARK.

Win-te-ra'na Ca-nel'la.* A name for *Canella alba.*

Winteranus Cortex.* See WINTER'S BARK.

Win'ter-Green. The common name for the *Chimaph'ila umbella'ta*:—otherwise called *Pyr'ola umbella'ta*, and *Gaulthe'ria procum'bens.*

Win'ter's Bark. [Lat. **Wintera'nus Cor'tex.**] The bark of the *Dri'mys aromat'ica* or *Dri'mys Winte'ri*:—formerly termed *Winte'ra aromat'ica.* It is a stimulant aromatic tonic. It is an evergreen tree, a native of Chili and other parts of South America.

Wirt'sung, Duct of. A name for the pancreatic duct.

Wisdom-Teeth. See DENTES SAPIENTIÆ.

Wis-ta'rĭ-a.* [Named after Dr. Caspar *Wistar*, of Philadelphia.] Also called **Glyç'ĭ-ne.*** A genus of climbing shrubs of the order *Leguminosæ*, natives of China, Japan, and the United States. Two species are cultivated for ornament, —*Wistaria frutescens*, which is indigenous, and *W. Sinensis*, a native of China. They bear dense racemes of handsome lilac or blue-purple flowers. "The latter sometimes grows twenty feet in a season."—(GRAY.)

Wisteria.* See WISTARIA.

Witch-Hazel. See HAMAMELIS.

Withering. See MARCESCENT.

Woad. A name for *Isatis tinctoria*, a plant formerly used to dye blue.

Wolf'fĭ-an Bod'ies. [Lat. **Cor'pora Wolffia'na**, or **Cor'pus Wolffia'num** in the singular.] The name given to certain bodies found in the renal region of the fœtus previous to the formation of the kidneys, the function of which they are supposed to fulfil during the early period of fœtal existence. They disappear about the ninth or tenth week of utero-gestation. They were first discovered in fowl and described by Wolff, whence their name.

Wolf's Bane. See ACONITUM NAPELLUS.

Womb. See UTERUS; also HYSTERA, MATRIX, and METRA.

Womb Grain. A synonyme for ERGOT.

Womb, Inflammation of. See HYSTERITIS, METRITIS, and UTERITIS.

Womb, Inflammation of the Lining Membrane of. See ENDOMETRITIS, and ENDOUTERITIS.

Womb-Passage. See VAGINA.

Womb, Retroflexion of. See RETROFLEXIO UTERI.

Womb, Retroversion of. See RETROVERSIO UTERI.

Wood. [Lat. **Lig'num**; Fr. *Bois*, bwȧ.] The hard fibrous substance of which the trunks and branches of trees are chiefly composed. See SAP-WOOD, DURAMEN, and TIMBER.

Wood'bine. A popular name of several species of *Lonicera.*

Wood-Sor'rel. A common name of the OXALIS ACETOSELLA, which see.

Wood Spirit. See METHYLIC ALCOHOL.

Wood'ў Night'shade. The *Sola'num Dulcama'ra.*

Wood'y Tis'sue, or **Wood'y Fi'bre.** A modification of cellular tissue, consisting of slender, transparent, membranous tubes, tapering acutely to each end, which is closed so that they have no direct communication with each other:—also called *Pleuren'chyma.* Woody tissue contitutes a large part of trees and shrubs.

Wool. [Lat. **La'na**; Fr. *Laine*, lȧn.] The long, thick, and curled hair of sheep and some other mammals:—also applied to fine vegetable fibres, such as cotton.

Wool'lў. [Lat. **Lana'tus.**] Clothed with long and entangled soft hairs, as the leaves of the mullein.

Woo-ra'ra.* A very powerful poison obtained from Guiana:—written also CURARE, which see.

Wor'mĭ-a Ex-cel'sa.* A tree of the order *Dilleniaceæ*, a native of Java and the Malayan peninsula. It bears large showy yellow flowers, and is valued for its excellent timber. There are seven other species of *Wormia*, natives of India, Madagascar, Australia, etc.

Wor'mĭ-i, Os'sa.* "Bones of Wormius." **Os'sa Tri-que'tra.*** Names applied to small triangular portions of bone which are often found in the lambdoid, and sometimes one in the squamous, suture:—first pointed out by Wormius.

Worms. See VERMIS.

Worm'seed. See CHENOPODIUM ANTHELMINTICUM. The name is also applied to *Artemisia Santonica.*

Worm'seed, Tar-tā'rĭ-an. A name for the seeds of *Artemisia Santonica.*

Worm'wood. The common name of *Artemisia Absinthium.* Its properties are tonic and anthelmintic.

Wort. An infusion of malt. It has been recommended as a remedy in scurvy. The term *wort* is also applied to plants generally.

Wound. [Lat. **Vul'nus**, *eris*; Fr. *Blessure*, blȧ'sür'.] A solution of continuity in any of the soft parts of the body, caused by external violence: it may be *contused*, *incised*, *lacerated*, *punctured*, or *poisoned.*

CONTUSED' WOUNDS. [Lat. *Vul'nera contu'sa.*] Wounds made by a violent blow from some blunt instrument or surface.

GUN'SHOT WOUNDS. [Lat. *Vul'nera sclopeta'ria.*] Wounds caused by metallic or stony bodies projected from fire-arms.

INCISED' WOUNDS. [Lat. *Vul'nera inci'sa.*] Wounds made by a simple division of the fibres by a sharp cutting instrument, without contusion or laceration.

LAC'ERATED WOUNDS. [Lat. *Vul'nera lac'era.*] Wounds in which the fibres, instead of being divided by a cutting instrument, have been torn asunder by violence, the edges being jagged and irregular.

PUNC'TURED WOUNDS. [Lat. *Vul'nera punctu'ta.*] Wounds made by a pointed instrument, as a needle, thorn, or bayonet.

Wrapper. See VOLVA.

Wright'ĭ-a.* A genus of shrubs or scandent trees of the order *Apocynaceæ*, natives of India, Australia, etc. They are confined to the Eastern hemisphere. The *W. coccinea* bears beautiful

and rich-scented flowers of a bright-red color, and is cultivated for ornament.

Wright'ia (or **Ne'rĭ-um**) **An-tĭ-dys-en-ter'ĭ-ca.*** A shrub, a native of India. Its bark, called Conessi Bark, is tonic and febrifuge, and is used as a remedy for dysentery.

Wright'ia Tinc-to'rĭ-a.* A tree, a native of India, from the leaves of which an inferior sort of indigo is obtained. Its wood is beautiful, white, close-grained, and ivory-like, and is used for making toys.

Wrinkled. See RUGOSE.

Wrisberg (rĭs'bẹrg, or vRĭs'bĕRg), **Nerves of.** The cutaneous nerves of the arm, derived from the second and third dorsal nerves:—first particularized by Wrisberg.

Wrist, rĭst. [Lat. **Car'pus**; Gr. *καρπός*; Fr. *Poignet*, po'nyȧ' or pȯn'yȧ', and *Carpe*, kaRp.] The part which connects the forearm with the hand. It includes eight bones arranged in two transverse rows, four in each row.

Wrist'-Drop. Paralysis of the extensor muscles of the hands from the poisonous local action of lead, in consequence of which the hand and wrist cannot be supported: whence the name.

Wri'ter's Cramp, or **Scriv'ener's Pâl'sy.** A common form of a class of diseases which Duchenne has called *functional impotences.* See SPASM, WRITER'S.

Wry Neck. [Lat. **Torticol'lis.**] An involuntary fixed inclination of the head towards one of the shoulders.

X.

(☞ **X** at the beginning of a word is always to be sounded like *Z.*)

Xan-them'a-tin. [Lat. **Xanthæmati'na**; from the Gr. *ξανθός*, "yellow," and the Lat. *hæmati'na*, the coloring-matter of the blood, also of logwood.] A yellow, bitter substance obtained by dissolving hæmatin in weak nitric acid.

Xan'thic. [Lat. **Xan'thicus**; from the Gr. *ξανθός*, "yellow."] Belonging to a yellow color; yellowish.

Xan'thic Ox'ĭde. Another name for uric oxide, a yellowish substance sometimes found in the urine.

Xan'thin. [Lat. **Xanthi'na**; from the Gr. *ξανθός*, "yellow."] A peculiar organic substance sometimes forming a species of urinary calculus:—also called *xanthic*, or *uric, oxide*, and *urinous acid.* The term is also applied to the coloring-matter of madder, and the yellow coloring-matter of flowers.

Xan-tho-car'pous. [Lat. **Xanthocar'pus**; from the Gr. *ξανθός*, "yellow," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] Having yellow fruit.

Xan-tho-çeph'a-lus.* [From the Gr. *ξανθός*, "yellow," and *κεφαλή*, a "head."] A term applied to a mushroom the *capitulum* of which is yellow; also as a specific name to animals having a yellow head.

Xan'tho-don, on'tis.* [From the Gr. *ξανθός*, "yellow," and *ὀδούς*, a "tooth."] Having yellow teeth; xanthodon'tous.

Xan'tho-ġen. [Lat. **Xanthoge'nium**; from the Gr. *ξανθός*, "yellow," and *γεννάω*, to "produce."] A variety of the coloring-matter of vegetables, producing a yellow color with alkalies.

Xan-tho'ma.* [From the Gr. *ξανθός*, "yellow."] A peculiar kind of yellow growth originally observed in the integument, but subsequently in the areolo-fibrous tissues elsewhere. It presents itself under two forms,—first as isolated nodules, *Xanthoma tuberosum*, and secondly as smooth plates or laminæ of moderate dimensions, *Xanthoma planum.* Xanthoma is essentially chronic, but otherwise harmless, and is chiefly objectionable from its appearance.

Xan'tho-phyll. [Lat. **Xanthophyl'lum**; from the Gr. *ξανθός*, "yellow," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] The yellow coloring-matter of plants which is developed in the leaves in autumn.

Xan-thor-rhi'za.* "Yellow-Root." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870) for the root of the *Xanthorrhiza* (or *Zanthorrhiza*) *apiifolia*, a plant of the order *Ranunculaceæ*, a native of the Middle and Southern United States. It is a bitter tonic.

Xan-thor-rhœ'a.* [From the Gr. *ξανθός*, "yellow," and *ῥέω*, to "flow."] A genus of plants of the order *Liliaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of Australia. They are called Black Boy or Grass Gum trees. Two kinds of fragrant resin, one yellow and the other red, are obtained from them.

Xan-tho'sis.* [From the Gr. *ξανθός*, "yellow."] A coloring-matter or yellow pigment found in cancer, in irregular spots of small extent, presenting sometimes a saffron, at other times an orange, tint.

Xanthoxylaceæ,* zan-thox-ĭ-la'she-ē. [From *Xanthox'ylum*, one of the genera.] A natural order of exogenous trees and shrubs, found in India, China, and in the temperate and tropical parts of America. The species are nearly all aromatic and pungent. Gray includes the *Xanthoxylum* in the order *Rutaceæ.*

Xan-thox'ў-lin. The active principle of xanthoxylum. It is neutral and crystallizable, and is supposed to be identical with berberine. It is reputed to be a useful stomachic tonic in atonic dyspepsia.

Xan-thox'ў-lum,* **Xan-thox'ў-lon,*** or **Zan-thox'ў-lum.*** [From the Gr. *ξανθός*, "yel-

low," and *ξύλον*, "wood."] A genus of shrubs or trees of the order *Rutaceæ*, comprising numerous species, natives of China, Japan, India, the United States, and tropical America. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the bark of the *Xanthox'ylum fraxin'eum* and *Xanthox'ylum Carolinia'num* (Prickly Ash). It is a stimulant, somewhat resembling guaiac and mezereon in its operation, and, like them, is frequently used as a remedy in rheumatic affections.

Xanthox'ylum A-mer-ĭ-ca'num,* or **Xanthox'ylum Frax-in'e-um.*** The Prickly Ash, or Toothache Tree, a native of the Northern and Middle United States. It is a prickly shrub, the bark, leaves, and pods of which are pungent and aromatic.

Xanthox'ylum Căr-ĭ-bæ'um.* A shrub, a native of the West Indies. It is reputed to be febrifugal.

Xanthox'ylum (or **Zan-thox'ȳ-lum**) **Căr-o-lin-ĭ-a'num.*** A small tree, a native of the Carolinas, Georgia, etc. Its bark is stimulant.

Xanthox'ylum Cla'va Her'cu-lis.* A tree, a native of the West Indies. It is a powerful stimulant and sialagogue. Its prickly stems are used as walking-sticks.

Xanthoxylum Fraxineum.* See XANTHOXYLUM AMERICANUM.

Xanthox'ylum Nit'ĭ-dum.* A shrub or small tree, a native of China. It is reputed to be febrifugal. The fruits of *Xanthoxylum piperitum*, a native of Japan, have an aromatic, pungent taste, and are called *Japan pepper*.

Xan'thu-ret. [Lat. **Xanthure'tum**; from the Gr. *ξανθός*, "yellow."] A combination of xanthogen with a metal.

Xen-og'a-mȳ. [From the Gr. *ξένος*, a "stranger," or "guest," and *γάμος*, "marriage."] Cross-fertilization; fecundation of the ovules of a flower by pollen from some other plant of the same species. It is performed by the agency of insects and wind.

Xĕr-o-der'ma, a*tis.** [From the Gr. *ξηρός*, "dry," and *δέρμα*, the "skin."] A dryness and harshness of the skin, the consequence of diminished function of the sebiparous glands.

Xĕr-oph-thăl'mĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ξηρός*, "dry," and *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye."] An inflammation of the eye without discharge.

Xĕr-o-phȳl'lum As-pho-del-o-i'dēs.* A plant of the order *Liliaceæ*, a native of New Jersey, the Southern States, and the States of the far West. It has the aspect and habit of an asphodel, and bears a compact raceme of showy white flowers in June. It grows in pine-barrens or sandy plains.

Xi-me'nĭ-a.* A genus of shrubs or small trees of the order *Olacaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of tropical regions. The *Ximen'ia America'na* bears fragrant flowers and edible fruits.

Xī'phoid. [Lat. **Xiphoi'des**; from the Gr. *ξίφος*, a "sword."] Resembling a sword; ensiform.

Xi'phoid Car'tĭ-lage. [Lat. **Cartila'go Xiphoi'des.**] A cartilaginous epiphysis forming the termination of the inferior extremity of the sternum; the ensiform cartilage.

Xī-phoi'dĭ-an. [Lat. **Xiphoidia'nus**; from *xiphoi'des* cartila'go.] Of, or belonging to, the xiphoid cartilage.

Xȳ-lo-car'pous. [Lat. **Xylocar'pus**; from the Gr. *ξύλον*, "wood," and *καρπός*, "fruit."] Having woody fruit.

Xȳ-log'ra-phy. [From the Gr. *ξύλον*, "wood," and *γράφω*, to "write," or "engrave."] The art of engraving on wood.

Xȳ'loid. [Lat. **Xyloi'des**; from the Gr. *ξύλον*, "wood," and *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling wood. See LIGNIFORM.

Xȳ-loi'din. [Lat. **Xyloidi'na**; from the same.] A substance produced by the action of nitric acid upon starch:—so named because it partakes slightly of the properties of wood.

Xȳ-loph'ĭ-lous. [Lat. **Xyloph'ilus**; from the Gr. *ξύλον*, "wood," and *φιλέω*, to "love."] Growing upon, or living in, decayed wood:—applied to plants and insects.

Xy-lo'pĭ-a.* A genus of trees or shrubs of the order *Anonaceæ*, comprising numerous species, natives of Brazil, the West Indies, etc. They are noted for the bitterness of their wood and for the aromatic properties of their fruits and seeds.

Xylo'pia Ar-o-mat'ĭ-ca.* A tree or shrub, a native of South America, bearing aromatic fruits which are used as a condiment. The *Xylopia sericea*, a native of Brazil, produces aromatic berries like pepper.

Xylo'pia Gran-dĭ-flo'ra.* A tree or shrub, a native of Brazil, bearing fruits which are carminative and febrifugal.

Xȳr-ĭ-da'ce-æ.* A small natural order of endogenous plants (rush-like herbs), mostly natives of tropical regions. It includes the *Xy'ris* (Yellow-Eyed Grass). Many species of *Xyris* are indigenous in the United States.

Y.

Yam. The esculent root or tuber of several species of *Dioscŏ'rea*, a plant which grows in the East and West Indies. The Yam forms an important article of food. The *D. aculeata*, *D. alata*, and *D. sativa*, natives of India, Anam, Java, etc., are cultivated in various parts of tropical Asia and in the West Indies.

Yarrow. See ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM.

Yava (yä'va) **Skin.** A name given to *Elephantiasis Arabum*, from its being supposed to originate from drinking the beverage called *yava*. See ELEPHANTIASIS.

Yawn'ing. Gaping,—an expression of weariness or *ennui*. It is supposed to be infectious. See PANDICULATION.

Yaws. The disease termed *frambœsia*.

Yeast. See FERMENTUM CEREVISIÆ.

Yeast'-Plant. *Tor'ula Cerevisiæ*, a microscopic fungous plant which is supposed to contribute to the process of fermentation.

Yelk. [Lat. **Vitel'lus.**] The yellow mass in the eggs of birds; also the corresponding and strictly analogous portion of the *ovum* of mammals:—also called *yolk*.

Yel'low. [Lat. **Fla'vus**; Fr. *Jaune*, zhōn.] One of the primary colors, occurring nearly pure in gamboge.

Yellow Berries. See FRENCH BERRIES.

Yel'low Fe'ver. [Fr. *Fièvre jaune*, fe-a͡vr' zhōn; Ger. *Gelbes Fieber*, gĕl'bĕs fee'bĕr; commonly known in Spanish America as *El Vômito*, ĕl vom'e-to, referring to the so-called "black vomit," an almost invariable attendant of the disease when severe.] A dangerous pestilential fever of a special type, highly contagious under certain conditions, originally developed in tropical America, whence it is sometimes called the American Plague (*Pes'tis America'na*). It appears never to be developed at a temperature less than 70° Fahrenheit; and, however violent it may be in any locality, a lower temperature, if followed by frost, invariably checks or destroys the disease. Although most prevalent in tropical countries, it not unfrequently extends far into the temperate zone, and has even been found as far north as 47° (Quain). Everywhere, whether in tropical or in temperate regions, the conditions most favorable to its development and spread are the same,—great heat, imperfect ventilation, accumulations of decaying vegetable matter, and the heated and confined air of cities.

The onset of the disease is usually characterized by rigors, violent headache, pain in the back and limbs, and a rapid rise of temperature, with nausea and vomiting. The temperature in the early stage of the fever may vary from 102° to 110° Fahrenheit (the thermometer being placed in the axilla), and it is believed that some of the internal organs may sometimes reach a temperature of 112° (Quain). Generally from the third to the fifth day it sinks to near the normal standard. The tongue is often scarlet on the tip and edges, and the lips a deep red. Death may take place at an early stage, or may be delayed many days. Very little calculation can be made as to the duration of the disease or of the different stages. Sometimes the patient dies even before taking to his bed. The average duration may be stated at about a week. The occurrence of what is termed the black vomit, the matter thrown up having the appearance of coffee-grounds, is regarded as a very critical, if not fatal, symptom.

In forming a prognosis, especial attention must be paid to the temperature. If the thermometer in the axilla rises to 105° or 106°, the patient may be pronounced in extreme danger; if it reach 109° or 110°, death may be considered almost inevitable. The fatal termination appears often to be directly due to the weakness of the heart caused by acute fatty degeneration. This degeneration is more extensive and more rapid than in any other disease.

The mortality in yellow fever when the disease is especially malignant is perhaps greater than in any other malady, except in the most fatal visitations of the plague. The deaths may sometimes reach seventy per cent. of those attacked. In severe cases, little can be done in the way of treatment. Free ventilation is important; at the same time, sudden changes of temperature should be carefully guarded against. During the hot stage, sponging the surface with ice-water, and free injections of ice-cold water into the rectum, may be beneficial. The food should be light and nutritious. Beef-tea, chicken-broth, rice-gruel, barley-water, and milk and lime-water iced, are among the best forms of nourishment.

Yel'low Wash. A lotion formed of two grains of oxymuriate of mercury to an ounce of lime-water.

Yel'low-Wood. A popular name of the *Cladrastis tinctoria*.

Yest. See YEAST, or FERMENTUM.

Yeuk. The same as YOUK.

Yew. The popular name of TAXUS (which see). "De Candolle finds that of all the European species of trees the yew attains the greatest age, and according to his calculations thirty centuries must be assigned as the age of the *Taxus baccata* of Braburn, in Kent."—(HUMBOLDT.)

Yoked. See CONJUGATE.

Yolk. See YELK.

Youk. A popular Scotch term for *scabies*:—also called, in some districts, *Yuck*.

Youth, yooth. [A contraction of *youngth*, the "quality or state of being young," as *truth* signifies the "quality of being true."] (Fr. *Jeunesse*, zhuh'nĕss'.) A term usually employed in the same sense as *adolescence*. See ÆTAS.

Yt'trĭ-a.* [From *Ytterby*, in Sweden.] One of the primitive earths.

Yt'tric. [Lat. **Yt'tricus.**] Belonging to yttrium.

Yt'trĭ-co-Am-mon'ĭ-cus,* **Yt'trĭ-co-Po-tas'sĭ-cus.*** Terms applied to combinations of an yttric salt with a salt of ammonia and potassa.

Yt-trĭf'er-ous. [Lat. **Yttrif'erus**; from *yt'tria*, and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Containing yttria.

Yt'trĭ-um.* The metallic base of yttria:—so named because it was discovered at Ytterby, in Sweden. It is of a dark-gray color. It is a rare metal, which does not occur in a free or metallic state, and is not well known.

Yuc'ca.* A genus of plants of the order *Liliaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Mexico, the United States, etc. Several of them are cultivated for ornament. Their root-stocks are replete with mucilage and saponaceous matter.

Yuc'ca Fil-a-men-to'sa.* Adam's Needle, a native of the Southern United States, bearing white or cream-colored flowers.

Yu-lan'. A name of the *Magno'lia conspic'ua*, a small tree, a native of China. It is cultivated for ornament in the United States, and bears large white flowers which appear before the leaves. Its seeds are used as stomachic, and its flowers to perfume tea-leaves.

Z.

Za'mĭ-a.* A cycadaceous West Indian plant, which yields a sort of arrow-root.

Za-no'nĭ-a In'dĭ-ca.* A climbing plant of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*, a native of India. Its leaves are used in baths for the relief of nervous affections.

Zanthic Oxide. See XANTHIC OXIDE.

Zanthin. See XANTHIN.

Zanthorrhiza.* See XANTHORRHIZA.

Zanthoxylum.* See XANTHOXYLUM.

Ze'a.* A genus of plants of the order *Graminaceæ*, comprising several species, natives of South America. They are monœcious herbs, having the male flowers in terminal racemes.

Ze'a Mays.* The systematic name of the Maize, or Indian Corn, a plant of the Linnæan class *Monœcia*, natural order *Graminaceæ*. It is a native of America.

Ze'bra-Wood. A beautiful striped furniture-wood, the product of *Omphalobium Lamberti*, a native of Guiana.

Zed'o-a-rў. A name given to the roots or tubers of *Kæmpfe'ria rotun'da*, or *Curcu'ma aromat'ica*. There are two kinds of zedoary, one of which is the root of the *Curcuma zedoaria*. Both are natives of India, and have similar properties. They are not used in the United States. They are stimulant and carminative.

Ze'nith. [From the Arabic.] That point in the heavens directly over our heads, and opposed to the nadir.

Zē'ro. [Italian, *zero*, dzā'ro, a "cipher," or "naught."] A term generally used in reference to the thermometer, implying the point at which the graduation commences. The zero of Réaumur's and of the Centigrade thermometer is the freezing point of water. The zero of Fahrenheit is 32° below the point at which water freezes. In Arithmetic, zero signifies *nought*, or no number, and is indicated by the sign o.

Ze-rum'bet. An aromatic, bitter East Indian root, having tonic and stimulant properties, and similar to ginger. It is the root of *Curcuma zerumbet* or *Curcuma zedoaria*.

Zigzag. See FLEXUOUS.

Zinc. See ZINCUM.

Zinc, Chloride of. See ZINCI CHLORIDUM.

Zinc, Sulphate of. See ZINCI SULPHAS.

Zinc-White. An oxide of zinc, used as a pigment and as a substitute for white lead, to which it is preferred, because it is not so deleterious to those who work with it.

Zin'çi A-ce'tas.* "Acetate of Zinc." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a salt in soft, white, micaceous or pearly, six-sided tablets or scales, somewhat efflorescent in dry air, having a sharp, metallic taste, and soluble in three parts of water and in thirty parts of cold alcohol. It is used almost exclusively as a local remedy. It is employed as an astringent collyrium in ophthalmia and as an injection in gonorrhœa after the acute stage in these affections has passed.

Zin'ci Brom'ĭ-dum.* "Bromide of Zinc." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a compound of bromine and zinc, a white, or nearly white, granular powder, very deliquescent, odorless, having a sharp, saline, and metallic taste, and a neutral reaction. It is very soluble in water and in alcohol. Its medical properties are not certainly known. It is capable of acting as an irritant poison in excessive doses.

Zin'ci Car-bo'nas.* "Carbonate of Zinc." Also called **Cal-a-mi'na,*** and **Cal'a-mĭne.** It is used externally in the form of a powder or cerate applied to excoriations.

Zin'ci Car-bo'nas Præ-cip-ĭ-ta'tus.* "Precipitated Carbonate of Zinc." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a salt in the form of a white, impalpable powder, permanent in the air, odorless and tasteless, insoluble in water or alcohol, but soluble in acids with copious effervescence. It is astringent, and is used only as an external application. According to the Pharmacopœia of 1870, it is prepared as follows: Take of sulphate of zinc, carbonate of sodium, each, twelve troyounces; water, eight pints. Dissolve the salts separately with the aid of heat, each in four pints of the water; then mix the solutions, and, having stirred the mixture, set it by, that the

precipitate may subside. Lastly, having poured off the supernatant liquid, wash the precipitate with hot water until the washings are nearly tasteless, and dry it with a gentle heat.

Zin'ci Chlor'ī-dum.* "Chloride of Zinc." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a compound of chlorine and zinc, a white, crystalline powder, or white, opaque pieces, very deliquescent, odorless, having a very caustic, saline, and metallic taste, and an acid reaction. It is very soluble in water and in alcohol. It has been given internally as an alterative and antispasmodic in chorea, epilepsy, and scrofula; but its chief use has been as an escharotic applied to cancerous affections and ulcers of an anomalous and intractable character. When thus used, it not only destroys the diseased structure, but excites a new action in the surrounding parts.

Zin'ci I-od'ī-dum.* "Iodide of Zinc." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a salt occurring in white, or nearly white, granular powder, very deliquescent, odorless, having a sharp, saline, and metallic taste, and an acid reaction. It is very soluble in water and in alcohol. It has been used as an external application, also as an astringent injection in gonorrhœa.

Zin'ci Ox'ī-dum.* "Oxide of Zinc." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a compound of oxygen and zinc, a soft, pale-yellowish, nearly white powder, permanent in the air, odorless and tasteless, insoluble in water or alcohol, but soluble in acids without effervescence. The formula of 1870 directs to prepare it thus: Take of precipitated carbonate of zinc, twelve troyounces. Expose it in a shallow vessel to a low red heat until the water and carbonic acid are wholly expelled. This oxide is tonic, antispasmodic, and astringent, and has been given in chorea, epilepsy, whooping-cough, and spasm of the stomach dependent on dyspepsia. It is used as a cosmetic and a pigment. See ZINC-WHITE.

Zin'ci Phos'phī-dum.* "Phosphide of Zinc." The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a salt in minutely crystalline, friable fragments, or a grayish-black powder, permanent in the air, insoluble in water or alcohol, but completely soluble in hydrochloric or sulphuric acid with evolution of phosphoretted hydrogen. It affects the system therapeutically exactly as phosphorus, and it is often employed in medicine as a substitute for that element.

Zin'ci Sul'phas.* "Sulphate of Zinc," or White Vitriol. The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for a salt in small, colorless, right rhombic prisms, or acicular needles, which effloresce on exposure to dry air. It is odorless, has a sharp, saline, nauseous and metallic taste, and an acid reaction. It is soluble in 0.6 part of cold water and insoluble in alcohol. This salt is tonic, astringent, and, in large doses, a prompt emetic, producing very little depression, and is much used when it is desired simply to evacuate the stomach. As an astringent it is chiefly employed externally. Its solution constitutes a good styptic to bleeding surfaces, and is often employed as an injection in fluor albus and gonorrhœa. Formerly it was much used in epilepsy and chorea. For medicinal purposes only the crystallized salt should be used.

Zin'ci Va-le-rī-a'nas.* The Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for a salt occurring in soft, white, pearly scales, permanent in the air, having a faint odor of valerianic acid, a sweet, afterwards styptic and metallic taste, and an acid reaction. It is soluble in one hundred parts of water, and in forty parts of alcohol at 59° F. It possesses antispasmodic properties, and is useful in epilepsy, neuralgic affections, and the nervous affections which accompany chlorosis.

Zin'çic. [Lat. **Zin'cicus.**] Belonging to zinc.

Zin-çif'er-ous. [Lat. **Zincif'erus**; from *zin'cum*, "zinc," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Containing zinc.

Zin'cīte, Red Zinc Ore. A valuable ore of zinc, an oxide of that metal.

Zin'coid. [Lat. **Zincoi'des**; from *zin'cum*, "zinc," and the Gr. *εἶδος*, a "form" or "resemblance."] Resembling zinc:—a term applied to the platinum (or other metallic) plate which is in connection with a copper plate in the voltaic circuit, and denoting the positive pole or positive electrode. The platinum plate is called *zincoid*, because it takes the place of the zinc in the voltaic circuit.

Zin'cum.* Zinc, an element and a bluish-white metal having the specific gravity of 6.9. It is malleable and ductile when its temperature is between 220° and 320°. After having been superficially oxidized, it long resists the further action of air and water. In commerce it is often called *spelter*. It is extensively used in the arts, and is the best metal that can be used in conjunction with copper and carbon in galvanic combinations. It should not be used for culinary vessels, as it is soluble even in weak acids, and its compounds are poisonous. The principal ores of zinc are *blende*, *calamine*, *franklinite*, and *zincite*. Brass is an alloy of zinc and copper. *Zincum* is also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1880) for metallic zinc in the form of thin sheets or irregular granulated pieces. It is not used as a medicine in the metallic state, but it is employed to prepare sulphate and chloride of zinc.

Zin'gĭ-ber,* gen. **Zin-ġib'er-is.** [Gr. *ζιγγίβερις*, or *ζιγγίβερ*.] A Linnæan genus of the class *Monandria*, natural order *Zingiberaceæ*. Also the Pharmacopœial name (U.S. 1870, 1880) for the rhizome of the *Zingiber officinale*. It is a grateful stimulant and carminative.

Zin'giber Of-fĭç-ĭ-na'le.* The systematic name of the Ginger-plant:—called also *Amo'mum Zin'giber*. It is a native of India, and is cultivated in the East and West Indies. It is used as a condiment, also as a remedy for dyspepsia, flatulent colic, etc.

Zingiberaceæ,* zin-je-be-ra'she-ē. A natural order of endogenous herbaceous plants, found within the tropics. Several species of this order are valued for the aromatic stimulating properties of their roots or rhizomes. It includes *Zin'giber* (Ginger), *Alpin'ia* (Galangale), *Reneal'mia*, and *Curcu'ma*, from which turmeric is procured. See SCITAMINEÆ.

Zinn, Zon'ule of. A little zone on the vitreous humor of the eye, for receiving the crystalline lens:—first particularized by Zinn.

Zir'con. A mineral composed of zirconia and silica, found in the sand of the rivers of Ceylon and in New York. It occurs in crystals of the dimetric system, generally four-sided prisms, often transparent. It has an adamantine lustre, and is as hard as quartz. Clear red crystals of zircon are called *hyacinths*, and are used in jewelry.

Zir-co'nĭ-a.* One of the primitive earths. It is an oxide of zirconium.

Zir-co'nĭ-an. [Lat. **Zirconia'nus.**] Containing zircon, or resembling zircon.

Zir-con'ic. [Lat. **Zircon'icus.**] Belonging to zirconium.

Zir'con-īte. A term applied to gray or brownish crystals of zircon.

Zir-co'nĭ-um.* The metallic base of zirconia, obtained chiefly from the mineral called zircon. It resembles silicon in chemical habitudes, and assumes several allotropic forms. The *adamantoid zirconium* has a specific gravity of 4.15, and is very brittle and hard. It resembles antimony in color, and is soluble in *aqua regia* and in hydrofluoric acid.

Zi-za'nĭ-a A-quat'ĭ-ca.* The systematic name of wild rice, an American plant of the natural order *Graminaceæ*. The seeds are used as food.

Ziz'ŷ-phus.* A genus of plants from which jujube paste is procured. It belongs to the natural order *Rhamnaceæ*. It comprises numerous species of shrubs or small trees, natives of India, Africa, etc. Several of them bear edible fruits.

Ziz'yphus Ju'ju-ba.* A tree, a native of India, which bears an excellent dessert-fruit, and is largely cultivated by the Chinese.

Ziz'yphus Lo'tus.* A tree, a native of Northern Africa, supposed to be the Lotus tree of the ancients.

Ziz'yphus Vul-ga'ris.* A shrub or small tree, a native of the Mediterranean region. It bears fruit which is nutritive and demulcent. The jujube of commerce, if not spurious, is the dried fruit of this species. The so-called jujube paste sold in shops is gum arabic and sugar.

Zo-an-thro'pĭ-a.* [From the Gr. *ζῷον*, an "animal," and *ἄνθρωπος*, a "man."] A kind of monomania in which a patient imagines that he is an animal.

Zo'dĭ-ac. [Lat. **Zodi'acus**; from the Gr. *ζῴδιον*, diminutive of *ζῷον*, an "animal:" so named because the groups of stars in it were fancied to represent the figures of various animals.] An imaginary zone or belt surrounding the heavens, extending about 8° on each side of the ecliptic, and coinciding with the region of the heavens within which the apparent motions of the sun, moon, and greater planets are confined. The zodiac is divided into twelve equal parts, called *signs*, designated by the names of the constellations, with the places of which the signs anciently corresponded.

Zo-ĭ-at'rĭ-ca.* [From the Gr. *ζῷον*, an "animal," and *ἰατρεία*, "medical treatment."] The veterinary art, or veterinary medicine; zoiatrics.

Zo-is'mus.* [From the Gr. *ζῷον*, an "animal."] The process of animal life; zo'ism. The assemblage of the phenomena of animal life.

Zom'ĭ-din. [Lat. **Zomidi'na**; from the Gr. *ζωμός*, "broth or juice from meat."] A constituent of the extract of flesh.

Zo'na.* [From the Gr. *ζῶννυμι*, to "gird."] A zone or girdle. The shingles,—a popular term for *Herpes zoster*. See ZOSTER.

Zo'na Pel-lu'cĭ-da.* "Pellucid Zone." The broad transparent ring which surrounds the yelk (or yolk) in the centre of the ovum.

Zo'nate, or **Zoned.** Marked with concentric bands of color:—applied to parts of plants.

Zone. [Lat. **Zo'na**; Gr. *ζώνη*, a "girdle," or "belt."] In Astronomy, a portion of the celestial sphere included between two parallel circles. In Geography, the terrestrial zones are the five broad spaces or belts into which the surface of the earth is divided by the two tropics and the polar circles,—namely, the torrid zone, the north and south temperate zones, the north frigid zone, and the south frigid zone.

Zon'ule. [Lat. **Zon'ula**; diminutive of *zo'na*, a "zone."] A little zone or girdle.

Zo-o-bi-o-tis'mus.* [From the Gr. *ζῷον*, an "animal," and *βιοτή*, "life," or "way of life."] The condition of animals; zoobi'otism.

Zo-o-cam'bĭ-um.* [From the Gr. *ζῷον*, an "animal," and the Lat. *cam'bium*, "exchange."] The vital juices of animals, in which the blood-cells are formed; the *liquor sanguinis*.

Zo-o-ɛhem'ĭ-cal. [Lat. **Zoochem'icus.**] Pertaining to zoochemy.

Zo-oɛh'e-mў. [Lat. **Zooche'mia**; from the Gr. *ζῷον*, an "animal," and the Lat. *che'mia*, "chemistry."] Animal chemistry, or the chemical analysis of animal substances.

Zo-oġ'e-nў. [Lat. **Zoogen'esis**, or **Zo-oge'nia**; from the Gr. *ζῷον*, an "animal," and *γεννάω*, to "generate."] The generating of animals, or the doctrine of the formation of animals.

Zo-o-go-nol'o-ġў. [Lat. **Zoogonolo'gia**; from *zoogo'nia*, "zoogony," and the Gr. *λόγος*, a "discourse."] The doctrine of the origin or development of animal life.

Zo-og'o-nus.* [See next article.] Bearing living young, as opposed to *oviparous*. See VIVIPAROUS.

Zo-og'o-nў. [Lat. **Zoogo'nia**; from the Gr. *ζῷον*, an "animal," and *γονή*, "generation."] The bearing or producing of living young.

Zo-og'ra-phў. [Lat. **Zoogra'phia**; from the Gr. *ζῷον*, an "animal," and *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of animals.

Zo'o-līte. [Lat. **Zool'ithus**; from the Gr. *ζῷον*, an "animal," and *λίθος*, a "stone."] Any specimen or part of a fossil or petrified animal.

Zo'o-lith. The same as ZOOLITE.

Zo-o-lĭ-thif'er-us.* [From the Lat. *zool'ithus*, a "zoolite," and *fe'ro*, to "bear."] Containing fossil remains of animals.

Zo-o-loġ'ĭ-cal. Relating to zoology,

Zo-ol'o-ġist. One who is versed in zoology.

Zo-ol'o-ġy. [Lat. **Zoolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ζῷον*, an "animal," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] That branch of Natural History which treats of animals, their form, nature, and habits; the science of animals. The animal kingdom has been divided by Cuvier into four sub-kingdoms, or grand divisions,—viz., 1. *Vertebra'ta*, or Vertebrates; 2. *Mollus'ca*, or Mollusks; 3. *Articula'ta*, or Articulated Animals, including insects, crustaceans, etc.: this division is also termed *Homoganglia'ta*, from the symmetrical arrangement of the ganglia; and, 4. *Radia'ta*, or Radiated Animals, including the star-fish, polypi, etc. For a more particular notice, see VERTEBRATA, MOLLUSKS, etc.

Zo'on. [Gr. *ζῷον*; from *ζάω*, to "live."] A word signifying an "animal," a "living being."

Zo-on'o-mȳ. [Lat. **Zoono'mia**; from the Gr. *ζῷον*, an "animal," and *νόμος*, a "law."] The science which treats of the laws of animal organic life, or the laws which govern the organic actions of animals.

Zo-oph'a-gous. [Lat. **Zooph'agus**; from the Gr. *ζῷον*, an "animal," and *φάγω*, to "eat."] Living on animal food; carnivorous.

Zo'o-phȳte. [Lat. **Zooph'ytum**; from the Gr. *ζῷον*, an "animal," and *φύτον*, a "plant."] An animal plant, or a body apparently intermediate between an animal and a vegetable, being supposed (but incorrectly) to partake of the nature of both. This term was applied by some naturalists to one of the primary divisions of animals: it is now nearly obsolete.

Zo'o-phy-tog'ra-phy. [Lat. **Zoophytogra'phia**; from *zooph'ytum*, a "zoophyte," and the Gr. *γράφω*, to "write."] A description of zoophytes.

Zo'o-phy-tol'o-ġy. [Lat. **Zoophytolo'gia**; from *zooph'ytum*, a "zoophyte," and the Gr. *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on zoophytes; the science of zoophytes.

Zo'o-psy-ehol'o-ġy. [Lat. **Zoopsycholo'gia**; from the Gr. *ζῷον*, an "animal," and the Lat. *psycholo'gia*, "psychology."] The doctrine of the existence of mind in brute animals.

Zo'o-spores. [From the Gr. *ζῷον*, an "animal," and *σπορά*, a "seed," or "spore."] A term applied to the spores or spermatozoids of certain *Algæ*:—so named because they possess the power of spontaneous motion, thus resembling animals.

Zo-ot'ic. [Lat. **Zoot'icus**; from the Gr. *ζῷον*, an "animal," a "living thing."] A term applied to a rock or soil containing the *débris* of organized bodies.

Zo-ot'o-mist. [See next article.] One who dissects animals.

Zo-ot'o-mȳ. [Lat. **Zooto'mia**; from the Gr. *ζῷον*, an "animal," and *τέμνω*, to "cut."] Dissection of the lower animals, as distinguished from the dissection of man; also the anatomy of animals.

Zos'ter, e'ris.* [From the Gr. *ζῶννυμι*, to "gird."] A species of erysipelas which extends round the body like a zone or girdle. See HERPES ZOSTER.

Zumology. See ZYMOLOGY.

Zȳg-a-poph'ȳ-sis.* [From the Gr. *ζυγός*, a "yoke," or "junction," and *ἀπόφυσις*, an "offshoot."] The supero-lateral process of a vertebra, by which it is connected with the adjoining vertebra.

Zy-go'ma, a*tis.* [Gr. *ζύγωμα*, the "zygomatic arch."] The cheek-bone (*os jugale*, or *os malæ*).

Zȳg-o-mat'ic. [Lat. **Zygomat'icus.**] Belonging to the zygoma.

Zygomat'ic Arch. The bony arch which connects the malar bone with the squamous portion of the temporal bone and encloses the temporal muscle.

Zygomat'ic Proç'ess. A thin narrow projection of bone, bounding the squamous portion of the temporal bone at its base.

Zy-go-mat'ĭ-cus Ma'jor.* "Greater Zygomatic [Muscle]." A muscle arising from the cheek-bone and inserted into the angle of the mouth.

Zygomat'icus Mi'nor.* "Lesser Zygomatic [Muscle]." A muscle arising from the cheek-bone (a little higher up than the preceding) and inserted into the upper lip near the angle of the mouth. It is often wanting. This muscle and the preceding raise the angles of the mouth, as in laughter: hence the term *distortor oris* ("distorter of the mouth") has been applied to them.

Zygophyllaceæ,* zi-go-fil-la'she-ē. [From *Zygophyl'lum*, one of the genera.] A natural order of polypetalous exogenous plants, widely dispersed over the tropical and warmer parts of the globe. The ligneous plants of this order are remarkable for the extreme hardness of their wood. It includes the *Guai'acum*, or *Lig'num Vi'tæ*, the *Melian'thus*, and the *Lar'rea Mexica'na* (Creasote Plant).

Zȳg-o-phȳl'lum.* [From the Gr. *ζυγός*, a "yoke," and *φύλλον*, a "leaf."] A term applied to a leaf composed of a pair of leaflets as if yoked together.

Zy-go-phȳl'lum.* A genus of trees and shrubs of the order *Zygophyllaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of South Africa, the Levant, etc. Several of them are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers.

Zygophyl'lum Coc-cin'e-um.* A shrub or tree bearing aromatic seeds which are used by the Arabs instead of pepper.

Zygophyl'lum Fa-ba'go.* A native of Syria or the Levant. It has vermifuge properties.

Zȳm'o-ġen. [From the Gr. *ζύμη*, "leaven," "ferment," and *γεννάω*, to "produce."] A substance found in the pancreas which "gives birth" to the ferment called *trypsin*.

Zȳ-mol'o-ġy, or **Zu-mol'o-ġy.** [Lat. **Zymolo'gia**; from the Gr. *ζύμη*, "leaven," and *λόγος*, a "discourse."] A treatise on fermentation, or the science of fermentation.

Zy-mo'ma, a*tis.* [From the Gr. *ζυμόω*, to "ferment."] Leaven; a ferment.

Zy-mo-sĭ-om′e-ter. [Lat. **Zymosiom′e-trum**; from the Gr. *ζύμωσις*, "fermentation," and *μέτρον*, a "measure."] An instrument for ascertaining the degrees of fermentation.

Zy-mo′sis.* [From the Gr. *ζυμόω*, to "ferment."] Fermentation:—also applied to those diseases depending on miasmata for their origin, and called *endemic*, *epidemic*, *contagious*, etc., as expressing also the mode in which morbid poisons act on the animal economy.

Zy-mot′ic. [Lat. **Zymot′icus**; from the Gr. *ζύμη*, "leaven," or *ζύμωσις*, "fermentation."] (Fr. *Zymotique*, zé′mo′tĕk′.) A term applied to those diseases which seem to be occasioned by a virus or poison operating like leaven. Recently the term has been restricted to acute specific diseases of miasmatic origin or character, diffusible through the air or water, and attended by fevers of various forms. The matter by which they are communicated is derived from the human body, as in small-pox, or from the earth, as in ague. These two diseases are types of this class.

Z. Z. = anciently "myrrh;" now "zingiber," or ginger.

APPENDIX.

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EXPLANATION OF LATIN TERMS, PHRASES, ETC.

It is not the design of the following pages to present a general view or synopsis, however brief, of the elements of Latin grammar, but simply to make such explanations as seem necessary in order that the medical student who is unacquainted with Latin may be enabled to acquire a tolerable understanding of the phrases and sentences which he is constantly meeting with in works on Anatomy, Pharmacy, etc. Thus, in the following examples, *Extensor digitorum communis, Orbicularis palpebrarum, Orbicularis oculi, Collodium cum cantharide, Emplastrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro, Hydrargyrum cum cretâ, Pilulæ aloes et mastiches, Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ, Pilulæ ferri compositæ, Alnus nigra, Helleborus niger*, etc., etc., the mere English scholar has presented to his mind phrases each of which must appear to him like some long, unintelligible word; and the more he examines or compares such as seem to resemble each other, the more embarrassed and perplexed he must of necessity become.

Now, it is believed that, by a few comparatively simple explanations, the student will not only be enabled to remember such phrases more easily, because he will understand their construction,—and if he has occasion to write them will know how to write them correctly,—but he will be able to apply the same principles to hundreds of other phrases or sentences which he is liable to meet with from time to time, even in the most common works relating to medicine.

The rules or principles which he will have to learn will be found comparatively brief, as well as few in number, his chief attention being directed to *examples*, consisting for the most part of compound names or short sentences, of frequent occurrence in medical works, and which, in any case, he ought to understand if he aims to become a well-informed physician.

NOUNS.

I. Every Latin noun (with some unimportant exceptions) changes its termination (or last syllable) according to its case. There are in all six cases: those most used are the *nominative*, *genitive*, and *ablative*. The nominative corresponds as to signification, in all essential respects, to the English nominative; the genitive is virtually the same as the English possessive; the ablative is the same as the English objective when governed by the prepositions *with*, *from*, *in*, or *by*. Next to the nominative, the genitive is of most frequent occurrence, and therefore of the greatest importance. In many instances it may be rendered by the English possessive, but it is generally preferable to translate it by the preposition *of*. Thus, we might render *ba'sis cer'ebri*, the "brain's base;" *hu'mor oc'uli*, the "eye's humor;" *ar'ma viro'rum*, the "men's arms;" but it is more elegant and more usual to say, the "base of [the] brain,"* the "humor of [the] eye,"* the "arms of [the] men," etc. We always say, however, "hartshorn" (*i.e.*, hart's horn) for *cor'nu cer'vi*, and not "horn of the hart."

II. Latin nouns have been arranged under different classes (or declensions) according to the formation of the genitive. The first declension comprises such as have the nominative in *-a*, the genitive in *-æ*, and the ablative in *-â*; as nom. *ammo'nia*, "ammonia;" gen. *ammo'niæ*, "of ammonia;" abl. *ammo'niâ*, "with "ammonia;" nom. *calum'ba*, "columbo;" gen. *calum'bæ*, "of columbo;" abl. *calum'bâ*, "with columbo;" nom. *cre'ta*, "chalk;" gen. *cre'tæ*, "of chalk;" abl. *cre'tâ*, "with chalk;" nom. *myr'rha*, "myrrh;" gen. *myr'rhæ*, "of myrrh," etc.: hence the phrases *li'quor ammo'niæ*, "liquor (or solution) of ammonia;" *infu'sum calum'bæ*, "infusion of columbo;" *tinctu'ra myr'rhæ*, "tincture of myrrh;" *hydrar'gyrum cum cre'tâ*, "mercury with chalk," etc. See example of the first declension given on the following page.

* It should be observed that in Latin there is no article, though the usage of the English language requires it in many cases to be supplied. ☞ The words supplied are enclosed in brackets.

List of the Principal Latin Nouns of the First Declension, occurring in Medical Terms and Phrases.

Aca'cia.
Achille'a.
Aconi'tia.
Adyna'mia.
Althæ'a.
Alu'mina.
Amen'tia.
Ammo'nia.
Ampul'la.
Amyg'dala.
Anasar'ca.
Anato'mia.
Angel'ica.
Angustu'ra.
An'ima.
Anten'na.
Aor'ta.
Aph'tha.
Apoplex'ia.
A'qua.
Ara'lia.
Aristolo'chia.
Ar'nica.
Artemi'sia.
Arte'ria.
Asafœt'ida, or Assafœt'ida.
Atro'phia.
Atro'pia.
Atropi'na.
Au'ra.
Auric'ula.
Ave'na.
Axil'la.
Axun'gia.
Bac'ca.
Baril'la.
Bary'ta.
Belladon'na.
Bras'sica.
Braye'ra.
Bryo'nia.
Bul'la.
Bur'sa.
Caf'fea.
Caffei'na.
Calen'dula.
Calum'ba.
Cam'era.
Cam'phora.
Canel'la.
Can'na.
Cap'sula.
Caro'ta.
Cascaril'la.
Cas'sia.
Cata'ria.
Ce'ra.
Cetra'ria.
Char'ta.
Char'tula.
Chimaph'ila.
Chira'ta.
Chiret'ta.
Chol'era.
Chor'da.
Chore'a.
Cicu'ta.
Cimicif'uga.
Cincho'na.
Cinchoni'na.
Codei'na.
Col'ica.
Coni'tia (Conei'a).
Copai'ba.
Cor'nea.
Coro'na.
Cos'ta.
Cot'ula.
Cre'ta.
Cube'ba.
Curcu'ma.
Diarrhœ'a.
Drach'ma.
Dulcama'ra.
Dysente'ria.
Dyspep'sia.
Dyspnœ'a.
Ecto'pia.
Epiph'ora.
Ergo'ta.
Essen'tia.
Euge'nia.
Euphor'bia.
Fæc'ula.
Fari'na.
Fas'cia.
Fib'ula.
Fis'tula.
For'ma.
For'mula.
Fos'sa.
Frase'ra.
Gal'la.
Gambo'gia.
Gaulthe'ria.
Gem'ma.
Ge'na.
Gentia'na.
Gille'nia.
Glan'dula.
Glyceri'na.
Glycyrrhi'za.
Grinde'lia.
Guara'na.
Gut'ta.
Guttaper'cha.
Hæmorrha'gia.
Hedeo'ma.
Hepat'ica.
Heuche'ra.
Ho'ra.
Hydropho'bia.
Hyste'ria.
Ichthyocol'la.
Igna'tia.
Iner'tia.
Intumescen'tia.
In'ula.
Ipecacuan'ha.
Jala'pa.
Kama'la.
Krame'ria.
Lach'ryma.
Lactu'ca.
Lacu'na.
Lam'ina.
Lap'pa.
Lavan'dula.
Lep'ra.
Leptan'dra.
Li'bra.
Lin'ea.
Lin'gua.
Lith'ia.
Lobe'lia.
Lupuli'na.
Lym'pha.
Lyt'ta.
Mac'ula.
Magne'sia.
Magno'lia.
Ma'la.
Mamil'la.
Mam'ma.
Ma'nia.
Man'na.
Maran'ta.
Mas'sa.
Mate'ria.
Mati'ca.
Matrica'ria.
Maxil'la.
Medici'na.
Medul'la.
Melis'sa.
Membra'na.
Men'tha.
Mi'ca.
Mistu'ra.
Monar'da.
Mor'phia.
Morphi'na.
Mor'rhua.
Mucu'na.
Myr'cia.
Myris'tica.
Myr'rha.
Natu'ra.
Neb'ula.
Nectan'dra.
Neural'gia.
Nym'pha.
Odontal'gia.
Offici'na.
Oleoresi'na.
Oli'va.
Ophthal'mia.
Or'bita.
Pal'ma.
Papil'la.
Parei'ra.
Patel'la.
Phlegma'sia.
Physostigmi'na.
Phytolac'ca.
Pilocarpi'na.
Pil'ula.
Pimen'ta.
Piperi'na.
Placen'ta.
Plan'ta.
Pneumo'nia.
Pod'agra.
Polyg'ala.
Por'ta.
Potas'sa.
Pso'ra.
Pulsatil'la.
Pyr'ola.
Quas'sia.
Quin'ia.
Quini'na.
Ra'na.
Resi'na.
Ro'sa.
Rose'ola.
Rottle'ra.
Rube'ola.
Ru'bia.
Ru'ta.
Sabadil'la.
Sabba'tia.
Sabi'na.
Salici'na.
Sali'va.
Sal'via.
Sanguina'ria.
Santon'ica.
Sarsaparil'la.
Scap'ula.
Scarlati'na.
Scil'la.
Scrof'ula.
Scutella'ria.
Sen'ega.
Sen'na.
Serpenta'ria.
Sil'ica.
Simaru'ba.
So'da.
Spige'lia.
Spi'na.
Spiræ'a.
Spon'gia.
Stillin'gia.
Stri'a.
Strych'nia.
Strychni'na.
Sutu'ra.
Syn'ocha.
Tab'ula.
Tæ'nia.
Tapio'ca.
Te'la.
Terebin'thina.
Ter'ra.
Tes'ta.
Thu'ja, or Thu'ya.
Tib'ia.
Tinctu'ra.
Tin'ea.
Tormentil'la.
Tra'chea.
Tragacan'tha.
Tu'nica.
Ul'na.
Un'cia.
Ure'thra.
Uri'na.
Urti'ca.
U'va.
U'vula.
Vagi'na.
Valeria'na.
Val'va.
Vanil'la.
Varicel'la.
Vari'ola.
Ve'na.

Example of a Noun of the First Declension, declined through all the Cases.[1]

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	Ve'na, *a vein.*	Ve'næ, *veins.*
Gen.	Ve'næ, *of a vein.*	Vena'rum, *of veins.*
Dat.	Ve'næ, *to or for a vein.**	Ve'nis, *to or for veins.**
Acc.	Ve'nam, *a vein.*†	Ve'nas, *veins.*†
Voc.	Ve'na, *vein* (or *O vein*).‡	Ve'næ, *veins* (or *O veins*).‡
Abl.	Ve'nâ, *in, with, or by a vein.*	Ve'nis, *in, with, or by veins.*

* The *dative* case invariably implies the preposition "to" or "for" understood.

† The *accusative* corresponds nearly to the English objective when governed by a transitive verb or by certain prepositions, as *ante, post, præter.* See page 827.

‡ The vocative (from *voco, vocatum*, to "call") corresponds to what is termed by some English grammarians the *nominative case addressed:* it is used in calling to or addressing persons, and in apostrophizing inanimate objects.

Vera'tria.	Vesa'nia.	Vi'a.	Vi'ta.	Winte'ra.
Veratri'na.	Vesi'ca.	Vi'ola.	Vul'va.	Xanthorrhi'za.

☞ To the foregoing list belong all Latin nouns ending in *-a* (with the exception of a small number of the third declension ending in *-ma*, as *aroma, exanthema*, etc.). *They are all of the feminine gender*, excepting a very few which are rarely, if ever, found in works relating to medicine.

All nouns of the preceding list that have a plural, form the plural nominative in *-æ* (like the genitive singular), the genitive plural ending in *-a'rum: e.g., auric'ula*, an "auricle;" nom. pl. *auric'ulæ*, the "auricles;" gen pl. *auricula'rum*, "of [the] auricles;"* *pal'pebra*, an "eyelid;" nom. pl. *pal'pebræ*, the "eyelids;" gen. pl. *palpebra'rum*, "of [the] eyelids:"* hence the phrases *sep'tum auricula'rum*, "septum of [the] auricles;"* *orbicula'ris palpebra'rum*, the "circular [muscle] of [the] eyelids,"* etc.

III. Nouns ending in *-e* usually make the genitive in *-es:* as nom. *al'oë*, "aloes;" gen. *al'oës*, "of aloes;" nom. *mas'tiche*, "mastic;" gen. *mas'tiches*, "of mastic:" *e.g., pil'ulæ al'oës et mas'tiches*, "pills of aloes and mastic." Words of this class are of Greek origin: they are usually included under the first declension in the Latin grammars, probably because they belong to the first Greek declension. Those which have a plural form it in *-æ:* as *ac'ne*, a kind of eruption; plural *ac'næ*.

To this class belong all Latin nouns of Greek origin having the nominative singular in *-e:* as—

Ac'ne.	Anemo'ne.	Cat'oche.	Daph'ne.	Stat'ice.
Aga've.	Argemo'ne.	Cynan'che.	Phleg'mone.	Syn'cope;

including the compounds of *ce'le* (Gr. κήλη, a "tumor"), if not Anglicized: as *ceratoce'le*, "hernia of the cornea;" *hepatoce'le*, "hernia of the liver," etc.

IV. Latin nouns having the genitive in *-i* are said to belong to the second declension. They may be divided into two principal classes, those ending in *-us* and those ending in *-um*. Of the first class the following examples may be given: nom. *caryophyl'lus*, a name of the "clove-tree," also used for "cloves;" gen. *caryophyl'li*, "of the clove-tree," or "of cloves;" nom. *hyoscy'amus*, "henbane;" gen. *hyoscy'ami*, "of henbane;" nom. *hu'mulus*, the "hop plant," or "hops;" gen. *hu'muli*, "of hops:" hence the following terms, *o'leum caryophyl'li*, "oil of cloves;" *hyoscy'ami fo'lia*, "leaves of hyoscyamus;" *infu'sum hu'muli*, "infusion of hops." See example given below.

List of Nouns ending in -us and -os, of the Second Declension.

Acan'thus.	Bul'bus.	Dios'pyros (f.).	Hu'merus.	Mos'chus.
Ac'arus.	Cac'tus.	Eucalyp'tus (m. or f.).	Hu'mulus.	Mu'cus.
Aç'inus.	Cal'amus.		Hydron'osus (f.).	Mus'culus.
Acu'leus.	Cal'culus.	Euon'ymus.	Hyoscy'amus.	Mus'cus.
Agar'icus.	Capil'lus.	Fascic'ulus.	Ic'terus.	Myr'tus (f.).
Al'nus (f.).	Car'pus.	Fi'cus (f., rarely m).	Junip'erus (f.).	Næ'vus.
Alve'olus.	Car'thamus.		Lapil'lus.	Na'nus.
Al'veus.	Caryophyl'lus.	Fo'cus.	Lau'rus (f.).	Narcis'sus.
Al'vus (f.)	Catar'rhus.	Fontic'ulus.	Lec'tus.	Na'sus.
Am'nios.	Chirur'gus.	Frax'inus (f.).	Lob'ulus.	Ner'vus.
An'gulus.	Chon'drus.	Fu'cus.	Lo'bus.	No'dus.
An'imus.	Chy'lus.	Fun'dus.	Loc'ulus.	Nu'cleus.
An'nulus.	Chy'mus.	Fun'gus.	Lo'cus.	Octa'rius.
A'nus.	Cir'rus.	Funic'ulus.	Lum'bus.	Oc'ulus.
Artic'ulus.	Ci'trus (f.).	Furun'culus.	Lyc'opus.	Œsoph'agus.
Asbes'tos.	Cla'vus.	Fu'sus.	Mal'leus.	Ophthal'mus.
Aspar'agus.	Coc'cus.	Gladi'olus.	Ma'lus (f.).	Orbic'ulus.
Astrag'alus.	Con'gius.	Glo'bus.	Med'icus.	Pal'pus.
Bac'culus.	Cro'cus.	Gy'rus.	Metatar'sus.	Papy'rus.
Bacil'lus.	Did'ymus.	Helleb'orus.	Mor'bus.	Pedic'ulus.
Bo'lus.	Dig'itus.	Hidron'osus (f.).	Mo'rus (f.).	Pem'phigus.

Example of a Masculine Noun of the Second Declension, declined through all the Cases.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	Dig'itus, *a finger.*	Dig'iti, *fingers.*
Gen.	Dig'iti, *of a finger.*	Digito'rum, *of fingers.*
Dat.	Dig'ito, *to or for a finger.*†	Dig'itis, *to or for fingers.*†
Acc.	Dig'itum, *a finger.*†	Dig'itos, *fingers.*†
Voc.	Dig'ite, *finger* (or *O finger*).†	Dig'iti, *fingers* (or *O fingers*).†
Abl.	Dig'ito, *in, with, or by a finger.*	Dig'itis, *in, with, or by fingers.*

* See note on page 805.

† See notes * † ‡ on page 806.

Phal'lus.
Phos'phorus.
Pi'lus.
Pi'nus (f.).
Po'lus.
Po'rus.
Pri'nos.
Pru'nus (f.).
Psellis'mus.
Pylo'rus.
Py'rus (f.).
Ra'dius.
Ra'mus.
Ranun'culus.
Rham'nus.
Riç'inus.
Rosmari'nus.
Ru'bus.
Sac'culus.
Sac'cus.
Sa'gus.
Sambu'cus (f.).
Scir'rhus.
Scopa'rius.
Scorbu'tus.
Scru'pulus.
Som'nus.
Spas'mus.
Stim'ulus.
Stom'achus.
Suc'cus.
Sul'cus.
Syn'ochus.
Syru'pus.
Ta'lus.
Tamarin'dus.
Tar'sus.
Ter'minus.
Tet'anus.
Thal'lus.
Thy'mus.
Tris'mus.
Trun'cus.
Tu'bulus.
Ty'phus.
Ty'pus.
Ul'mus (f.).
Umbili'cus.
U'terus.
Ventric'ulus.
Ven'tus.
Vi'rus (neut.).
Vis'cus* (*the mistletoe*).
Vitel'lus.

☞ A few masculine nouns of the second declension, derived from the Greek, end in *-os:* as *asbes'tos*, gen. *asbes'ti*, *am'nios*, gen. *am'nii*, etc.

A very small number end in *-r:* as *can'cer*, a "crab;" gen. *can'cri*, "of a crab;" nom. pl. *can'cri*, "crabs;" gen. pl. *cancro'rum*, "of crabs:" hence the phrase *cancrorum oculi*, "crabs' eyes;" nom. *vir*, a "man;" gen. *vi'ri*, "of a man;" nom. pl. *vi'ri*, "men;" gen. pl. *viro'rum*, "of men."

These nouns are mostly masculine, but a few are feminine (marked f. in the list), consisting chiefly of the names of trees (see page 822, ☞ *note*). One (*vi'rus*) is neuter. Those which have a plural, form the nominative plural by changing *-us* of the nominative singular into *-i* (the same as the genitive singular), the genitive plural ending in *-o'rum: e.g.*, *dig'itus*, a "finger;" nom. pl. *dig'iti*, "fingers," or the "fingers;" gen. pl. *digito'rum*, "of [the] fingers;" *oc'ulus*, "eye;" nom. pl. *oc'uli*, the "eyes;" gen. pl. *oculo'rum*, "of [the] eyes:" hence the terms *exten'sor digito'rum*, "extender of the fingers," applied to a muscle; *moto'res oculo'rum*, "movers of the eyes," the name of a pair of nerves.

Of nouns ending in *-um*, the following may serve as examples: nom. *aconi'tum*, "aconite;" gen. *aconi'ti*, "of aconite;" nom. *argen'tum*, "silver;" gen. *argen'ti*, "of silver;" nom. *dor'sum*, the "back;" gen. *dor'si*, "of [the] back;" nom. *li'num*, "flax;" gen. *li'ni*, "of flax:" hence we have *aconi'ti fo'lia*, "leaves of aconite;" *argen'ti ni'tras*, "nitrate of silver;" *longis'simus dor'si*, the "longest [muscle] of the back;" *li'ni sem'ina*, "seeds of flax," or "flaxseed." See example given below.

List of Neuter Nouns, ending in -um and -on, of the Second Declension.

Absin'thium.
Ace'tum.
Aç'idum.
Aconi'tum.
Æquilib'rium.
Albur'num.
Al'lium.
Alu'minum.
Amen'tum.
Ammoni'acum.
Am'nion.
Amo'mum.
Am'ylum.
Ane'thum.
Animal'culum.
Ani'sum.
Antimo'nium.
An'trum.
A'pium.
Apoç'ynum.
Aqua'rium.
Arca'num.
Argen'tum.
Arsen'icum.
A'rum.
As'arum.
Aspid'ium.
Asple'nium.
Auran'tium.
Au'rum.
Bal'neum.
Bal'samum.
Ba'rium.
Benzo'inum.
Biho'rium.
Bismu'thum.
Bo'rium.
Bra'chium.
Bromin'ium.
Bro'mium.
Cad'mium.
Cæ'cum.
Cal'cium.
Cam'bium.
Can'crum.
Capit'ulum.
Cap'sicum.
Cardamo'mum.
Ca'rum.
Caryophyl'lum.
Casto'reum.
Centau'rium.
Cen'trum.
Cera'tum.
Cerebel'lum.
Cer'ebrum.
Ce'rium.
Ceta'ceum.
Chenopo'dium.
Chlo'ridum.
Chlo'rium.
Chlorofor'mum.
Chro'mium.
Cil'ium.
Cinnamo'mum.
Col'chicum.
Collo'dium.
Col'lum.
Collyr'ium.
Colum'bium.
Condimen'tum.
Coni'um.
Corian'drum.
Corpus'culum.
Cra'nium.
Crassamen'tum.
Creaso'tum.
Cu'prum.
Cydo'nium.
Cypripe'dium.
Decoc'tum.
Deliq'uium.
Delir'ium.
Delphin'ium.
Didym'ium.
Dor'sum.
Dracon'tium.
Duode'num.
Efflu'vium.
Elate'rium.
Elec'trum.
Elemen'tum.
Emplas'trum.
Epigas'trium.
Epip'loon.
Eupato'rium.
Extrac'tum.
Fermen'tum.
Ferrocyan'idum.
Fer'rum.
Fi'lum.
Fluo'rium.
Fœnic'ulum.
Fo'lium.
Fræ'num.
Frumen'tum.
Ful'crum.
Gal'banum.
Gan'glion.
Gelse'mium.
Gera'nium.
Ge'um.
Gossyp'ium.
Grana'tum.
Gra'num.
Guai'acum.
Gyp'sum.
Hæmatox'ylon.
Helian'themum.
Herba'rium.
Hi'lum.
Hor'deum.
Hydrar'gyrum.
Hydroph'yton, or Hydroph'ytum.
Hypochon'drium.
Hypogas'trium.
Il'ium.
Infundib'ulum.
Infu'sum.

Example of a Neuter Noun of the Second Declension, declined in full.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	Ligamen'tum, *a ligament.*	Ligamen'ta, *ligaments.*
Gen.	Ligamen'ti, *of a ligament.*	Ligamento'rum, *of ligaments.*
Dat.	Ligamen'to, *to or for a ligament.*	Ligamen'tis, *to or for ligaments.*
Acc.	Ligamen'tum, *a ligament.*	Ligamen'ta, *ligaments.*
Voc.	Ligamen'tum, *ligament.*	Ligamen'ta, *ligaments.*
Abl.	Ligamen'to, *in, with, or by a ligament.*	Ligamen'tis, *in, with, or by ligaments.*

* *Vis'cus*, gen. *Vis'ceris*, a "bowel," or "viscus," is of the third declension.

Insec'tum.
Intes'tinum.
Iodin'ium.
Io'dium.
Irid'ium.
Is'chium.
Jas'minum.
Ju'gulum.
Ju'gum.
Ka'lium.
La'bium.
La'brum.
Lactuca'rium.
Lanta'nium, or Lan'thanum.
Lar'dum.
Lau'danum.
Lepidoden'dron.
Ligamen'tum.
Lig'num.
Lil'ium.
Linimen'tum.
Li'num.
Lirioden'dron.
Lith'ium.
Lixiv'ium.
Lomen'tum.
Lycopo'dium.
Magne'sium.
Mandib'ulum.
Marru'bium.
Marsu'pium.
Meco'nium.
Medicamen'tum.
Me'dium.
Mem'brum.
Menisper'mum.
Men'struum.
Metal'lum.
Mezere'um.
Min'ium.
Mollus'cum.
Molybdæ'num.
Momen'tum.
Mon'strum.
Na'trium.
Necta'rium.
Ni'trum.
Olecra'non.
O'leum.
Oma'sum.
Omen'tum.
Oper'culum.
O'pium.
Or'ganum.
Orig'anum.
Os'tium.
Ova'rium.
Ov'ulum.
O'vum.
Ox'ydum, or Ox'idum.
Pab'ulum.
Pala'tum.
Palla'dium.
Pedilu'vium.
Perian'thium.
Pericar'dium.
Perinæ'um.
Perios'teum.
Peritonæ'um.
Pet'alum.
Petroseli'num.
Phyllo'dium.
Phytozo'on, or Phytozo'um.
Pigmen'tum.
Plat'inum.
Pleu'ron, or Pleu'rum (plu. Pleu'ra).
Plum'bum.
Poc'ulum.
Podophyl'lum.
Poma'tum.
Po'mum.
Potas'sium.
Princip'ium.
Proflu'vium.
Pru'num.
Puden'dum.
Punc'tum.
Pyr'ethrum.
Quadriho'rium.
Ramen'tum.
Receptac'ulum.
Rec'tum.
Reg'num.
Reme'dium.
Retinac'ulum.
Rhe'um.
Ros'trum.
Ruthe'nium.
Sac'charum.
Sa'crum.
Sanita'rium.
San'talum.
Santoni'num.
Sarmen'tum.
Scammo'nium.
Scopa'rium.
Scro'tum.
Scutel'lum.
Scyb'alum.
Se'bum, or Se'vum.
Secre'tum.
Sedimen'tum.
Sele'nium.
Semicu'pium.
Semiho'rium.
Senso'rium.
Sep'alum.
Sep'tum.
Seques'trum.
Ser'icum.
Se'rum.
Ses'amum.
Se'vum.
Sig'num.
Silic̣'ium.
So'dium.
Spec'trum.
Spec'ulum.
Spirac'ulum.
Spu'tum.
Stan'num.
Ster'num.
Stib'ium.
Stramo'nium.
Stra'tum.
Stron'tium.
Succeda'neum.
Suc'cinum.
Sulphure'tum.
Supercil'ium.
Suspir'ium.
Sym'bolum.
Tab'acum.
Tanace'tum.
Tarax'acum.
Tar'tarum.
Tegmen'tum.
Tellu'rium.
Temperamen'tum.
Tentac'ulum.
Tento'rium.
Tig'lium.
Tita'nium.
Tomen'tum.
Toxicoden'dron.
Trape'zium.
Triho'rium.
Trios'teum.
Trit'icum.
Tuber'culum.
Tym'panum.
Unguen'tum.
Ura'nium.
Vac'uum.
Vana'dium.
Vapora'rium.
Vehic'ulum.
Ve'lum.
Vene'num.
Vera'trum.
Vestib'ulum.
Vexil'lum.
Vi'num.
Vit'rum.
Xanthox'ylum.
Yt'trium.
Zin'cum.
Zirco'nium.
Zo'on.
Zooph'ytum.

☞ A number of neuter nouns of the second declension, derived from the Greek, end in *on:* as *amnion* (also written *amnios*), gen. *amnii; epip'loon*, gen. *epip'loi*, etc. These nouns have the accusative and vocative singular like the nominative: they form the other cases, both in the singular and plural, exactly like nouns in *-um*. Some words of this class are also written with *-um:* as *hydroph'yton* or *hydroph'ytum, phytozo'on* or *phytozo'um*, etc.

Nouns belonging to the preceding class are of the neuter gender, and form the nominative plural by changing *-um* of the nominative singular into *-a*, the genitive plural ending in *-o'rum: e.g., bal'neum*, a "bath;" nom. pl. *bal'nea*, "baths;" gen. pl. *balneo'rum*, "of baths;" *fo'lium*, a "leaf;" nom. pl. *fo'lia*, "leaves;" gen. pl. *folio'rum*, "of leaves." Nouns of the second declension, whether they end in *-us* or *-um*, have the dative and ablative singular in *-o*, and the dative and ablative plural in *-is: e.g., al'vo adstric'tâ*, "with the bowels bound" (or the "bowels being bound"), or constipated; *fis'tula in a'no*, "fistula in the anus;" *in u'tero*, "in the uterus;" *cum hydrar'gyro*, "with mercury;" *mas'sa de* (or *ex*) *hydrar'gyro*, "mass [prepared] from, or out of, mercury;" *oc'ulis*, "with [or by means of] the eyes;" *cum fo'liis*, "with the leaves," etc.

☞ It may be remarked that the ablative is often governed by some preposition expressed, such as *a* or *ab*, "from," or "by;" *cum*, "with;" *de*, "from," or "of;" *e* or *ex*, "out," or "out of;" *in*, "in," or "on," etc. But the preposition is also very frequently omitted. The foregoing phrases exhibit examples of both kinds.

V. Latin nouns which form the genitive in *-is* are said to be of the third declension: *e.g.*, nom. *a'cer*, a "maple-tree;" gen. *ac̣'eris*, "of a maple-tree;" nom. *æ'ther*, "ether;" gen. *æ'theris*, "of ether." Sometimes, as in the examples just cited, the genitive is formed by simply adding *-is* to the nominative. Nouns having the nominative in *-ma* form the genitive by adding *-tis:* as *der'ma, der'matis*. But many nouns of the third declension are more or less irregular in respect to the formation of the genitive: *e.g.*, nom. *æ'tas*, "age," gen. *æta'tis;* nom. *albu'go*, "white of the eye," gen. *albu'ginis;* nom. *a'pex*, a "point," gen. *ap'icis;* nom. *calx*, "lime," gen. *cal'cis*. Therefore, in order to avoid any possibility of misunderstanding, in all cases (except those in which the genitive is formed by simply adding *-is* or *-tis*) in the following list, the genitive has been spelled out in full. The *genders*, also, have been marked, as it is impossible to lay down any rule by which they could be positively determined. A few general observations, however, respecting genders may

be useful in assisting the memory of the learner. 1. Nouns in *-or* are nearly always masculine: as *abduc'tor*, *ar'dor*, *ca'lor*, *constric'tor*, *depres'sor*, *la'bor*, *mo'tor*, etc. The only exceptions in the list are *ar'bor*, a "tree" (fem.), and *mar'mor*, "marble" (neut.). 2. Nouns in *-go* are feminine: as *æru'go*, *albu'go*, *cali'go*, *cartila'go*, *rubi'go*, etc.; all those of this last termination form the genitive in *-inis*. 3. Nouns of which the nominative ends in *-is* are feminine when they signify an *action*, *state*, or *process*: as *dial'ysis*, the "act of dissolving;" *diaphore'sis*, the "act or state of perspiring," etc. (from the Greek). The genitive of this class of nouns is always the same as the nominative. 4. Those ending in *-io*, formed from a verb, are invariably feminine: as *abduc'tio* [from the verb *abdu'co*, *abduc'tum*], *emis'sio* [from *emit'to*, *emis'sum*], etc. 5. Those ending in *-ma*, which form the genitive by adding *-tis*, are from the Greek, and are without exception neuter: as *aro'ma*, *co'ma*, *der'ma*, etc.

☞ Nouns in *-as*, having the genitive in *-a'tis*, formed from an adjective, as *muti'tas*, "dumbness" (from *mu'tus*, "dumb"), are feminine; and, by analogy, nouns of the same termination, indicating the combination of some acid with a base, as *ace'tas* (an "acetate"), *sul'phas* (a "sulphate"), are regarded by some as feminine; but this is disputed by others, and, as words of this class are exclusively modern, there is no classical authority to which we can appeal to decide the question.*

Nouns of the third declension usually change the *-is* of the genitive into *-e* to form the ablative: as *can'tharis*, gen. *canthar'idis*, abl. *canthar'ide*; *ca'ro*, "flesh," gen. *car'nis*, abl. *car'ne*, etc. See examples of nouns of the third declension below.

If the noun is masculine or feminine, the nominative plural is formed by changing the *-is* of the

Examples of Nouns of the Third Declension, declined in full.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	A'pex (m.), *a point.*	Nom.	Ap'ices, *points.*
Gen.	Ap'icis, *of a point.*	Gen.	Ap'icum, *of points.*
Dat.	Ap'ici, *to or for a point.*	Dat.	Apiç'ibus, *to or for points.*
Acc.	Ap'icem, *a point.*	Acc.	Ap'ices, *points.*
Voc.	A'pex, *point.*	Voc.	Ap'ices, *points.*
Abl.	Ap'ice, *in, with, or by a point.*	Abl.	Apiç'ibus, *in, with, or by points.*
Nom.	Cri'nis (m.), *a lock (of hair).*	Nom.	Cri'nes, *locks.*
Gen.	Cri'nis, *of a lock.*	Gen.	Crin'ium, *of locks.*
Dat.	Cri'ni, *to or for a lock.*	Dat.	Crin'ibus, *to or for locks.*
Acc.	Cri'nem, *a lock.*	Acc.	Cri'nes, *locks.*
Voc.	Cri'nis, *lock.*	Voc.	Cri'nes, *locks.*
Abl.	Cri'ne, *in, with, or by a lock.*	Abl.	Crin'ibus, *in, with, or by locks.*
Nom.	Dens (m.), *a tooth.*	Nom.	Den'tes, *teeth.*
Gen.	Den'tis, *of a tooth.*	Gen.	Den'tium, *of teeth.*
Dat.	Den'ti, *to or for a tooth.*	Dat.	Den'tibus, *to or for teeth.*
Acc.	Den'tem, *a tooth.*	Acc.	Den'tes, *teeth.*
Voc.	Dens, *tooth.*	Voc.	Den'tes, *teeth.*
Abl.	Den'te, *in, with, or by a tooth.*	Abl.	Den'tibus, *in, with, or by teeth.*
Nom.	Hu'mor (m.), *a humor.*	Nom.	Humo'res, *humors.*
Gen.	Humo'ris, *of a humor.*	Gen.	Humo'rum, *of humors.*
Dat.	Humo'ri, *to a humor.*	Dat.	Humo'ribus, *to or for humors.*
Acc.	Humo'rem, *a humor.*	Acc.	Humo'res, *humors.*
Voc.	Hu'mor, *humor.*	Voc.	Humo'res, *humors.*
Abl.	Humo're, *in, with, or by a humor.*	Abl.	Humo'ribus, *in, with, or by humors.*
Nom.	Os (neut.), *a bone.*	Nom.	Os'sa, *bones.*
Gen.	Os'sis, *of a bone.*	Gen.	Os'sium, *of bones.*
Dat.	Os'si, *to a bone.*	Dat.	Os'sibus, *to or for bones.*
Acc.	Os, *a bone.*	Acc.	Os'sa, *bones.*
Voc.	Os, *bone.*	Voc.	Os'sa, *bones.*
Abl.	Os'se, *in, with, or by a bone.*	Abl.	Os'sibus, *in, with, or by bones.*
Nom.	Re'te (neut.), *a net.*	Nom.	Re'tia (ree'she-a), *nets.*
Gen.	Re'tis, *of a net.*	Gen.	Re'tium (ree'she-um), *of nets.*
Dat.	Re'ti, *to a net.*	Dat.	Ret'ibus, *to or for nets.*
Acc.	Re'te, *a net.*	Acc.	Re'tia, *nets.*
Voc.	Re'te, *net.*	Voc.	Re'tia, *nets.*
Abl.	Re'ti, *in, with, or by a net.*	Abl.	Ret'ibus, *in, with, or by nets.*

* In the United States Pharmacopœia for 1860 and 1870, nouns of this class were assumed to be feminine, and the accompanying adjectives and participles had the feminine termination. Accordingly, they wrote *Hydrar'gyri Sul'phas Fla'va*, *Zin'ci Carbo'nas Præcipita'ta*, etc. But in the Pharmacopœia of 1880 the masculine gender was adopted for this class of nouns, after the example of the German Pharmacopœia: so we must now say *Sul'phas Fla'vus*, *Carbo'nas Præcipita'tus*, etc.

genitive singular into *-es:* as *ca'lyx*, gen. *cal'ycis*, nom. pl. *cal'yces; can'tharis*, gen. *canthar'idis*, nom. pl. *canthar'ides;* but if neuter, the genitive singular is changed to *-a* or *-ia:* as *a'cer*, gen. *ac'eris*, nom. pl. *ac'era; an'imal*, gen. *anima'lis*, nom. pl. *anima'lia; fora'men*, gen. *foram'inis*, nom. pl. *foram'ina.* ☞ It may be stated as a universal rule that, in Latin, *neuter nouns or adjectives, of whatever declension, form the nominative plural in -a.*

List of Nouns of the Third Declension.

Abdo'men, gen. Abdom'*inis* (neut.).
Abduc'tor, gen. Abducto'*ris* (m.).
A'bies, Abi'*etis* (f.).
Accip'iter, Accip'it*ris* (m.).
A'cer, Ac'er*is* (neut.).
Ace'tas, Aceta'*tis* (m. or f.).
Acotyle'don, *-is* (f.).
Adduc'tor, -o'*ris* (m.).
A'deps, Ad'*ipis* (m.).
A'er, A'er*is* (m.).
Æru'go, Æru'*ginis* (f.).
Æs, Æ'*ris* (neut.).
Æstas, Æsta'*tis* (f.).
Æ'tas, Æta'*tis* (f.).
Æ'ther, Æ'ther*is* (m.).
Æ'thiops, Æ'thiop*is* (m.).
Albu'go, Albu'*ginis* (f.).
Albu'men, Albu'm*inis* (neut.).
Al'etris, Alet'ri*dis* (f.).
Alu'men, Alu'm*inis* (neut.).
Amauro'sis (*id.**) (f.).
Am'yris, Amyr'i*dis* (f.).
Anal'ysis (*id.*) (f.).
Aneuris'ma, *-tis* (neut.).
An'imal, *-is* (neut.).
An'ser, *-is* (m.).
An'themis, Anthem'i*dis* (f.).
An'thrax, Anthra'*cis* (m.).
A'pex, Ap'*icis* (m.).
A'phis, Aph'i*dis* (f.).
A'pis (*id.*) (f.).
Aposte'ma, *-tis.*
Appen'dix, Appen'di*cis* (f.).
Ar'bor, Ar'bor*is* (m.).
Ar'dor, -o'*ris* (m.).
Aro'ma, Aro'ma*tis* (neut.).
Arthri'tis, Arthrit'i*dis* (f.).
Arun'do, Arun'd*inis* (f.).
As'caris, Ascar'i*dis* (f.).
Ascle'pias, Ascle'pia*dis* (f.).
Asth'ma, *-tis* (neut.).
Athero'ma, Athero'ma*tis* (neut.).
At'las, Atlan'*tis* (m.).
Auri'go, Aurig'*inis* (f.).
A'vis (*id.*) (f.).
Ax'is (*id.*) (m.).
Ba'sis (*id.*) (f.).
Ben'zoas, Benzoa'*tis* (m. or f.).
Ber'beris (*id.*) (f.).
Bicarbo'nas, Bicarbona'*tis* (m. or f.).
Bichro'mas, Bichroma'*tis* (m. or f.).
Bitar'tras, Bitartra'*tis* (m. or f.).
Bitu'men, Bitu'm*inis* (neut.).
Bom'bax, Bomba'*cis* (f.).
Bora'go, Borag'*inis* (f.).
Bo'ras, Bora'*tis* (m. or f.).
Bo'rax, Bora'*cis* (f.).
Bronchi'tis, -t'i*dis* (f.).
Bu'bo, Bubo'*nis* (m.).
Buccina'tor, -o'*ris* (m.).
Cacu'men, Cacu'm*inis* (neut.).
Cada'ver, Cadav'er*is* (neut.).
Cali'go, Calig'*inis* (f.).
Ca'lor, -o'*ris* (m.).
Calx, Cal'*cis* (m.).
Ca'lyx, Cal'*ycis* (m.).
Can'nabis (*id.*) (f.).
Can'tharis, Canthar'i*dis* (f.).
Ca'put, Cap'*itis* (neut.).
Car'bo, o'*nis* (m.).
Carbo'las, a'*tis* (m. or n.).
Carbo'nas, Carbona'*tis* (m. or f.).
Carcino'ma, *-tis* (neut.).
Cardi'tis, Cardit'i*dis* (f.).
Ca'ro, Car'*nis* (f.).
Cartila'go, Cartilag'*inis* (f.).
Ceru'men, Ceru'm*inis* (neut.).
Chlo'ras, Chlora'*tis* (m. or f.).
Chloro'sis (*id.*) (f.).
Chrys'alis, Chrysal'i*dis* (f.).
Cica'trix, Cicatri'*cis* (f.).
Ci'nis, Cin'*eris* (m.).
Ci'tras, Citra'*tis* (m. or f.).
Clas'sis (*id.*) (f.).
Climac'ter, -e'r*is* (m.)
Coc'cyx, Coccy'*gis* (m.).
Colocyn'this, Colocyn'th*idis* (f.).
Co'ma, *-tis* (neut.).
Constric'tor, -o'*ris* (m.).
Cop'tis, Cop'ti*dis* (f.).
Cor, Cor'*dis* (neut.)
Cor'pus, Cor'p*oris* (neut.).
Cor'tex, Cor'*ticis* (m. and f.).
Cre'mor, -o'*ris* (m.).
Cri'nis (*id.*) (m.).
Cri'sis (*id.*) (m.).
Cro'ton, -o'*nis* (m.).
Crus, Cru'*ris* (neut.).
Cu'cumis (*id.*) (m.).
Cu'tis (*id.*) (f.).
Cy'cas, Cyc'a*dis* (f.).
Cys'tis, Cys'ti*dis* (f.).
Dens, Den'*tis* (m.).
Depres'sor, -o'*ris* (m.).
Der'ma, *-tis* (neut.).
Diabe'tes, Diabe'*tis.*
Diær'esis (*id.*) (f.).
Diagno'sis (*id.*) (f.).
Dial'ysis (*id.*) (f.).
Diaphore'sis (*id.*) (f.).
Diaphrag'ma, Diaphrag'ma*tis* (neut.).
Diath'esis (*id.*) (f.).
Dicotyle'don, *-is* (f.).
Digita'lis (*id.*) (f.).
Dila'tor, -o'*ris* (m.).
Diplo'ma, *-tis* (neut.).
Distor'tor, -o'*ris* (m.).
Dore'ma, *-tis* (neut.).
Do'sis (*id.*) (f.).
E'bur, Eb'*oris* (neut.)
Ecchymo'ma, *-tis* (neut.).
Ecchymo'sis (*id.*) (f.).
Elephanti'asis (*id.*) (f.).
Empye'sis (*id.*) (f.).
Empyreu'ma, Empyreu'ma*tis* (neut.).
Endosmo'sis (*id.*) (f.).
En'ema, Enem'a*tis* (neut.).
Enteri'tis, -t'i*dis* (f.).
Epis'chesis (*id.*) (f.).
Epistax'is (*id.*) (f.).
Erec'tor, -o'*ris* (m.).
Erig'eron, *-tis* (neut.).
Erysip'elas, Erysipel'a*tis* (neut.).
Exanthe'ma, Exanthem'a*tis* (neut.).
Exosto'sis (*id.*) (f.).
Exten'sor, -o'*ris* (m.).
Falx, Fal'*cis* (f.).
Fe'bris (*id.*) (f.).
Fel, Fel'*lis* (neut.).
Fe'mur, Fem'*oris* (neut.).
Fi'lix, Fil'i*cis* (f.).
Flex'or, -o'*ris* (m.).
Flos, Flo'*ris* (m.).
Flu'or, Fluo'*ris* (m.).
Fo'mes, Fom'*itis* (m.).
Fons, Fon'*tis* (m.).
Fora'men, Foram'*inis* (neut.).
For'ceps, For'*cipis* (m. and f.).
For'nix, For'ni*cis* (m.).
Fri'gus, Frig'*oris* (neut.).
Frons, Fron'*dis* (f.).
Frons, Fron'*tis* (f.).
Fru'tex, Fru'*ticis* (m.).
Fuli'go, Fulig'*inis* (f.).
Fu'nis (*id.*) (m.).
Fur'fur, *-is* (m.).
Gastri'tis, Gastrit'i*dis* (f.).
Gen'esis (*id.*) (f.).
Ge'nus, Gen'*eris* (neut.).
Ger'men, Ger'm*inis* (neut.).
Glans, Glan'*dis* (f.).
Glu'ten, Glu'*tinis* (neut.).
Gra'men, Gram'*inis* (neut.).
Gram'ma, *-tis* (neut.).
Gran'do, Gran'd*inis* (f.).
Hæmop'tysis (*id.*) (f.).
Ha'lo, Halo'*nis* (m.).
He'lix, Hel'i*cis* (f.).
He'par, Hep'a*tis* (neut.).
Her'pes, Herpe'*tis* (m.).
Hiru'do, Hiru'd*inis* (f.).
Hu'mor, -o'r*is* (m.).
Hydras'tis, Hydras't i*dis* (f.).
Hydrochlo'ras, -a'*tis* (m. or f.).
Hy'drops, Hydro'p*is* (m.).
Hydrotho'rax, Hydrothora'*cis* (m.).
Hypochondri'asis (*id.*) (f.).
Ig'nis (*id.*) (m.).
Ima'go, Imag'*inis* (f.).
Impeti'go, Impetig'*inis* (f.).
In'dex, In'di*cis* (m. and f.).
In'guen, In'gu*inis* (neut.).
I'ris, Ir'i*dis* (f.).
I'ter, It*in'eris* (neut.).
Je'cur, Jec'*oris* (neut.).
Ju'glans, Juglan'*dis* (f.).
Jus, Ju'*ris* (neut.).
Juven'tus, Juventu'*tis* (f.).
La'bor, Labo'*ris* (m.).
Lac, Lac'*tis* (neut.).
Lac'tas, Lacta'*tis* (m. or f.).
Lanu'go, Lanu'g*inis* (f.).
La'pis, Lap'i*dis* (m.).
Laryngi'tis, t'i*dis* (f.).
Lar'ynx, Laryn'*gis* (f.).
La'tex, Lat'i*cis* (m.).
Legu'men, Legu'm*inis* (neut.).
Lens, Len'*tis* (f.).
Leon'todon, *-tis* (neut.).
Leva'tor, -o'*ris* (m.).
Lichen, Liche'n*is* (m.).
Li'en, Lie'n*is* (m.).
Li'mon, Limo'n*is* (m.).

* *Id.* placed after the noun denotes that the genitive is the same (*idem*) as the nominative.

Li'quor, -o'*ris* (m.).
Li'vor, -o'*ris* (m.).
Lix, Li'*cis* (f.).
Lu'es, Lu'*is* (f.).
Lumba'go, Lumbag'*inis* (f.).
Ma'cis, Mac'*idis* (f.).
Mag'nes, Magne'*tis* (m.).
Mar'cor, -o'*ris* (m.).
Mar'mor, Mar'mor*is* (neut.).
Mas, Ma'*ris* (m.).
Ma'trix, Matri'*cis* (f.).
Medica'men, Medicam'*inis* (neut.).
Mel, Mel'*lis* (neut.).
Mens, Men'*tis* (f.).
Men'sis (*id.*) (m.).
Menyan'thes, Menyan'*this* (f.).
Mias'ma, -*tis* (neut.).
Moli'men, Molim'*inis* (neut.).
Mors, Mor'*tis* (f.).
Mos, Mo'*ris* (m.), *manner* or *custom.*
Mo'tor, -o'*ris* (m.).
Mucila'go, Mucilag'*inis* (f.).
Mu'rias, Muria'*tis* (m. or f.).
Mur'mur, -*is* (neut.).
Mu'titas, Mutita'*tis* (f.).
Narco'ma, -*tis* (neut.).
Na'ris (*id.*) (f.).
Nata'tor, -o'*ris* (m.).
Neuro'sis (*id.*) (f.).
Ni'tras, Nitra'*tis* (m. or f.).
Nox, Noc'*tis* (night) (f.).
Nu'trix, Nutri'*cis* (f.).
Nux, Nu'*cis* (f.).
Ob'stetrix, Obstetri'*cis* (f.).
Oc'ciput, Occip'*itis* (neut.).
On'yx, On'y*chis* (m. and f.).
Or'do, Or'*dinis* (m.).
Ori'go, Orig'*inis* (f.).
Os, O'*ris* (neut.).
Os, Os'*sis* (neut.)
O'vis (*id.*) (f.).
Ox'alas, Oxala'*tis* (m. or f.).
Pa'nax, Pan'a*cis* (f.).
Pan'creas, Pancre'a*tis* (neut.).
Pa'nis (*id.*) (m.).
Papa'ver, Papav'er*is* (neut.).
Paral'ysis (*id.*) (f.).
Pa'ries, Pari'e*tis* (m.).
Pathe'ma, -*tis* (neut.).
Pec'ten, Pec'*tinis* (m. and neut.).
Pec'tus, Pec'*toris* (neut.).
Pel'vis (*id.*) (f.).
Pe'po, Pepo'*nis* (m.).
Peritoni'tis, -t'i*dis* (f.).
Perman'ganas, -a'*tis* (m. or f.).
Pertus'sis (*id.*) (f.).
Pes, Pe'*dis* (m.).
Pes'tis (*id.*) (f.).
Pha'lanx, Phalan'*gis* (f.).
Phar'ynx, Pharyn'*gis*, (f.).
Phos'phas, Phospha'*tis* (m. or f.).
Phos'phis, Phosphi'*tis* (m. or f.).
Phthi'sis, (*id.*) (f.).
Physostig'ma, Physostig'ma*tis* (neut.).
Pi'per, Pip'er*is* (neut.).
Pis'cis (*id.*) (m.).
Pix, Pi'*cis* (f.).
Planta'go, Plantag'*inis* (f.).
Plas'ma, -*tis* (neut.).
Pneu'ma, -*tis* (neut.).
Pol'lex, Pol'*licis* (m.).
Pon'dus, Pon'd*eris* (neut.).
Pons, Pon'*tis* (m.).
Pop'les, Pop'l*itis* (m.).
Porri'go, Porrig'*inis* (f.).
Pris'ma, Pris'ma*tis* (neut.).
Probos'cis, Probos'ci*dis* (f.).
Prona'tor, -o'*ris* (m.).
Propa'go, Propag'*inis* (f.).
Pruri'go, Prurig'*inis* (f.).
Pu'bes, Pu'b*is* (f.).
Pul'mo, Pulmo'*nis* (m.).
Pul'vis, Pul'*veris* (m.).
Pus, Pu'*ris* (neut.).
Puta'men, Putam'*inis* (neut.).
Pyr'amis, Pyram'i*dis* (f.).
Pyro'sis (*id.*) (f.).
Qua'drans, Quadran'*tis* (m.).
Ra'chis, Ra'ch*eos* (f.).
Ra'dix, Radi'*cis* (f.).
Reg'imen, Regim'*inis* (neut.).
Ren, Re'*nis* (m.).
Re'te, Re'*tis* (neut.).
Retrac'tor, -o'*ris* (m.).
Rha'chis, Rha'ch*eos*. See Rachis.
Rheu'ma, -*tis* (neut.).
Rhizo'ma, -*tis* (neut.).
Rhus, Rho'*is* (f. and m.).
Ri'gor, -o'*ris* (m.).
Rota'tor, -o'*ris* (m.).
Rubi'go, Rubig'*inis* (f.).
Ru'mex, Ru'*micis* (m.).
Sal, Sa'*lis* (m.).
Sa'lix, Sal'*icis* (f.).
San'guis, San'gui*nis* (m.).
San'itas, Sanita'*tis* (f.).
Sa'po, Sapo'*nis* (m.).
Sarco'ma, Sarco'ma*tis* (neut.),
Sarx, Sar'*cos* (f.).
Scan'sor, -o'*ris* (m.).
Se'des, Se'd*is* (f.).
Se'men, Sem'*inis* (neut.).
Senec'tus, Senectu'*tis* (f.).
Serpi'go, Serpig'*inis* (f.).
Si'lex, Sil'*icis* (m. or f.).
Sil'icas, Silica'*tis* (f.).
Sina'pis (*id.*) (f.).
Si'phon or Si'pho, o'n*is* (m.).
Si'tis (*id.*) (f.).
Sol, So'*lis* (m.).
Solida'go, Solidag'*inis* (f.).
So'por, -o'*ris* (m.).
Spa'dix, Spadi'*cis* (m,).
Spas'ma, Spas'ma*tis* (neut.).
Sper'me, -*tis* (neut.).
Sphinc'ter, -e'*ris* (m.).
Sta'men, Stam'*inis* (neut.).
Ste'ar, Ste'a*ris* (neut.).
Ster'tor, -o'*ris* (m.).
Stig'ma, Stig'ma*tis* (neut.).
Sto'ma, -*tis* (neut.).
Sto'rax, Stora'*cis* (m.).
Stu'por, -o'*ris* (m.).
Sty'rax, Styra'*cis* (m. and f.).
Su'dor, Sudo'*ris* (m.).
Sul'phas, Sulpha'*tis* (m. or f.).
Sul'phis, Sulphi'*tis* (m. or f.).
Sul'phur, Sul'phur*is* (neut.).
Sympto'ma, -*tis* (neut.).
Synop'sis (*id.*) (f.).
Syn'thesis (*id.*) (f.).
Syph'ilis, Syphil'i*dis* (f.).
Syste'ma, -*tis* (neut.).
Ta'bes, Ta'b*is* (f.).
Tar'tras, Tartra'*tis* (m. or f.).
Tax'is (*id.*) (f.).
Tec'trix, Tectri'*cis* (f.).
Teg'men, Teg'm*inis* (neut.).
Tem'pus, Tem'po*ris* (neut.).
Ten'do, Ten'd*inis* (m.).
Ten'sor, -o'*ris* (m.).
Tes'tis (*id.*) (m. or f.).
Testu'do, Testu'd*inis* (f.).
The'nar, Then'ar*is* (neut.).
Theobro'ma, -*tis* (neut.).
The'sis (*id.*) (f.).
Tho'rax, Thora'*cis* (m.).
Thus, Thu'*ris* (neut.).
Tor'men, Tor'm*inis* (neut.).
Tre'mor, -o'*ris* (m.).
Tricho'ma, -*tis* (neut.).
Trochan'ter, -e'*ris* (m.).
Tu'ber, Tu'ber*is* (neut.).
Tu'mor, -o'*ris* (m.).
Ul'cus, Ul'*ceris* (neut.).
Un'guis (*id.*) (m.).
Ure'do, Ured'*inis* (f.).
Ure'ter, Urete'*ris* (m.).
Valeria'nas, -a'*tis* (m. or f.).
Va'por, -o'*ris* (m.).
Va'rix, Var'*icis* (m.).
Vas, Va'*sis* (neut.), pl. of second declension.
Ven'ter, Ven'*tris* (m.).
Ve'nus, Ven'*eris* (f.).
Ver'mis (*id.*) (m.).
Ver'tex, Ver'*ticis* (m.).
Vis (*id.*) (f.), pl. Vi'*res*.
Vis'cus, Vis'*ceris* (neut.).
Vi'tis (*id.*) (f.).
Vo'mer, -*is* (m.).
Vor'tex, Vor'*ticis* (m.).
Vox, Vo'*cis* (f.).
Vul'nus, Vul'n*eris* (neut.).
Zin'giber, Zingib'er*is* (neut.).

To these may be added the very numerous class of nouns in *-io*, derived from the supines of verbs by simply dropping the *-um* of the supine and substituting *-io*,—for example, from *abdu'co*, *abduc'tum*, to "abduct," we have *abduc'tio*, "abduction;" from *adhæ'reo*, *adhæ'sum*, to "adhere," we have *adhæ'sio*, "adhesion," etc. All such nouns are of the feminine gender; they invariably form the genitive by adding *-nis* to the nominative: *e.g.*, *abduc'tio*, *abductio'nis*, *adhæ'sio*, *adhæsio'nis*, and so on. It may be observed that English nouns in *-ion*—such as *caution*, *depression*, *lotion*, *motion*, *occasion*, *retention*, *repulsion*, *tension*, etc., etc.—are, with scarcely an exception, derived from Latin nouns of the class alluded to, by simply dropping the *-is* of the genitive; as *motio*, gen. *motion-is*, "motion;" *tensio*, gen. *tension-is*, "tension," etc.

VI. Latin nouns having the nominative in *-us* or *-u*, and the genitive like the nominative, are said to be of the fourth declension: *e.g.*, nom. *a'cus*, a "needle;" gen. *a'cus*, "of a needle." Some grammarians suppose that the original form of the genitive was *-uis*, and that this was afterwards contracted into *-us*. Be this as it may, it is usual, in order to mark the difference between the nominative and genitive, to write the latter with a circumflex accent, which is a common sign of contraction: *e.g.*, nom. *duc'tus*, a "duct;" gen. *duc'tûs*, "of a duct." So we have—nom. *cor'nus flor'ida*, gen.

cor'nûs flor'idæ; nom. *quer'cus al'ba*, gen. *quer'cûs al'bæ*, etc.: hence the terms *decoc'tum cor'nûs flor'idæ* ("decoction of dogwood"), *decoc'tum quer'cûs al'bæ* ("decoction of white oak [bark]"). Nouns of this class form the ablative in *-u*, the nominative plural in *-us*, and the genitive plural in *-uum*: thus, *a'cus*, a "needle," has in the ablative *a'cu*, "in, with, from, or by a needle;" nom. pl. *a'cus*, "needles;" gen. pl. *ac'uum*, "of needles;" *duc'tus*, a "duct;" abl. *duc'tu*, "with a duct;" nom. pl. *duc'tus*, "ducts;" gen. pl. *duc'tuum*, "of ducts," etc. Nouns having the nominative singular in *-u* are of the neuter gender, and have the same termination in all the cases of the singular. Like all neuter nouns of whatever declension, they form their plural in *-a*: *e.g.*, *ge'nu*, a "knee;" gen. *ge'nu* (or *ge'nûs*), "of a knee;" abl. *ge'nu*, "with a knee;" nom. pl. *gen'ua*, "knees;" gen. pl. *gen'uum*, "of knees." *Cor'nu* (a "horn") is declined in precisely the same manner: hence we have the terms *cor'nu cer'vi*, "hart's horn;" *cor'nua u'teri*, "horns of the uterus;" *gen'ua val'ga*, "crooked or distorted knees," etc.

List of the most important Nouns of the Fourth Declension.

Abor'tus.	Cor'nu (neut.).	Gus'tus.	Pas'sus.	Si'tus.
Absces'sus.	Cor'nus (f.).	Hab'itus.	Plex'us.	Spir'itus.
A'cus.	Cu'bitus.	Hal'itus.	Po'tus.	Subsul'tus.
Afflux'us.	Decu'bitus.	Haus'tus.	Proces'sus.	Tac'tus.
Appara'tus.	Descen'sus.	Ic'tus.	Prolap'sus.	Tinni'tus.
Aquæduc'tus.	Duc'tus.	Lu'sus.	Pul'sus.	Trac'tus.
Ar'cus.	Fla'tus.	Ma'nus (f.).	Quer'cus (f.).	Tran'situs.
Ascen'sus.	Flux'us.	Mo'tus.	Ri'sus.	Vic'tus.
Audi'tus.	Fœ'tus.	Ni'sus.	Sen'sus.	Vi'sus.
Co'itus.	Fruc'tus.	Olfac'tus.	Sex'us.	Vom'itus.
Congres'sus.	Ge'nu (neut.).	Par'tus.	Si'nus.	Vul'tus.

It may be observed that all Latin nouns ending in *-us*, and derived from the supine of a verb by simply changing *-m* to *-s*, are of the fourth declension and masculine gender: *e.g.*, *audi'tus*, "hearing" [from *au'dio*, *audi'tum*, to "hear"]; *duc'tus*, a "duct," or "canal" [from *du'co*, *duc'tum*, to "lead," to "convey"]; *ic'tus*, a "stroke" [from *i'co*, *ic'tum*, to "strike"]; *par'tus*, "parturition" [from *pa'rio*, *par'tum*, to "bring forth"]; *pas'sus*, a "step" (*i.e.*, an "opening" or "extension of the legs") [from *pan'do*, *pan'sum* or *pas'sum*, to "open," "expand," or "extend"]; *plex'us*, a "knitting together," a "net-work" [from *plec'to*, *plex'um*, to "knit," to "intertwine"]; *po'tus*, a "drink," or "drinking" [from *po'to*, *pota'tum* or *po'tum*, to "drink"], etc., etc.*

VII. Latin nouns having the nominative in *-es* and the genitive in *-e'i* are of the fifth declension. They form the ablative in *-e*, the nominative plural like the nominative singular, the genitive plural in *-e'rum*, and the ablative plural in *-e'bus*: *e.g.*, nom. *di'es*, a "day;" gen. *die'i*, "of a day;" abl. *di'e*, "in a day;" nom. pl. *di'es*, "days;" gen. *die'rum*, "of days;" abl. pl. *die'bus*, "in, on, or with days:" so, nom. *res*, a "thing;" gen. *re'i*, abl. *re*, nom. pl. *res*, gen. pl. *re'rum*, abl. pl. *re'bus*, etc., etc.: hence the phrases *alter'nis die'bus*, "on alternate days;" *re'rum natu'ra*, the "nature of things;" *res con'tra natu'ram*, "things against nature," etc. Nouns of the fifth declension are

Examples of Nouns of the Fourth Declension, declined in full.

Fructus, *fruit* (masc.).

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. Fruc'tus, *fruit.*	Nom. Fruc'tus, *fruits.*
Gen. Fruc'tûs, *of fruit.*	Gen. Fruc'tum, *of fruits.*
Dat. Fruc'tui, *to or for fruit.*	Dat. Fruc'tibus, *to or for fruits.*
Acc. Fruc'tum, *fruit.*	Acc. Fruc'tus, *fruits.*
Voc. Fruc'tus, *fruit.*	Voc. Fruc'tus, *fruits.*
Abl. Fruc'tu, *in, with, or by fruit.*	Abl. Fruc'tibus, *in, with, or by fruits.*

Cornu, *a horn* (neut.).

Nom. Cor'nu, *a horn.*	Nom. Cor'nua, *horns.*
Gen. Cor'nu *or* Cor'nûs,† *of a horn.*	Gen. Cor'nuum, *of horns.*
Dat. Cor'nu, *to or for a horn.*	Dat. Cor'nibus, *to or for horns.*
Acc. Cor'nu, *a horn.*	Acc. Cor'nua, *horns.*
Voc. Cor'nu, *horn.*	Voc. Cor'nua, *horns.*
Abl. Cor'nu, *in, with, or by a horn.*	Abl. Cor'nibus, *in, with, or by horns.*

* Hence the phrases *ma'nia a po'tu*, "madness from drinking;" *in par'tu*, "in parturition;" *in si'tu*, "in situation;" *in tran'situ*, "in passage;" *pa'ri pas'su*, "with an equal step or pace,"—that is, "proceeding side by side."

† Always *cor'nu* in medical phrases: *e.g.*, *rasu'ræ cor'nu cer'vi* (not *cor'nûs cer'vi*), "shavings of hartshorn."

feminine, excepting *dies*, a "day," which is usually masculine,* but sometimes feminine. See examples given below.

List of Nouns of the Fifth Declension.

A'cies.	Ca'ries.	Gla'cies.	Proflu'vies.	Sca'bies.
Balbu'ties.	Di'es.	Inglu'vies.	Ra'bies.	Spe'cies.
Calvi'ties.	Fa'cies.	Ma'cies.	Res.	Spes.
Cani'ties.	Fi'des.	Molli'ties.	Sa'nies.	Superfic'ies.

Indeclinable Nouns.

Some Pharmacopœial (Latinized) names are indeclinable: that is to say, the termination remains the same through all the cases,—*e.g.*, nom. *Mati'co*, gen. *Mati'co*, etc.: hence the phrase *Infu'sum Mati'co*, "infusion of matico:"† so *Al'cohol*, *Azed'arach*, *Bu'chu* (or *Buc'co*), *Cat'echu*, *Cus'so* (or *Koos'so*), *El'emi*, *Ki'no*, *Sa'go*, *Sas'safras*, etc. Accordingly, we have *Tinctu'ra Bu'chu*, *Tinctu'ra Cat'echu*, *Unguen'tum El'emi*, *Tinctu'ra Ki'no*, etc. The gender of the greater number of these nouns would seem to be undetermined; it is important, however, to observe that *Alcohol* is always neuter: therefore we must say, *Al'cohol Dilu'tum*, *Al'cohol For'tius*, etc., not *Al'cohol Dilu'tus* or *Al'cohol For'tior*.

Example of Nouns of the Fifth Declension, declined in full.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. Di'es, *a day.*	Nom. Di'es, *days.*
Gen. Die'i, *of a day.*	Gen. Die'rum, *of days.*
Dat. Die'i, *to a day.*	Dat. Die'bus, *to days.*
Acc. Di'em, *a day.*	Acc. Di'es, *days.*
Voc. Di'es, *day.*	Voc. Di'es, *days.*
Abl. Di'e, *in, with, or by a day.*	Abl. Die'bus, *in, with, or by days.*
Nom. Res, *a thing.*	Nom. Res, *things.*
Gen. Re'i, *of a thing.*	Gen. Re'rum, *of things.*
Dat. Re'i, *to a thing.*	Dat. Re'bus, *to things.*
Acc. Rem, *a thing.*	Acc. Res, *things.*
Voc. Res, *thing.*	Voc. Res, *things.*
Abl. Re, *in, with, or by a thing.*	Abl. Re'bus, *in, with, or by things.*

ADJECTIVES.

Latin adjectives may be divided into two great classes, namely, those of the first and second declensions, and those of the third declension.

VIII. Adjectives of the first class have the masculine in *-us*, the feminine in *-a*, and the neuter in *-um*, the feminine corresponding exactly to nouns of the first declension, the masculine and neuter corresponding to nouns of the second declension in *-us* and *-um* respectively. Accordingly, if an adjective of this class—take *la'tus*, "broad," for example—is to be joined to a masculine noun, it retains its first termination in *-us* (the usual form in which such words are given in the dictionaries); if to a feminine noun, *-us* must be changed into *-a*; if to a neuter noun, into *-um*: hence we have *mus'culus la'tus*, a "broad muscle;" *fas'cia la'ta*, a "broad fascia;" *ligamen'tum la'tum*, a "broad ligament;" because *mus'culus* is masculine, *fas'cia* feminine, and *ligamen'tum* neuter. The cases of the adjectives, both singular and plural, are in these examples formed precisely in the same manner as the nouns to which they are joined. Accordingly, we have in the

Genitive:
Mus'culi la'ti, "of the broad muscle."
Fas'ciæ la'tæ, "of the broad fascia."
Ligamen'ti la'ti, "of the broad ligament."

Ablative:
Mus'culo la'to, "with or in the broad muscle."
Fas'ciâ la'tâ, "with or in the broad fascia."
Ligamen'to la'to, "with or in the broad ligament."

Nominative plural:
Mus'culi la'ti, "broad muscles."
Fas'ciæ la'tæ, "broad fasciæ."
Ligamen'ta la'ta, "broad ligaments."

Genitive plural:
Musculo'rum lato'rum, "of the broad muscles."
Fascia'rum lata'rum, "of the broad fasciæ."
Ligamento'rum lato'rum, "of the broad ligaments."

* In stating that *dies* is usually masculine, it is simply meant that the Roman authors commonly join it with a masculine adjective. It is scarcely necessary to observe that this, like all other questions relating to language, is to be decided by the *usage of the best writers or speakers*. As an illustration of the arbitrary power of usage, it may be remarked that in English the *sun*, in poetical language, is always masculine, the *moon* always feminine; and any one would be laughed at who should speak of the sun as "she" or the moon as "he." Yet in German the moon is always masculine and the sun always feminine. The only explanation to be given is that the usage of the language has made it so.

† *Mati'ca*, however, the Pharmacopœial name of the same substance (according to the British Pharmacopœia), is declinable, and belongs to the first declension, making the genitive in *-æ*: as *Infusum Maticæ*, *Tinctura Maticæ*, etc.

In like manner, if the noun should be of the third declension, the adjective changes so as to correspond in gender and case as well as number (though it does *not* change according to the *declension*).

Nominative singular:
Ten'do la'tus, a "broad tendon."
Cartila'go la'ta, a "broad cartilage."
Os la'tum, a "broad bone."

Genitive:
Ten'dinis la'ti, "of a broad tendon."
Cartilag'inis la'tæ, "of a broad cartilage."
Os'sis la'ti, "of a broad bone."

Ablative:
Ten'dine la'to, "with or in a broad tendon."
Cartilag'ine la'tâ, "with or in a broad cartilage."
Os'se la'to, "with or in a broad bone."

Nominative plural:
Ten'dines la'ti, "broad tendons."
Cartilag'ines la'tæ, "broad cartilages."
Os'sa la'ta, "broad bones."

Genitive plural:
Ten'dinum lato'rum, "of broad tendons."
Cartilag'inum lata'rum, "of broad cartilages."
Os'sium lato'rum, "of broad bones."

Ablative plural:
Tendin'ibus la'tis, "with broad tendons."
Cartilagin'ibus la'tis, "with broad cartilages."
Os'sibus la'tis, "with broad bones."

List of the most important Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions.

Acera'ceus, *resembling the maple.*
Acer'bus, *harsh.*
Acet'icus, *acetic.*
Aç'idus, *acid.*
Acti'vus, *active.*
Æ'quus, *equal.*
Aera'tus (part.*), *aerated.*
Æthe'reus, *ethereal.*
Africa'nus, *African.*
Ai'dicus (or Æ'dicus), *pertaining to the pudenda.*
Al'bus, *white.*
Al'gidus, *cold, or chilled with cold.*
Ama'rus, *bitter.*
America'nus, *American.*
Amœ'nus, *pleasant.*
Anella'tus, *having small rings.*
An'glicus, *English.*
Annula'tus, *annulated, having rings.*
Anseri'nus, *of or pertaining to a goose.*
Anti'cus, *anterior.*
Anti'quus, *ancient.*
Antisep'ticus, *antiseptic.*
Aquo'sus, *aqueous.*
Ar'duus, *difficult, arduous.*
Ar'idus, *arid, dry.*
Articula'tus, *articulated.*
Asiat'icus, *Asiatic.*
Aton'icus, *atonic.*
Bo'nus, *good.*
Bovi'nus, *of or pertaining to an ox.*
Brevis'simus, *shortest.*
Calcina'tus (part.), *calcined.*
Cal'idus, *warm.*
Cal'vus, *bald.*
Can'didus, *white.*
Cani'nus, *canine.*
Ca'nus, *hoary or white.*
Carbon'icus, *carbonic.*
Caus'ticus, *caustic.*
Ca'vus, *hollow.*
Cenot'icus, *pertaining to evacuations.*
Chem'icus, *chemical.*
Cinchona'ceus, *resembling the* Cinchona.
Cine'reus, *ash-colored.*
Cinet'icus, *pertaining to motion, or to the muscles.*
Cla'rus, *clear.*
Clin'icus, *clinic.*
Clusia'ceus, *resembling the* Clusia.
Cœli'acus, *cœliac.*
Complex'us (part.), *complicated, complex.*
Compos'itus (part.), *compound.*
Con'cavus, *concave.*
Conci'sus (part.), *sliced, or cut into small pieces.*
Contu'sus (part.), *bruised.*
Convex'us, *convex.*
Corda'tus, *cordate.*
Corrosi'vus, *corrosive.*
Crit'icus, *critical.*
Crucif'erus, *cross-bearing, or bearing flowers having the form of a cross.*
Crystalli'nus, *crystalline.*
Cur'vus, *crooked.*
Cuta'neus, *cutaneous.*
Deç'imus, *tenth.*
Denuda'tus (part.), *denuded.*
Depura'tus (part.), *purified.*
Diffu'sus (part.), *diffuse, diffused.*
Dilu'tus (part.), *dilute, diluted.*
Diptera'ceus, *resembling the* Dipterocarpus.
Dissec'tus (part.), *dissected.*
Diur'nus, *diurnal.*
Domes'ticus, *domestic.*
Dras'ticus, *drastic.*
Du'rus, *hard.*
Dynam'icus, *dynamic.*
Eclec'ticus, *eclectic.*
Elas'ticus, *elastic.*
Elec'tricus, *electric.*
Epidem'icus, *epidemic.*
Equi'nus, *equine.*
Erudi'tus (part.), *instructed, learned.*
Europæ'us, *European.*
Fal'sus, *false.*
Farino'sus, *mealy.*
Febrif'ugus, *febrifuge.*
Feli'nus, *feline.*
Finit'imus, *neighboring.*
Fix'us (part.), *fixed.*
Fla'vus, *yellow.*
Flor'idus, *flowery.*
Flu'idus, *fluid.*
Fœt'idus, *stinking.*
Ful'vus, *tawny.*
Fu'sus, *fused.*
Gal'licus, *French.*
Galvan'icus, *galvanic.*
Gas'tricus, *gastric.*
Gem'inus, *double.*
Gener'icus, *generic.*
Glau'cus, *gray or glaucous.*
Gramina'ceus, *resembling grass.*
Gra'tus, *pleasing, palatable.*
Grav'idus, *pregnant.*
Hæmat'icus, *hæmatic.*
Hec'ticus, *hectic.*
Hepat'icus, *hepatic.*
Huma'nus, *human.*
Hyber'nus, *wintry.*
Idiopath'icus, *idiopathic.*
Ili'acus, *iliac.*
Imagina'rius, *imaginary.*
Impu'rus, *impure.*
In'dicus, *Indian, or belonging to India.*
Inflamma'tus, *inflamed.*
Innomina'tus, *unnamed.*
Insa'nus, *insane.*
Inten'sus (part.), *intense.*
Inval'idus, *invalid.*
Involunta'rius, *involuntary.*
Iod'icus, *iodic.*
Irida'ceus, *resembling the* Iris.
Isomor'phus, *isomorphous.*
Lac'ticus, *lactic.*
Lar'gus, *broad or large.*
Latis'simus, *broadest.*
La'tus, *broad.*

Example of an Adjective of the First and Second Declensions ending in -us, declined in full.

	Singular.			Plural.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	La'tus,	la'ta,	la'tum (*broad*).	La'ti,	la'tæ,	la'ta.
Gen.	La'ti,	la'tæ,	la'ti.	Lato'rum,	lata'rum,	lato'rum.
Dat.	La'to,	la'tæ,	la'to.	La'tis,	la'tis,	la'tis.
Acc.	La'tum,	la'tam,	la'tum.	La'tos,	la'tas,	la'ta.
Voc.	La'te,	la'ta,	la'tum.	La'ti,	la'tæ,	la'ta.
Abl.	La'to,	la'tâ,	la'to.	La'tis,	la'tis,	la'tis.

☞ In like manner are declined all adjectives and participles ending in *-us*, excepting *u'nus*, *a'lius* ("other"), *nul'lus*, *so'lus*, *to'tus*, and *ul'lus*. See page 819.

* Part., an abbreviation for "participle."

Laura'ceus, *resembling the* Laurus.
Lax'us, *loose.*
Lilia'ceus, *resembling the lily.*
Liq'uidus, *liquid.*
Liv'idus, *livid.*
Loba'tus, *lobed.*
Longis'simus, *longest.*
Lon'gus, *long.*
Lo'tus (part.), *washed.*
Lu'cidus, *lucid.*
Lymphat'icus, *lymphatic.*
Magnet'icus, *magnetic.*
Mag'nus, *great.*
Mal'icus, *malic.*
Ma'lus, *evil, bad.*
Malva'ceus, *resembling the* Malva.
Marit'imus, *maritime.*
Mas'culus, *masculine.*
Matu'rus, *mature.*
Max'imus, *greatest.*
Media'nus, *median.*
Med'icus, *medical.*
Min'imus, *least.*
Mor'bidus, *morbid.*
Mul'tus, *many.*
Muriat'icus, *muriatic.*
Myrta'ceus, *resembling the myrtle.*
Narcot'icus, *narcotic.*
Nervo'sus, *nervous.*
Neurot'icus, *neurotic.*
Ni'tricus, *nitric.*
Noctur'nus, *nocturnal.*
No'nus, *ninth.*
No'vus, *new.*
Obli'quus, *oblique.*
Obscu'rus, *obscure.*
Occul'tus, *occult.*
Octa'vus, *eighth.*
Odo'rus, *odorous, fragrant.*
Olea'ceus, *resembling the* Olea (*olive*).
Opa'cus, *opaque.*
Op'ticus, *optic, optical.*
Op'timus, *best.*
Orchida'ceus, *resembling the* Orchis.
Organ'icus, *organic.*
Oxal'icus, *oxalic.*
Pal'lidus, *pallid, pale.*
Papavera'ceus, *resembling the poppy.*
Parotide'us, *parotid.*
Parti'tus (part.), *divided.*
Par'vus, *small.*
Pathet'icus, *pathetic.*
Pau'cus, pl. Pau'ci, *few.*
Pellu'cidus, *pellucid.*
Perac'tus (part.), *finished or completed.*
Perfora'tus (part.), *perforated.*
Peristal'ticus, *peristaltic.*
Peronæ'us, *peroneal.*
Phosphor'icus, *phosphoric.*
Phys'icus, *physical.*
Pi'ceus, *of pitch.*
Pinna'tus, *pinnate.*
Pla'nus, *plane, flat.*
Pneumat'icus, *pneumatic.*
Pneumon'icus, *pneumonic.*
Poma'ceus, *resembling the apple.*
Posti'cus, *posterior.*
Præcipita'tus (part.), *precipitated.*
Præpara'tus (part.), *prepared.*
Præscrip'tus (part.), *prescribed or directed.*
Pri'mus, *first.*
Profun'dus, *deep, profound.*
Pulmon'icus, *pulmonic.*
Purifica'tus (part.), *purified.*
Purpu'reus, *purple.*
Pu'rus, *pure.*
Pyrec'ticus, *relating to pyrexia.*
Quadra'tus, *square.*
Quan'tus, *as much as.*
Quarta'nus, *quartan.*
Quar'tus, *fourth.*
Quin'tus, *fifth.*
Quotidia'nus, *daily.*
Rab'idus, *rabid.*
Ranuncula'ceus, *resembling the* Ranunculus.
Rectifica'tus (part.), *rectified.*
Rec'tus, *straight.*
Reduc'tus (part.), *reduced.*
Reflex'us (part.), *reflected, reflexed, or reflex.*
Rheumat'icus, *rheumatic.*
Rig'idus, *rigid.*
Rotun'dus, *round.*
Sali'nus, *saline.*
Saliva'rius, *salivary.*
Sanguin'eus, *sanguineous.*
Sa'nus, *sound, sane.*
Sati'vus, *cultivated.*
Scale'nus, *scalene.*
Sciat'icus, *sciatic.*
Sclerot'icus, *sclerotic.*
Secre'tus, *secreted.*
Secun'dus, *second.*
Sedati'vus, *sedative.*
Sep'ticus, *septic.*
Sep'timus, *seventh.*
Serra'tus, *serrate.*
Sex'tus, *sixth.*
Sic'cus, *dry.*
Sol'idus, *solid.*
Sol'itus, *usual.*
Somnif'erus, *sleep-producing.*
Spasmod'icus, *spasmodic.*
Spermat'icus, *spermatic.*
Spino'sus, *thorny.*
Sponta'neus, *spontaneous.*
Spu'rius, *spurious.*
Sublima'tus (part.), *sublimed or sublimated.*
Sulphu'ricus, *sulphuric.*
Sur'dus, *deaf.*
Sympathet'icus, *sympathetic.*
Tan'tus, *so much.*
Tep'idus, *tepid.*
Tertia'nus, *tertian.*
Ter'tius, *third.*
Thorac'icus, *thoracic.*
Tincto'rius, *pertaining to dyers or dyeing.*
Transver'sus, *transverse.*
Trigem'inus, *triple.*
Ul'timus, *last, final.*
Us'tus (part.), *burnt or calcined.*
Val'idus, *valid, strong.*
Va'nus, *vain.*
Va'rius, *various.*
Va'rus, *bow-legged.*
Venena'tus, *envenomed.*
Vertebra'tus, *vertebrated.*
Ve'rus, *true.*
Vesicato'rius, *causing blisters.*
Virginia'nus, *Virginian.*

Adjectives in -er.

Æ'ger, *sick.*
As'per, *rough.*
Cre'ber, *frequent.*
Gla'ber, *smooth.*
In'teger, *whole, entire.*
La'cer, *torn, lacerated.*
Ma'cer, *lean.*
Ni'ger, *black.*
Pul'cher, *beautiful.*
Ru'ber, *red.*
Sa'cer, *sacred.*
Sca'ber, *rough.*
Te'ner, *tender.*

IX. Adjectives of the third declension are generally declined in all respects like nouns of the third declension having the same termination and gender: thus, adjectives in *-is* (as *mi'tis*, "mild") are declined like *cri'nis*, except that they have the ablative singular in *-i*; those in *-e*, like *re'te*;

*Example of an Adjective of the First and Second Declensions in -er, declined in full.**

	Singular.			Plural.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	Ru'ber,	ru'bra,	ru'brum (*red*).	Ru'bri,	ru'bræ,	ru'bra.
Gen.	Ru'bri,	ru'bræ,	ru'bri.	Rubro'rum,	rubra'rum,	rubro'rum.
Dat.	Ru'bro,	ru'bræ,	ru'bro.	Ru'bris,	ru'bris,	ru'bris.
Acc.	Ru'brum,	ru'bram,	ru'brum.	Ru'bros,	ru'bras,	ru'bra.
Voc.	Ru'ber,	ru'bra,	ru'brum.	Ru'bri,	ru'bræ,	ru'bra.
Abl.	Ru'bro,	ru'brâ,	ru'bro.	Ru'bris,	ru'bris,	ru'bris.

Example of an Adjective of the Third Declension, declined in full.

	Singular.			Plural.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	Mi'tis,	mi'tis,	mi'te (*mild*).	Mi'tes,	mi'tes,	mitia (mish'e-a).
Gen.	Mi'tis,	mi'tis,	mi'tis.	Mit'ium,	mit'ium,	mit'ium (mish'e-um).
Dat.	Mi'ti,	mi'ti,	mi'ti.	Mit'ibus,	mit'ibus,	mit'ibus.
Acc.	Mi'tem,	mi'tem,	mi'te.	Mi'tes,	mi'tes,	mit'ia.
Voc.	Mi'tis,	mi'tis,	mi'te.	Mi'tes,	mi'tes,	mit'ia.
Abl.	Mi'ti,	mi'ti,	mi'ti.	Mit'ibus,	mit'ibus,	mit'ibus.

* In like manner are declined nearly all adjectives in *-er*; but *as'per*, *la'cer*, and *te'ner* take an additional syllable in the feminine and the neuter gender, and in the cases after the nominative: as, *laç'era*, *laç'erum*, *laç'eri*, etc. (not *lac'ra*, *lac'rum*). For *al'ter*, see page 819.

those in *-ns* (*e.g.*, *ar'dens*, "burning"), like *dens;* those in *-ex* (as *sim'plex*, "simple"), like *a'pex*, etc. (See page 810.)

This class of adjectives may be conveniently subdivided into two sections: 1. Those ending in *-is*, having the neuter in *-e:* as, *abdomina'lis*, "abdominal;" *labia'lis*, "labial;" *orbicula'ris*, "circular," etc. 2. Those terminating in two consonants: as, *astrin'gens* ("astringent"), *ser'pens* ("creeping"), *medica'trix** ("healing"), etc.

X. Those of the first section have the masculine and feminine alike, with the genitive like the nominative masculine (or feminine), the neuter nominative ending always in *-e*. These adjectives are very numerous, and are constantly met with in anatomical and botanical names: as, *carun'cula* (f.) *lachryma'lis*, the "lachrymal caruncle;" *mus'culus* (m.) *orbicula'ris*, or simply *orbicula'ris*, the "circular muscle;" *os* (n.) *orbicula're*, "orbicular bone;" *os lachryma'le*, "lachrymal bone;" *Sanguina'ria* (f.) *Canaden'sis* ("bloodroot"); *As'arum* (n.) *Canaden'se* ("Canada snake-root, or wild ginger"). It will be seen by the foregoing examples that adjectives in *-is* are applied indifferently to masculine and feminine nouns, but if applied to neuter nouns the termination changes to *-e*.

List of the most important Adjectives of the Third Declension.

Abdomina'lis, *abdominal.*
Abnor'mis, *abnormal.*
Aborig'inis, *aboriginal.*
Acau'lis, *stemless.*
Accidenta'lis, *accidental.*
Accli'vis, *sloping upward.*
A'cris, *sharp.*
Agres'tis, *belonging to a field; growing in the fields.*
Al'acris, *cheerful.*
Ala'ris, *wing-like.*
Albumines'sis, *pertaining to albumen; containing albumen.*
Alluvia'lis, *alluvial.*
Angula'ris, *angular.*
Anima'lis, *animal.*
Annula'ris, *annular.*
Antifebri'lis, *antifebrile.*
Arcifor'mis, *arciform.*
Areola'ris, *areolar.*
Armilla'ris, *armillary.*
Arsenica'lis, *arsenical.*
Arteria'lis, *arterial.*
Articula'ris, *articular.*
Arven'sis, *growing in fields.*
Auricula'ris, *auricular.*
Austra'lis, *southern.*
Axilla'ris, *axillary.*
Bilia'ris, *biliary.*
Borea'lis, *northern.*
Brachia'lis, *brachial.*
Bre'vis, *short.*
Bronchia'lis, *bronchial.*
Bul'liens, *boiling.*
Campes'tris, *growing in a plain.*
Canaden'sis, *Canadian.*
Capilla'ris, *capillary.*
Capita'lis, *belonging to the head; capital.*
Castren'sis, *of camps.*
Cauda'lis, *caudal.*
Cellula'ris, *cellular.*
Centra'lis, *central.*
Cerea'lis, *cereal.*
Cerebra'lis, *cerebral.*
Cervica'lis, *cervical.*
Chinen'sis, *Chinese.*
Cilia'ris, *ciliary.*
Columna'ris, *columnar.*
Commu'nis, *common.*
Con'color (gen. Concolo'ris), *of one (or the same) color.*
Contrac'tilis, *contractile.*
Cordia'lis, *cordial.*
Corona'lis, *coronal.*
Corpuscula'ris, *corpuscular.*
Cortica'lis, *cortical.*
Costa'lis, *costal.*
Crania'lis, *cranial.*
Crura'lis, *crural.*
Decli'vis, *descending.*
Denta'lis, *dental.*
Digita'lis, *digital.*
Dorsa'lis, *dorsal.*
Duc'tilis, *ductile.*
Dul'cis, *sweet.*
Ebul'liens, *boiling.*
Erec'tilis, *erectile.*
Exuvia'lis, *exuvial.*
Facia'lis, *facial.*
Fascia'lis, *fascial.*
Febri'lis, *febrile.*
Femora'lis, *femoral.*
Fera'lis, *funereal.*
Fer'tilis, *fertile.*
Fer'vens, *hot, or boiling.*
Filifor'mis, *filiform.*
Fis'silis, *fissile.*
Flex'ilis, *flexile.*
Flora'lis, *floral.*
Fluvia'lis, *fluvial.*
Fluviat'ilis, *fluviatile.*
Fœta'lis, *fœtal.*
Fos'silis, *fossil.*
Frag'ilis, *fragile.*
Fronta'lis, *frontal.*
Genita'lis, *genital.*
Graç'ilis, *slender, soft.*
Gran'dis, *great.*
Granula'ris, *granular.*
Gra'vis, *heavy; severe.*
Hæma'lis, *hæmal.*
Horizonta'lis, *horizontal.*
Humera'lis, *humeral.*
Humora'lis, *humoral.*
Hyema'lis, *wintry.*
Imbeç'ilis, *imbecile.*
Immob'ilis, *immovable.*
Immorta'lis, *immortal.*
Iner'mis, *unarmed.*
Infanti'lis, *infantile.*
Inflammab'ilis, *inflammable.*
Inframaxilla'ris, *inframaxillary.*
Infrascapula'ris, *infrascapular.*
Inguina'lis, *inguinal.*
Intercal'aris, *intercalary.*
Intercosta'lis, *intercostal.*
Interspina'lis, *interspinal.*
Interstitia'lis, *interstitial.*
Intervertebra'lis, *intervertebral.*
Intestina'lis, *intestinal.*
Jugula'ris, *jugular.*
Labia'lis, *labial.*
Lachryma'lis, *lachrymal.*
Lactea'lis, *lacteal.*
Larva'lis, *larval.*
Latera'lis, *lateral.*
Letha'lis, *lethal.*
Linea'ris, *linear.*
Littora'lis, *littoral.*
Lobula'ris, *lobular.*
Loca'lis, *local.*
Locula'ris, *locular.*
Lumba'ris, *lumbar.*
Luna'ris, *lunar.*
Magistra'lis, *magistral.*
Mala'ris, *malar.*
Mammilla'ris, *mammillary.*
Mandibula'ris, *mandibular.*
Margina'lis, *marginal.*
Maxilla'ris, *maxillary.*
Medicina'lis, *medicinal.*
Medulla'ris, *medullary.*
Menstrua'lis, *menstrual.*
Menta'lis, *mental.*
Mercuria'lis, *mercurial.*
Meridiona'lis, *meridional.*
Minera'lis, *mineral.*
Mi'tis, *mild.*
Mola'ris, *molar.*
Morta'lis, *mortal.*
Mulie'bris, *pertaining to women; female.*
Multicau'lis, *having many stems.*
Muscula'ris, *muscular.*
Nasa'lis, *nasal.*
Natura'lis, *natural.*
Neura'lis, *neural.*
Neutra'lis, *neutral.*
Nob'ilis, *noble.*
Nodula'ris, *nodular.*
Occidenta'lis, *occidental.*
Occipita'lis, *occipital.*
Officina'lis, *officinal.*
Ora'lis, *oral.*
Orbicula'ris, *circular.*
Orbita'lis, *orbital.*
Orienta'lis, *oriental.*
Ova'lis, *oval.*
Palma'ris, *palmar.*
Palus'tris, *belonging to swamps; growing in swamps.*
Papilla'ris, *papillary.*
Parieta'lis, *parietal.*
Pectina'lis, *like a comb.*
Pectora'lis, *pectoral.*
Peren'nis, *perennial.*
Perinæa'lis, *perineal.*
Permeab'ilis, *permeable.*
Placenta'lis, *placental.*
Planta'ris, *plantar.*
Pluvia'lis, *pluvial.*
Pocula'ris, *pocular.*
Pola'ris, *polar.*
Porten'sis, *belonging to Oporto, in Portugal.*
Potentia'lis, *potential.*
Praten'sis, *growing in meadows.*
Prehen'silis, *prehensile.*
Primordia'lis, *primordial.*
Puerpera'lis, *puerperal.*
Pulmona'ris, *pulmonary.*
Pyramida'lis, *pyramidal.*
Quadrangula'ris, *quadrangular.*
Quadrilatera'lis, *quadrilateral.*
Radia'lis, *radial.*
Radica'lis, *radical.*

* *X* is properly a *double* consonant, being composed of *cs* (or *ks*). Compare the English word small-pox, formerly written *small pocks.*

Rationa'lis, *rational.*
Rectangula'ris, *rectangular.*
Rena'lis, *renal.*
Renifor'mis, *reniform.*
Retrac'tilis, *retractile.*
Rhomboida'lis, *rhomboidal.*
Riva'lis, *growing in or near a stream.*
Rupes'tris, *growing on rocks.*
Saliva'ris, *salivary.*
Saluta'ris, *salutary.*
Saxat'ilis, *growing in rocky places.*
Scapula'ris, *scapular.*
Semiluna'ris, *semilunar.*
Semina'lis, *seminal.*
Seni'lis, *senile.*
Ses'silis, *sessile.*
Solu'bilis, *soluble.*
Spectab'ilis, *admirable; worth seeing.*
Spherica'lis, *spherical.*
Spina'lis, *spinal.*
Spira'lis, *spiral.*
Stamina'lis, *staminal.*
Ster'ilis, *sterile.*
Sua'vis, *sweet, agreeable.*
Subli'mis, *superficial; high.*
Sylves'tris, *growing in forests, sylvan.*
Synovia'lis, *synovial.*
Tempora'lis, *temporal.*
Termina'lis, *terminal.*
Tex'tilis, *textile.*
Therma'lis, *thermal.*
Tibia'lis, *tibial.*
Trachea'lis, *tracheal.*
Transversa'lis, *transverse.*
Triangula'ris, *triangular.*
Trifacia'lis, *trifacial.*
Trivia'lis, *trivial.*
Tubercula'ris, *tubercular.*
Umbilica'lis, *umbilical.*
Unguina'lis, *unguinal.*
Vascula'ris, *vascular.*
Ventra'lis, *ventral.*
Versat'ilis, *versatile.*
Versic'olor (gen. Versicolo'ris), *having various colors.*
Vertebra'lis, *vertebral.*
Viab'ilis, *viable.*
Vir'idis, *green.*
Viri'lis, *of or pertaining to a man.*
Viscera'lis, *visceral.*
Vita'lis, *vital.*
Volat'ilis, *volatile.*

Adjectives belonging to the second section (*i.e.*, ending in two consonants) have the masculine, feminine, and neuter alike both in the nominative and genitive: as, *mor'bus ser'pens*, a "creeping disease;" *a'rea ser'pens*,* a "creeping baldness;" *an'imal ser'pens*, a "creeping animal." In the genitive, we should have *mor'bi serpen'tis*, "of a creeping disease;" *a'reæ serpen'tis*, "of a creeping baldness;" *anima'lis serpen'tis*, "of a creeping animal."†

Adjectives of the third declension form the masculine and feminine plural by changing *-is* of the genitive singular into *-es*, and the neuter by changing it into *-ia*: *e.g.*, *mus'culus ala'ris*, a "winged or wing-shaped muscle;" *ve'na ala'ris*, a "winged vein;" *os ala're*, a "winged bone;" nom. pl. *mus'culi ala'res*, "winged muscles;" *ve'næ ala'res*, "winged veins;" *os'sa ala'ria*, "winged bones." The genitive plural ends in *-ium* in all three genders: *e.g.*, *musculo'rum ala'rium*, "of winged muscles;" *vena'rum ala'rium*, "of winged veins;" *os'sium ala'rium*, "of winged bones" (see ALARIS and ALARES, in the Dictionary). In like manner, we should have, in the plural, *mor'bi serpen'tes*, "creeping diseases;" *ve'næ serpen'tes*, "creeping or winding veins;" *anima'lia serpen'tia*, "creeping animals."

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives of the comparative degree are of the third declension; they have the masculine and feminine termination in *-or* (declined like *humor*: see example on page 810): *e.g.*, *mi'tis*, "mild," has *mi'tior* in the comparative; hence, *ty'phus mi'tior*, "milder typhus." In like manner *for'tis*, "strong," has in the comparative *for'tior*, "stronger;" *gra'vis*, "heavy," "severe," makes *gra'vior*, "severer;" *ten'uis*, "thin," or "weak," makes *ten'uior*, "weaker," and so on. Several adjectives form the comparative irregularly, but it always terminates in *-or* and is declined as above stated: *e.g.*, *mag'nus*, "great," has for its comparative *ma'jor*, "greater;" *par'vus*, "little," has *mi'nor*, "less;" *bo'nus*, "good," *me'lior*, "better;" *ma'lus*, "bad," *pe'jor*, "worse." The neuter is always formed by changing the masculine and feminine termination (*-or*) into *-us*: as, *mi'tius*, *gra'vius*, *for'tius*, *ma'jus*, *mi'nus*, *me'lius*, *infe'rius*, *supe'rius*: hence, *la'bium infe'rius*, "lower lip;" *la'bium supe'rius*, "upper lip;" *al'cohol for'tius*, "stronger alcohol." The genitive, dative, and ablative neuter are the same as the masculine: as, *la'bii inferio'ris*, "of the lower lip;" *cum al'cohol fortio're*, "with stronger alcohol."

Example of an Adjective (participle) of the Third Declension in -ns, declined in full.

	Singular.			Plural.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	Ser'pens,	ser'pens,	ser'pens (*winding*).	Serpen'tes,	serpen'tes,	serpen'tia.
Gen.	Serpen'tis,	serpen'tis,	serpen'tis.	Serpen'tium, (contracted serpen'tum or serpen'tûm).	serpen'tium,	serpen'tium.
Dat.	Serpen'ti,	serpen'ti,	serpen'ti.	Serpen'tibus,	serpen'tibus,	serpen'tibus.
Acc.	Serpen'tem,	serpen'tem,	ser'pens.	Serpen'tes,	serpen'tes,	serpen'tia.
Voc.	Ser'pens,	ser'pens,	ser'pens.	Serpen'tes,	serpen'tes,	serpen'tia.
Abl.	Serpen'te,	serpen'te,	serpen'te.	Serpen'tibus,	serpen'tibus,	serpen'tibus.

* A term used by Celsus for a form of baldness the progress of which was supposed to resemble the creeping or winding of a serpent. See OPHIASIS, in the Dictionary.

† Nearly all adjectives of this termination (*-ns*) are in fact participles: thus, *astrin'gens*, "astringent," is the present participle of *astrin'go*, to "bind," to "contract;" *emol'liens*, "emollient," is derived in like manner from *emol'lio*, to "soften;" *demul'cens*, "demulcent," from *demul'ceo*, to "soothe," etc.: likewise the examples previously given—viz., *ar'dens*, "burning," *fer'vens*, "boiling," and *ser'pens*, "creeping"—are from *ar'deo*, to "burn," *fer'veo*, to "boil," to "be hot," and *ser'po*, to "creep," respectively.

The superlative degree of Latin adjectives usually terminates in *-issimus*: as, *mitis'simus*, "mildest;" *gravis'simus*, "severest;" *fortis'simus*, "strongest;" *latis'simus*, "broadest" (from *la'tus*, "broad"); but most of those adjectives (viz., *mag'nus*, *par'vus*, etc.) which have an irregular comparative, form the superlative also irregularly: as, *max'imus*, "greatest;" *min'imus*, "least;" *op'timus*, "best;" *pes'simus*, "worst." *Su'perus*, "high," makes *supre'mus* (or *sum'mus*), "highest;" *in'ferus*, "low," *in'fimus* (or *i'mus*), "lowest."

Numeral Adjectives.

U'nus, *one.*
Du'o, *two.*
Tres, *three.*
Qua'tuor, *four.*
Quin'que, *five.*
Sex, *six.*
Sep'tem, *seven.*
Oc'to, *eight.*
No'vem, *nine.*
De'cem, *ten.*
Un'decim, *eleven.*
Duod'ecim, *twelve.*
Tred'ecim, *thirteen.*
Quatuor'decim, *fourteen.*
Quin'decim, *fifteen.*
Sex'decim, *sixteen.*
Septen'decim, *seventeen.*
Octod'ecim, *eighteen.*
Novem'decim, *nineteen.*
Vigin'ti, *twenty.*
Vigin'ti u'nus, or U'nus et vigin'ti, *twenty-one.*
Vigin'ti du'o, or Du'o et vigin'ti, *twenty-two.*
Trigin'ta, *thirty.*
Quadragin'ta, *forty.*
Quinquagin'ta, *fifty.*
Sexagin'ta, *sixty.*
Septuagin'ta, *seventy.*
Octogin'ta, *eighty.*
Nonagin'ta, *ninety.*
Cen'tum, *a hundred.*
Mil'le, *a thousand.*

Unus, "one."*

	Singular.			Singular.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	U'nus,	u'na,	u'num.	Acc. U'num,	u'nam,	u'num.
Gen.	Uni'us,	uni'us,	uni'us.	Voc. U'ne,	u'na,	u'num.
Dat.	U'ni,	u'ni,	u'ni.	Abl. U'no,	u'nâ,	u'no.

Duo, "two."

	Plural.			*Tres*, "three." Plural.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	Du'o,	du'æ,	du'o.	Tres,	tres,	tri'a.
Gen.	Duo'rum,	dua'rum,	duo'rum.	Tri'um,	tri'um,	tri'um.
Dat.	Duo'bus,	dua'bus,	duo'bus.	Tri'bus,	tri'bus,	tri'bus.
Acc.	Du'os, or du'o,	du'as,	du'o.	Tres,	tres,	tri'a.
Voc.	Du'o,	du'æ,	du'o.	Tres,	tres,	tri'a.
Abl.	Duo'bus,	dua'bus,	dua'bus.	Tri'bus,	tri'bus,	tri'bus.

Alter, "another."

	Singular.			Plural.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	Al'ter,	al'tera,	al'terum.	Al'teri,	al'teræ,	al'tera.
Gen.	Alteri'us,	alteri'us,	alteri'us.	Altero'rum,	altera'rum,	altero'rum.
Dat.	Al'teri,	al'teri,	al'teri.	Al'teris,	al'teris,	al'teris.
Acc.	Al'terum,	al'teram,	al'terum.	Al'teros,	al'teras,	al'tera.
Voc.	Al'ter,	al'tera,	al'terum.	Al'teri,	al'teræ,	al'tera.
Abl.	Al'tero,	al'terâ,	al'tero.	Al'teris,	al'teris,	al'teris.

PRONOUNS.

Is, ea, id, "he," "she," or "it."

	Singular.			Plural.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	Is,	e'a,	id.	I'i,	e'æ,	e'a.
Gen.	E'jus,	e'jus,	e'jus.	Eo'rum,	ea'rum,	eo'rum.
Dat.	E'i,	e'i,	e'i.	E'is, or i'is,	e'is, or i'is,	e'is, or i'is.
Acc.	E'um,	e'am,	id.	E'os,	e'as,	e'a.
Voc.	——	——	——	——	——	——
Abl.	E'o,	e'â,	e'o.	E'is, or i'is,	e'is, or i'is,	e'is, or i'is.
Nom.	Hic,	hæc,	hoc, *this.*	Hi,	hæ,	hæc, *these.*
Gen.	Hu'jus,	hu'jus,	hu'jus, *of this.*	Ho'rum,	ha'rum,	ha'rum, *of these.*
Dat.	Huic, *to or for this.*	huic,	huic (pron. hīk),	His,	his,	his, *to or for these.*
Acc.	Hunc,	hanc,	hoc, *this.*	Hos,	has,	hæc, *these.*
Voc.	Hic,	hæc,	hoc, *this.*	Hi,	hæ,	hæc, *these.*
Abl.	Hoc,	hâc,	hoc, *in, by, or with this.*	His,	his,	his, *in, by, or with these.*

* *To'tus*, the "whole," *nul'lus*, "no," *so'lus*, "alone," and *ul'lus*, "any," are declined in the same manner.

	Singular.			Plural.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	Qui, *who or which.*	quæ,	quod,	Qui, *who or which.*	quæ,	quæ,
Gen.	Cu'jus, *whose or of which.*	cu'jus,	cu'jus,	Quo'rum, *whose or of which.*	qua'rum,	qua'rum,
Dat.	Cui, *to whom or to which.*	cui,	cui (pron. ki),	Qui'bus, *to whom or to which.*	qui'bus,	qui'bus,
Acc.	Quem, *whom or which.*	quam,	quod,	Qui, *whom or which.*	quæ,	quæ,
Voc.	——	——	——	——	——	——
Abl.	Quo, *in, by, or with whom or which.*	qua,	quo,	Qui'bus, *in, by, or with whom or which.*	qui'bus,	qui'bus,

☞ The lists of Latin nouns, adjectives, etc. on the foregoing pages contain, it is believed, all the most important words of this kind which the student will be likely to meet with in works relating to Anatomy, Pharmacy, etc. Especial care has been taken to make the lists complete with respect to Pharmacopœial names and the terms commonly used in writing prescriptions.*

Remarks on the Use and Application of Latin Adjectives.

It has already been shown (on page 814) that Latin adjectives change their terminations so as to agree with the nouns to which they are joined, in GENDER, NUMBER, and CASE. It is important to observe that this agreement is equally necessary whether the noun be understood or expressed: for example, the adjective *æ'ger* ("sick," or "suffering") if joined with *vir* (a "man") will, of course, retain its masculine form; if with *fœm'ina* (a "woman"), it is changed to *æ'gra*, according to the rule already explained; also, if the adjective be used without a noun, as is frequently the case, to denote a "patient," † we must always write *æ'ger* if we mean a male, and *æ'gra* if we mean a female patient. Hence we have the following important rule:

☞ Whenever an adjective, participle, or adjective pronoun is used without any noun expressed, it must invariably be put in the gender, number, and case of the noun (whatever this may be) which is understood. Accordingly, all the names of the muscles formed from adjectives (of which there are a great number), as *cruræ'us*, *glutæ'us*, *hyoglos'sus*, *sarto'rius*, *semimembrano'sus*, *latis'simus dor'si*, *quadra'tus lumbo'rum*, *rec'tus oc'uli*, etc., must have the masculine termination, because *mus'culus* (a "muscle"), the understood noun, is of the masculine gender. So the adjectives forming the names of nerves must be masculine, because *ner'vus* (a "nerve") is masculine: *e.g.*, *accesso'rius Willis'ii* (in the plural, *accesso'rii Willis'ii*), *hypoglos'sus*, *pathet'ici*, *trigem'ini*, etc.

One of the most important applications of the rule above stated is to the names of the divisions, classes, or orders in the different departments of science. In Botany the natural orders are generally formed from adjectives in *-a'ceus*: as, *Acera'ceus*, *Clusia'ceus*, *Lilia'ceus*, *Papavera'ceus*, etc., the terminations of which are changed to agree with the noun *plan'tæ* ("plants") understood, in the nominative plural feminine. Accordingly, *Acera'ceæ* signifies "[plants] allied to, or resembling, the maple;" *Clusia'ceæ* "[plants] allied to, or resembling, the *Clusia*;" *Lilia'ceæ*, those "resembling the lily;" *Papavera'ceæ*, those "resembling the poppy," etc., etc.

It may be observed, however, that the orders of Jussieu are, with a few exceptions, named from the plural of certain nouns: as, *Ac'era* (plural of *A'cer*), the "maples;" *Lil'ia* (plural of *Lil'ium*), the "lilies;" *Al'gæ* (plural of *Al'ga*), "sea-weeds;" *Mus'ci* (plural of *Mus'cus*), "mosses," etc., etc.

The Linnæan classes (which are of Greek derivation) consist of adjectives (such as *monan'drius*, "having one stamen;" *pentan'drius*, "having five stamens;" *decan'drius*, "having ten stamens," etc.) in the neuter plural, agreeing with *phy'ta*, or φυτά (the plural of *phy'ton*, or φυτόν, the Greek term for a "plant"), understood. By some, however, they are considered to be nouns (or adjectives used as nouns, *clas'sis*, a "class," being understood) in the feminine singular. On this supposition, *Monan'dria* is equivalent to *clas'sis Monan'dria*, the "Monandrian class," or that comprising flowers having a single stamen; *Pentan'dria* is the "Pentandrian class," or that comprising flowers with five stamens, and so on. But it is preferable to consider these classes as formed of adjectives in the

* It may be observed that the signification of the nouns is not given in the lists, because, with few if any exceptions, they will be found defined in the Dictionary. But, as only a part of the adjectives are given in the Dictionary under their own heads, and since the lists, if they contained the signification of only a portion, would have an irregular and unsightly appearance, it has been deemed best to give the meaning of the adjectives in all cases.

† "Patient" is merely an Anglicized form of the Latin *pa'tiens* [from *pa'tior*, *pas'sus*, to "suffer"], and signifies a "suffering" or "sick" person.

plural; for so they will harmonize with the names of the divisions and classes in Zoology, Nosology, etc., where they are always in the plural.

The divisions, classes, and orders of the animal kingdom are formed of adjectives with the neuter plural termination in *-a*; because *An'imal* (plural *Anima'lia*), the understood noun, is of the neuter gender: *e.g.*, *Vertebra'ta*, "vertebrated [animals];" *Mollus'ca*, "molluscous [animals];" *Articula'ta*, "articulated [animals];" *Radia'ta*, "radiated [animals];" *Mamma'lia*, "[animals] furnished with mammæ;" *Cephalop'oda*, "[animals] having the head furnished with feet," the designation of an order of mollusks, the most highly organized of all invertebrate animals (see CEPHALOPODA, in the Dictionary).

With respect to the classification of diseases, great diversity prevails. Cullen, like Jussieu, generally took the names of his classes and orders from the plurals of nouns: as, *Pyrex'iæ* (plural of *Pyrex'ia*, a "febrile affection"), *Neuro'ses* (plural of *Neuro'sis*, a "nervous disease"), *Spas'mi* (plural of *Spas'mus*, a "spasm"), *Tumo'res* (plural of *Tu'mor*, a "tumor"), etc.; though one of his classes, *Loca'les*, is formed from the adjective *loca'lis* ("local"), *mor'bi* ("diseases") being understood. Dr. Good gives a neuter termination to all his classes and orders: as, *Hæmat'ica* (from *hæmat'icus*, "pertaining to the blood"), *Cenot'ica* (from *cenot'icus*, "pertaining to evacuations"), etc., etc., the neuter noun *pathem'ata* (plural of *pathe'ma*, an "affection," or "disease") being understood. But it is now, perhaps, more usual to put the adjective in the masculine plural, agreeing with *mor'bi* (plural of *mor'bus*, a "disease"): *e.g.*, *Zymot'ici* "zymotic [diseases];" *Chrot'ici*, "skin [diseases]," etc.*

It must be borne in mind that the rule respecting the agreement of adjectives with nouns (see pp. 814, 820) applies not merely to the construction of sentences, but even to the shortest Latin phrase which may form the name of a bone, a plant, or a chemical substance: as, *Os* (n.) *innomina'tum*, *Cor'nus* (f.) *flor'ida*, *Fer'rum reduc'tum*, *Syru'pus fus'cus*, etc.

If, in writing any Latin name or phrase, the student should feel the slightest doubt, he should first ascertain the declension, gender, etc., of the word, which he can readily do by a reference to the lists on the foregoing pages. If the nominative of the noun ends in *-a*, it is in all probability of the first declension, feminine gender; let him then consult the list on page 806; if in *-um*, it is of the second declension, neuter gender (see list on page 808); if in *-us*, it is probably of the masculine gender, second declension, in which case let him refer to the list on page 807 (if not found there, to that on 813); for nouns of any other termination, let him examine the list of nouns of the third declension on pages 811 and 812, or that of nouns of the fifth declension on page 814. Suppose, for example, he is in doubt whether to write for "washed sulphur," *sulphur lotum* or *sulphur lotus*: by turning to the list of the third declension, he will find that *sulphur* is neuter, and he will therefore know that the participle *lotus*, "washed," must have the neuter termination in *-um* for the nominative case. If he wishes to use the genitive case, he will change *sulphur* to *sulphuris*, and *lotum* to *loti*. The application of the rule to botanical names is usually very easy; but it would be better in all cases of uncertainty for him to examine every point and make assurance doubly sure, not only for the satisfaction of being correct, but also that he may acquire a HABIT OF ACCURACY, an element in the character of an accomplished physician or pharmacist the importance of which can scarcely be overestimated.†

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* See Dr. Farr's classification of diseases as exhibited in Lyon's "Hospital Practice," and other works.

† In a large majority of cases, botanical (and zoological) names consist of a noun constituting the genus, joined with an adjective (usually denoting some characteristic of the plant) forming the specific name: for example, in *Cap'sicum an'nuum* (the "annual Capsicum") the specific term *annuum* is used to distinguish it from other species which are biennial or perennial: so *A'rum triphyl'lum*, the "three-leaved Arum," *Cincho'na pal'lida*, "pale Cinchona," etc., etc. In a number of instances, however, *the specific name is formed of a noun* (not unfrequently the name of some obsolete genus), in which case it does not necessarily agree in gender with the generic name. The following list embraces the most important names of this class:

Aca'cia Cat'echu.
Achille'a Millefo'lium.
Aconi'tum Napel'lus.
Ac'orus Cal'amus.
Æs'culus Hippocas'tanum.
Agatho'tes Chiray'ta.
Alis'ma Planta'go.
Amo'mum Zin'giber.
Anacyc'lus Pyr'ethrum.
Anem'one Pulsatil'la.
An'themis Cot'ula.
Antirrhi'num Lina'ria.
A'pium Petroseli'num.
Ar'butus U'va Ur'si (or Arctostaph'ylos U'va Ur'si).
Aristolo'chia Serpenta'ria.
Artemis'ia Absin'thium.
Aspid'ium Fi'lix Mas.
Asple'nium (or Aspid'ium) Filix Fœm'ina.
At'ropa Belladon'na.
Balsamoden'dron Myr'rha.
Cas'sia Fis'tula.
Cephaë'lis Ipecacuan'ha.
Cincho'na Calisay'a.
Cissam'pelos Parei'ra.
Citrul'lus Colocyn'this.
Ci'trus Auran'tium.
Ci'trus Limet'ta.
Convol'vulus Jala'pa.
Convol'vulus Scammo'nia.
Cro'ton Eleuthe'ria.
Cro'ton Tig'lium.
Cucur'bita Pe'po.
Cyn'ara Scol'ymus.
Cyt'isus Scopa'rius.
Daph'ne Gnid'ium.
Daph'ne Mezere'um.
Datu'ra Stramo'nium.

ON WRITING PRESCRIPTIONS.

In most countries of Europe, as well as in the United States, it is customary to write medical prescriptions in Latin. It is generally conceded that the interests of science are promoted by the usage which prevails among different nations, of writing the scientific names of plants, animals, etc., in a language which is understood, to a greater or less extent, throughout the civilized world, and which is not subject to the variations, and consequent uncertainty of meaning, to which all living languages are in some degree liable. There appears to be no good reason why the names or terms used in Pharmacy should constitute any exception to a principle so generally recognized. It has been urged as a more practical argument in favor of the custom of writing prescriptions in Latin, that a person travelling in foreign countries, if taken sick, might die before a prescription written in his native tongue could be interpreted. But, whatever weight may be attached to the arguments by which the practice is sought to be defended, the fact that it is sanctioned by so large a portion of the civilized world, and that it is in a manner recognized both by the United States and British Pharmacopœias, in which the officinal names of medicines are always given in Latin, makes it absolutely necessary for the student of Medicine or Pharmacy, who aspires to a respectable rank in his profession, to bestow some attention upon this subject.

The word *prescription* is from the Latin *præ*, "before," or "beforehand," and *scri'bo*, to "write," and signifies, strictly speaking, something written out beforehand to serve as a guide or direction to others; but it is also applied to any formal directions, whether written or spoken, which a physician may give for promoting or restoring the health of his patient. He may prescribe blood-letting or

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Dau'cus Caro'ta.
Delphin'ium Consol'ida.
Delphin'ium Staphisa'gria.
Eletta'ria Cardamo'mum.
Euge'nia (or Myr'tus) Pimen'ta.
Euphor'bia Ipecacuan'ha.
Exogo'nium Pur'ga.
Fer'ula Asafœt'ida.
Hed'era He'lix.
Hu'mulus Lu'pulus.
I'lex Aquifo'lium.
In'ula Hele'nium.
Ipomœ'a Jala'pa.
Junip'erus Sabi'na.
Lau'rus Sas'safras.
Leon'todon Tarax'acum.
Lirioden'dron Tulipif'era.
Momor'dica Elate'rium.
Nar'thex Asafœt'ida.
Nicotia'na Tab'acum.
Œnan'the Phellan'drium.
Pa'nax Quinquefo'lium.
Pimpinel'la Ani'sum.
Pimpinel'la Saxif'raga.
Pista'cia Lentis'cus.
Polyg'ala Sen'ega.
Polyg'onum Bistor'ta.
Potentil'la Tormentil'la.
Pterocar'pus Marsu'pium.
Pu'nica Grana'tum.
Py'rus Ma'lus.
Rhus Toxicoden'dron.
Sola'num Dulcama'ra.
Stat'ice Limo'nium.
Tarax'acum Dens-leo'nis.
Theobro'ma Caca'o.
Vera'trum Sabadil'la.
Verbas'cum Thap'sus.
Ze'a Mays.

It may be remarked that the general usage of scientific writers requires that the generic name should begin with a capital, but the specific name, if an adjective (and not derived from a proper name), should, when it occurs in a regular sentence, invariably begin with a small letter: as, *Al'etris farinos'a*, *A'rum triphyl'lum*, etc. But if the adjective is derived from some proper name, as *Canaden'sis* (from Canada), *Europæ'us* (from Europe), and *Philadel'phicus* (from Philadelphia), then, of course, both the specific and the generic name should commence with a capital: as, *As'arum Canaden'se*, *As'arum Europæ'um*, *Erig'eron Philadel'phicum*. Also, when the specific name, as those in the foregoing list, is a noun, it should always begin with a capital.*

☞ The specific names of the various species of *Meloe* (sometimes used synonymously with *Cantharis*), all having a masculine termination (as, *Meloe niger*, *M. vesicatorius*, etc.), might seem at first sight to deviate from the rule that the specific term, if an adjective, must agree in gender with the generic name; for *Meloe*, according to all recognized rules, ought to be feminine. But the mistake of supposing *Meloe* (a term of modern origin) to be masculine, having been made by those who first used the word, has since been almost universally followed by scientific writers. So that, rather than unsettle the established usage respecting this group of names, we ought perhaps to recognize *Meloe* as the sole instance of a noun ending in *-e* and forming the genitive in *-es*, and yet of the masculine gender.

In a few instances the specific name of a plant is formed of a noun in the genitive case: as, *Cam'phora officina'rum* (the "Camphor of the shops"), *Ca'rum Car'ui* (which can scarcely be translated, the second word being the genitive of *Car'uon*, which signifies essentially the same as *Carum*), *Dri'mys Winte'ri* (the "Drimys of [Captain] Winter," who first brought this species into notice), *Gentia'na Catesbæ'i* (the "Gentian of Catesby"), *Ru'bia tincto'rum* ("Dyers' Madder"), etc. In the foregoing examples the second noun in the genitive has the force of an adjective: *Cam'phora officina'rum* may be translated "officinal Camphor," *Gentia'na Catesbæ'i*, "Catesbæan Gentian;" so we say in English, "Arabian spices," or "spices of Arabia," etc.

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* The specific name of the common tulip-tree (*Lirioden'dron Tulipif'era*) is sometimes written with a small letter for its initial; but this is manifestly incorrect, for though *tulipif'era* may sometimes be an adjective, it cannot be so in this connection, otherwise it must agree with the generic name in the neuter gender, and we should then have *Lirioden'dron tulipif'erum*. The fact is, that *Tulipifera* itself was formerly a generic name, formed of the adjective *tulipiferus* ("tulip-bearing"), agreeing with *ar'bor* ("tree") understood. ☞ It may here be observed that *all the Latin names of trees are feminine*. *Lirioden'dron* and *Rhododen'dron*, the only important apparent exceptions, are not properly Latin words, since they have the pure Greek termination in *-on*. *Liriodendron* is of modern origin; *Rhododendron* is to be found in Roman writers, but they were so averse to have the name of a tree with a neuter termination, that Pliny writes it *Rhoden'dros*, thus converting it into a feminine noun. Some of the names of trees are of different declensions,—*e.g.*, *Cor'nus*, usually of the fourth, is sometimes of the second; *Pi'nus* appears to be used about equally in the second and fourth,—but the gender remains the same, being always feminine in the works of the best writers.

exercise, and his directions to this effect constitute his prescription; but the application of the term is usually restricted to written directions (also called *formulæ*) for compounding and administering medicines. Formulæ are of two kinds,—viz., *officinal*, including the directions for the preparation of medicines published in Pharmacopœias, and *extemporaneous* (or *magistral*), denoting those which the physician writes out for some particular occasion.

A simple formula is one which contains but a single officinal preparation: as,

℞ Extracti Hyoscyami . . . . . ℥j.
Fiant pilulæ xii.

("Take of Extract of Hyoscyamus a drachm. Let twelve pills be made [of it].")

A compound formula is one containing two or more officinal preparations: as,

℞ Magnesii Sulphatis . . . . . ℥ij.
Infusi Sennæ . . . . . ℥j.
Misce.

("Take of the Sulphate of Magnesium two drachms, of the Infusion of Senna an ounce. Mix [them].")

The principal medicine in a formula is termed the *basis*; that which assists or promotes the action of the basis is called an *auxiliary* or *adjuvant* (*ad'juvans*); that which corrects some objectionable quality is termed a *corrective* (*cor'rigens*); and that which is used to give a form convenient for administering the whole is the *excipient*, or *vehicle*, or *constituent* (*excip'iens*, *vehic'ulum*, or *constit'uens*), as illustrated in the following formula:

℞ Aloes . . . . . ℥ss. (*basis*).
Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis . . . . . gr. vj (*auxiliary*).
Olei Anisi . . . . . guttas v (*corrective*).
Syrupi quantum sufficit (*excipient*) ut fiant pilulæ xii.

("Take of Aloes a half drachm, of the Mild Chloride of Mercury six grains, of Oil of Anise five drops, of Syrup a sufficient quantity so that twelve pills may be made.")

Any one who has a tolerable understanding of English grammar will have little difficulty in writing prescriptions correctly, if he will carefully attend to the following rules and directions.

Rule First.—Whenever the *quantity* of any medicine or material is mentioned, the name of the material must always be put in the genitive case: thus, in the following example:

℞ Eupatorii . . . . . ℥j.
Aquæ Ferventis (*or* Bullientis) . . . . . Oj.
Macera per horas duas et cola.

("Take of Eupatorium an ounce, of boiling water a pint. Macerate for two hours and strain.")

Nota bene: it is necessary to write *Eupatorii* (not *Eupatorium*), and *Aquæ ferventis* (not *Aqua fervens*), since we cannot say, in English, "an ounce Eupatorium," any more than we can say, "a pint boiling water." The genitive termination in the Latin is even more indispensable than the preposition "of" is in the English; because in certain cases the "of" may be understood if it has previously been expressed: thus, we might say, "Take of Eupatorium an ounce, boiling water a pint." But the genitive termination in Latin can never thus be understood, but must *always be expressed:* indeed, it exactly corresponds in this respect to the regular form of the English possessive. It would be very ridiculous to say, in English, "John's and William books," or "Cowper's and Milton poems," on the ground that the *s* and *apostrophe* (which are, in fact, the English genitive or possessive termination) are to be *understood* after the second name: it is equally absurd to suppose that the Latin genitive termination can ever be understood when not expressed. We have dwelt longer upon this point, because physicians not wholly ignorant of the Latin tongue frequently commit the ridiculous blunder here alluded to. They may judge how their Latin would strike a good classical scholar, from the impression made on their own minds by such specimens of English as those cited above.

If the writer of a prescription cannot afford to take the trouble to be correct, it would perhaps be better for him to use abbreviated names or terms, thus:

℞ Magnes. Sulph. . . . . ℥ij.
Infus. Senn. . . . . ℥j.

℞ Eupator. . . . . ℥j.
Aq. Fervent. . . . . Oj.

by which expedient he would at least shelter himself from criticism. But we would strongly recommend to those students whose ambition it is to excel in their profession, bravely to master the difficulty at the outset, and, if they afterwards think proper to employ such abbreviated terms, let them do so rather to economize time than to conceal their ignorance. The liability to mistakes, however, on the part of the druggist who puts up the prescription is not a little increased by a resort to such abbreviations, and, if they are used at all, particular care should be taken that every letter be written distinctly. ☞ The same, or greater, caution is needed with respect to writing the signs for *ounce, drachm*, etc.; for cases might readily occur in which the substitution of an ounce for a drachm of some particular medicine might be attended with fatal consequences.

Many of the names used in Pharmacy are compound: as, *Extractum Hyoscyami* ("Extract of Hyoscyamus"), *Infusum Cinchonæ* ("Infusion of Cinchona"), *Magnesii Sulphas*, "Sulphate of Magnesium"). In each of these examples there is a noun in the nominative joined with one in the genitive case, the latter qualifying the former somewhat in the manner of an adjective; for "Infusion of Cinchona" has precisely the same meaning as "Cinchona Infusion," if we use "Cinchona" as an adjective: so *Aqua Creasoti*, "Creasote Water" (literally, "Water of Creasote"), *Aqua Rosæ*, "Rose Water" (literally, "Water of Rose"). It is to be observed that in prescriptions this qualifying noun (which is always in the genitive case, though it is sometimes put first, and sometimes second) must remain unchanged. For example: if we wish to introduce the term "Sulphate of Magnesium" (*Magnesii Sulphas*) into a formula, *Magnesii*, which is the qualifying word, must remain always in the genitive, whatever may be the form of the sentence in which it occurs; but the other term, *Sulphas*, is to be changed according to circumstances, or as the meaning of the writer may require. If, as before observed, the quantity of any substance be mentioned, the substance itself must be put in the genitive: as, "of the Sulphate of Magnesium one ounce" (*Magnesii Sulphatis* ℥j). But suppose, the quantity having been previously determined, he should have occasion to speak of combining the "Infusion of Senna with Sulphate of Magnesium:" he should then write *Infusum* (or *Infusi*, according to the nature of the sentence) *Sennæ cum Magnesii Sulphate*. Here it will be seen that while the qualifying term (*Magnesii*) remains the same, the other term (*Sulphas*) is put in the ablative case, being governed by the preposition *cum*, "with." If the learner should ask why the preposition does not govern *Magnesii*, seeing it comes next to it, the answer is that the SENSE, or MEANING, forbids it: the meaning is "with the sulphate," not "with magnesium," the latter term being governed in the genitive by "of." Should we put "magnesium" in the ablative and "sulphate" in the genitive, we should have "with magnesium of sulphate," which is simply nonsense.*

It may here be remarked that in Latin it matters comparatively little in what order the words stand, provided each is in its proper case: thus, we may say, *Sulphas Magnesii*, or *Magnesii Sulphas*, though the latter is more usual. We might also say either *Cum Sulphate Magnesii*, or *Cum Magnesii Sulphate*, since, whichever arrangement of words we use, the cases of each remain the same. So, frequently, in English, we may change the *order* of the words, provided we preserve the sense. We may say either the "brain's base," or the "base of the brain," "hartshorn" (hart's horn), or the "horn of the hart;" but the Latin language admits of transposition to a much greater extent, even when precisely the same words are made use of. Thus, for the "Compound Powder of Rhubarb," we might say, in Latin, either *Compositus Pulvis Rhei*, *Rhei Compositus Pulvis*, *Pulvis Compositus Rhei*, *Rhei Pulvis Compositus*, or *Pulvis Rhei Compositus*, and the meaning would be precisely the same whichever arrangement of the words we might adopt. But, though each form is grammatically correct, euphony requires the last; for by either of the other arrangements the two words *pulvis* and *compositus*, both ending in *s*, would come together, producing a disagreeable allit-

* To make this subject perfectly clear, it may be well to restate the same principle in different words. When it is directed to put any compound name in the genitive, accusative, etc., the direction *always has reference to that part which is in the* NOMINATIVE, as the name stands in the Pharmacopœia. Thus, in the following examples, *Potas'sii Carbo'nas, Decoc'tum Cetra'riæ, Extrac'tum Ipecacuan'hæ Flu'idum*, etc., "Carbonas," "Decoctum," and "Extractum fluidum" would alone be changed; if to the genitive, we should have "Carbonatis," "Decocti," and "Extracti fluidi" (for, as "fluidum" agrees with "Extractum," it must change with it); if to the ablative, "Carbonate," "Decocto," and "Extracto fluido."

☞ Some compound Pharmacopœial names consist of a noun joined with one or more adjectives: as, *Syru'pus Toluta'nus* (U.S. Ph.), "Syrup of Tolu;" *Vi'num Antimonia'le* (Br. Ph.), "Antimonial Wine;" *Pi'lulæ Cathar'ticæ Compos'itæ* U.S. Ph.), "Compound Cathartic Pills." In writing such names, it is only necessary to take care that the adjective always agrees with the noun in number, gender, and case. If the noun is put in the genitive, the adjective must be so likewise: as, ℞ *Syrupi Tolutani fluidunciam* ("Take of Syrup of Tolu a fluidounce"); ℞ *Vini Antimonialis fluidrachmam* ("Take of Antimonial Wine a fluidrachm") It is to be observed that *Toluta'nus* ("of, or pertaining to, Tolu") is declined like *la'tus* (page 815), and *Antimonia'le* like *mi'te* (neuter of *mi'tis*, page 816). But, should we have occasion to say, "To this mixture add the Syrup of Tolu," then both noun and adjective must be put in the accusative, as follows: *Huic misturæ adde Syrupum Tolutanum.*

eration. True, this might also be avoided by the form *Compositus Rhei Pulvis;* but it is usually considered preferable in Latin to place the noun before the adjective or participle.*

Variations with respect to the arrangement of the different words in a phrase are, in fact, not uncommon. Thus, for the "Bark of Pomegranate Root," the U.S. Pharmacopœia of 1870 has *Granati Radicis Cortex*, while the Prussian Pharmacopœia of 1862 has *Cortex Radicis Granati:* other similar examples might be cited.

Rule Second.—The terms which indicate the *quantity* of any material in the prescription—such, for example, as "pound," "ounce," "drachm," "scruple," "grain," "pint," "drop," or "minim," etc.—must invariably be put in the accusative case, being directly governed by the active verb *recipe*, "take."† Although these measures of quantity are usually represented by signs (as ℥, ʒ, ℈, O, etc.), which can have no distinction of case, yet the student ought to be able to write them out should occasion require; for if he is acquainted only with the signs, he will scarcely be able to read a prescription written out in full, and cases might occur in which this would be highly important: thus, he might be applied to to interpret a prescription written by another physician. He who would aspire to an honorable rank in his profession, whether as a physician or as a pharmacist, must not be content with knowing merely what is absolutely necessary, but should use every means within his power to become thoroughly accomplished in the different branches of his vocation.

In order clearly to explain the application of the rules above given, it may be useful to cite a number of examples. Suppose one should wish to write out in full the Latin of the following:

Take of Sulphate of Magnesium two drachms.
of Infusion of Senna a fluidounce.
Mix.

Now, according to Rule First, the *material* itself must be put in the genitive: we should then have *Magnesii Sulphatis* (the genitive of *Magnesii Sulphas*), and *Infusi Sennæ* (the genitive of *Infusum Sennæ*). According to Rule Second, the word denoting the *quantity* must be put in the accusative: therefore we must write *drachmas* (the accusative plural of *drachma*, a "drachm:" see the declension of *Vena* on page 806), and *fluidunciam* (the accusative singular of *fluiduncia*, a "fluidounce.") The whole, written out in full, without signs or abbreviations, would then stand as follows:

Recipe Magnesii Sulphatis drachmas duas.
Infusi Sennæ fluidunciam.
Misce.

The principle is, of course, the same however the quantities may vary: thus, we might substitute *six* drachms for *two*, and *three* ounces for *one*, in which case the noun "fluidounce" (*fluiduncia*) would still be in the accusative, the only change being from the singular to the plural, while the terms representing the materials would remain unchanged. The prescription would then stand—

Recipe Magnesii Sulphatis drachmas sex.‡
Infusi Sennæ fluiduncias tres.
Misce.

Again: suppose we wish to put into Latin the following:

Take of the Carbonate of Magnesium a drachm.
of the Powder of Rhubarb fifteen grains.
of Peppermint Water two fluidounces.
Let a mixture be made, of which a tablespoonful may be given every two hours.

We must first put the materials in the genitive. *Magnesii Carbonas* will then be changed to *Magnesii Carbonatis; Pulvis Rhei*, to *Pulveris Rhei; Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ*, to *Aquæ Menthæ Piperitæ*. The quantities being put in the accusative, *drachma* is changed to *drachmam*, *granum* to

* Compare the following names occurring in the United States Pharmacopœia.—*Pilulæ Ferri Compositæ* ("Compound Pills of Iron"), *Tinctura Opii Camphorata* ("Camphorated Tincture of Opium"), *Mistura Ferri Composita* ("Compound Mixture of Iron"), *Infusum Sennæ Compositum* ("Compound Infusion of Senna"), *Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum* ("Ammoniated Mercury"), *Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum* ("Red Oxide of Mercury"), in all of which the participle or adjective is placed after the noun.

† It will be seen that the principle is precisely the same as in English grammar: thus, when we say, in English, "Take of Infusion of Senna an ounce," it is not the noun "Infusion," but "ounce," which is governed in the objective by the verb "take;" "Infusion" being governed by the preposition "of."

‡ The learner will bear in mind that the Latin numerals after *tres* ("three") are indeclinable; that is, the termination remains the same through all the cases.

grana (the accusative plural), *fluiduncia* to *fluiduncias* (also accusative plural). The prescription would then stand—

℞ Magnesii Carbonatis drachmam.
Pulveris Rhei grana quindecim.
Aquæ Menthæ Piperitæ fluiduncias duas.
Fiat mistura, cujus detur cochleare magnum omni bihorio.

Again, write the following in Latin

Take of the Mixture of Ammoniac three fluidounces.
of the Tincture of Castor half a fluidrachm.
of Syrup of Tolu half a fluidounce.
of Tincture of Opium five drops.
of Cinnamon Water a fluidounce.
Let a mixture be made. Of this a dessertspoonful may be taken every three hours.

Putting the materials in the genitive, we shall have to change *Mistura Ammoniaci* to *Misturæ Ammoniaci*, *Tinctura Castorei* to *Tincturæ Castorei*, *Syrupus Tolutanus* to *Syrupi Tolutani*, *Tinctura Opii* to *Tincturæ Opii*, and *Aqua Cinnamomi* to *Aquæ Cinnamomi*. Putting the quantities in the accusative, we must write, for "three fluidounces," *fluiduncias tres;* "half a fluidrachm," *fluidrachmam dimidiam;** "half a fluidounce," *fluidunciam dimidiam;** "five drops," *guttas quinque;* "a fluidounce," *fluidunciam.*

The whole prescription would then be as follows:

Recipe Misturæ Ammoniaci fluiduncias tres.
Tincturæ Castorei fluidrachmam dimidiam.
Syrupi Tolutani fluidunciam dimidiam.
Tincturæ Opii guttas quinque.
Aquæ Cinnamomi fluidunciam.
Fiat mistura. Hujus sumatur cochleare medium omni trihorio.

It will be observed that in the last two examples *directions* have been added respecting the dose and the time when it should be taken. It is, however, generally preferable—and it is the almost universal custom in this country—to write the directions in English. The latter part of these prescriptions might then be changed as follows:

Fiat mistura. Signa.† Let a tablespoonful be given every two hours.
Fiat mistura. Signa.† Let a dessertspoonful of this be taken every three hours.

As, however, the United States have become a place of resort for persons from every part of the world, and it is, therefore, important that our physicians and pharmacists should not be wholly ignorant of the customs of other countries, the two following rules relating to the proper mode of writing Latin directions have been added.

RULE THIRD.—In the directions appended to a prescription, the terms used for the purpose of indicating the time WHEN (or AT WHICH) the medicine should be taken, must be put in the ablative case.‡ For example:

℞ Massæ de hydrargyro grana sex.
Opii grana tria.
Permisce (vel misce accuratè) et divide in pilulas duodecim. Harum una sumatur omni nocte.
("Take of Blue Mass (literally, "of the mass [prepared] from Mercury") six grains,
of Opium three grains.
Mix thoroughly (or mix carefully) and divide into twelve pills. Of these let one be taken every night.")

Recipe Decocti Cetrariæ octarium.
Hujus sumatur poculum omni trihorio.
("Take of Decoction of Iceland Moss a pint. Of this let a cupful be taken every three hours.)

* It is to be observed that in Latin they rarely say the "half *of* a thing," but commonly use "half," as well as "whole," simply as an adjective: thus, they say *totus orbis*, the "whole world," *urbs tota*, the "whole city:" in like manner, they would say *dimidius orbis* (or *orbis dimidius*), "half the world," *urbs dimidia*, "half the city," etc. In writing, however, the phrase an "ounce and a half," they do not say *unciam et dimidiam*, but usually *unciam* (or *uncia*) *cum semisse*, an "ounce together with [its] half." They likewise say *sesquiuncia* and *sescuncia* (see page 831).

† The imperative mood of *signo*, to "mark," or "write."

‡ *Mane*, "in the morning," commonly regarded as an adverb, is perhaps the ablative case of some obsolete noun. *Vespere*, "in the evening," though usually called an adverb, appears to be nothing more than the ablative singular of *vesper*, "evening," a noun of the third declension.

Recipe Magnesiæ drachmam.
Aquæ Menthæ Piperitæ fluiduncias sex.
Misce.
Capiat cochleare minimum omni horâ.
("Take of Magnesia a drachm.
of Peppermint Water six fluidounces.
Mix [them].
Let him [the patient] take a teaspoonful every hour.")

So, if we have occasion to use for the same purpose such terms as the following, "half an hour" (*semiho'ra*), an "hour and a half" (*sesquiho'ra*), "two hours" (*biho'rium*) [*i.e.*, the "space of two hours"], "three hours" (*triho'rium*), these Latin nouns (with their adjectives) must be put in the ablative: *e.g.*, *om'ni semiho'râ*, "every half-hour," *omni bihorio*, "every two hours," *quartâ quâque horâ*, "every fourth hour," *quâque semihorâ*, "every half-hour," *quâque sesquihorâ*, "every hour and a half," etc., etc. So, if we should wish to say, "at night," we must write *noc'te* (the ablative of *nox*, "night"), "at evening," *ves'pere* (the ablative of *vesper*), etc. In like manner, we say *horâ somni*, "at the hour of sleep," or *horâ decubitûs*, "at the hour (or time) of going to bed," that is, "at bedtime;" *horâ sextâ*, "at the sixth hour," or at six o'clock; *mediâ nocte*, "at midnight." If we use the noun in the plural, the rule is the same: *e.g.*, *alternis diebis*, "every other day;" literally, "on alternate days;" *singulis noctibus*, "in each of the nights," that is, "every night;" in all of which examples, as it will be seen, the noun and adjective (whenever it has an adjective) are put in the ablative.

RULE FOURTH.—Nouns or adjectives showing HOW LONG any process or course is to be continued must be put in the accusative, usually governed by *per*, "through," "during," or "for:" as, *macera per horam*, "macerate for an hour," *continuetur per sex dies*, "let it be continued for six days," *coque per quadrantem horæ*, "boil for a quarter of an hour," etc.

Prepositions governing the Accusative.

Ad, *to*, or *at;* also *according to:* as, *ad defectio'nem an'imi*, "to fainting."
An'te, *before:* as, *an'te decu'bitum*, "before lying down:" *i.e.*, before going to bed.
Con'tra, *against:* as, *con'tra ver'mes*, "against worms:" *i.e.*, anthelmintic.
In, when it signifies *to*, or *into*,* governs the accusative: as, *te're in pul'verem*, "rub or grind to a powder;" *contun'de in mas'sam*, "beat into a mass."
In'fra, *below:* as, *in'fra or'bitam*, "below or beneath the orbit."
In'ter, *between:* as, *in'ter scap'ulas*, "between the shoulders."
In'tra, *in*, or *within:* as, *in lin'teum consu'tum*, "sewed up in linen" (applied to certain powders, poultices, etc.).
Per, *through*, *by*, *during*, *for:* as, *per ho'ram*, "for an hour," etc.
Post, *after:* as, *post par'tum*, "after parturition."
Præ'ter, *beyond*, *exceeding:* as, *præ'ter natu'ram*, "beyond or contrary to [the usual course of] nature."
Secun'dum, *according to:* as, *secun'dum ar'tem*, "according to [the rules] of art."
Sub, *near*, *towards:* as, *sub fi'nem*, "near the end."
Super, *on*, or *upon:* as, *su'per pan'num* (or *alu'tam*) *exten'de*, "spread upon cloth (or leather)."

Prepositions governing the Ablative.

A, ab, or abs, *from*, *by:* as, *vis a ter'go*, "force from behind;" *ab eâ par'te*, "from that part."
Cum, *with:* as, *hydrar'gyrum cum cre'tâ*, "mercury with chalk."
De, *from*, *of:* as, *de di'e in di'em*, "from day to day."
E, or ex, *out*, *from*, *out of:* as, *detraha'tur e brach'io san'guis*, "let blood be drawn from the arm;" *mas'sa ex hydrar'gyro*, "mass [prepared] out of mercury."
In, when it signifies simply *in* or *on** (and cannot be rendered by *into*): as, *in ventric'ulo*, "in the stomach;" *in u'tero*, "in the uterus."
Pro, *for*, *according to:* as, *suma'tur pro po'tu*, "let it be taken for [or as] a drink;" *pro re na'tâ*, "according to circumstances."
Sub, when it signifies simply *under* or *beneath*, without any idea of motion *to* or *towards* a place or thing (see *note* to *In*).

The table on pp. 828 and 829 comprises the most important of the Latin verbs likely to be used

* To make the proper distinction between *in* governing the accusative, and *in* governing the ablative, at first seems difficult; but it is only necessary to consider the sense in which it is used. Whenever there is an idea of passing or changing from one *place* or *state into another*, *in* is followed by the accusative: *e.g.*, *red'ige in pul'verem*, "reduce to powder:" here, the idea implies a change from one *state* to another; so *injicia'tur in ventric'ulum*, "let it be thrown into the stomach," in which case the change is from one *place* to another. But if we speak of a thing being already in a certain place or state, the preposition is invariably followed by the ablative: as, *in ventric'ulo*, "in the stomach;" *in u'tero*, "in the uterus;" *in pul'vere*, "in powder or dust." In English, speaking familiarly, we sometimes use "in" for "into," but in writing Latin we must always consider the idea as above explained; for, whether we say, pour the liquor *in* the bottle, or *into* the bottle, the meaning is the same; therefore we must say in Latin, *fun'de liquo'rem in lage'nam*, never *in lage'nâ*.

	ACTIVE VOICE.			PASSIVE VOICE.			
	Indicative present. *Infinitive present.*	*Imperative.*	*Subjunctive pres.*	*Infinitive.*	*Subjunctive present.*	*Future participle.*	*Past participle.*
First Conjugation.	Do, da're, to "give."	da, "give."	det,* he "may give," or "let [him] give."	da'ri, to "be given."	de'tur,* it "may be given," "let [it] be given," or "let [there] be given."	dan'dus, to "be given."	da'tus, "given."
	Co'lo, cola're, to "strain."	co'la, "strain."	co'let,* he "may strain." or "let [him] strain."	cola'ri, to "be strained."	cole'tur,* it "may be strained," "let [it] be strained," or "let [there] be strained."	colan'dus, to "be strained."	cola'tus, "strained."
	Adminis'tro, administra're, to "administer."	adminis'tra.	adminis'tret.	administra'ri.	administre'tur.	administran'dus.	administra'tus.
	Ag'ito, agita're, to "shake."	ag'ita.	ag'itet.	agita'ri.	agite'tur.	agitan'dus.	agita'tus.
	Ap'plico, applica're, to "apply."	ap'plica.	ap'plicet.	applica'ri.	applice'tur.	applican'dus.	applica'tus.
	Contin'uo, continua're, to "continue."	contin'ua.	contin'uet.	continua'ri.	continue'tur.	continuan'dus.	continua'tus.
	Evapo'ro, evapora're, to "evaporate."	evapo'ra.	evapo'ret.	evapora'ri.	evapore'tur.	evaporan'dus.	evapora'tus.
	Explo'ro, explora're, to "examine."	explo'ra.	explo'ret.	explora'ri.	explore'tur.	exploran'dus.	explora'tus.
	Inha'lo, inhala're, to "inhale."	inha'la.	inha'let.	inhala'ri.	inhale'tur.	inhalan'dus.	inhala'tus.
	Maç'ero, macera're, to "macerate."	maç'era.	maç'eret.	macera'ri.	macere'tur.	maceran'dus.	macera'tus.
	Mandu'co, manduca're, to "chew."	mandu'ca.	mandu'cet.	manduca'ri.	manduce'tur.	manducan'dus.	manduca'tus.
	Pa'ro, para're, to "prepare."	pa'ra.	pa'ret.	para'ri.	pare'tur.	paran'dus.	para'tus.
	Per'sto, persta're, to "persevere," or "continue."	per'sta.	per'stet.				
	Po'to, pota're, to "drink."	po'ta.	po'tet.	pota'ri.	pote'tur.	potan'dus.	pota'tus and po'tus.
	Præp'aro, præpara're, to "prepare."	præp'ara.	præp'aret.	præpara'ri.	præpare'tur.	præparan'dus.	præpara'tus.
	Pul'vero, pulvera're, to "pulverize."	pul'vera.	pul'veret.	pulvera'ri.	pulvere'tur.	pulveran'dus.	pulvera'tus.
	Pur'go, purga're, to "purge."	pur'ga.	pur'get.	purga'ri.	purge'tur.	purgan'dus.	purga'tus.
	Ren'ovo, renova're, to "renew."	ren'ova.	ren'ovet.	renova'ri.	renove'tur.	renovan'dus.	renova'tus.
	Ser'vo, serva're, to "keep."	ser'va.	ser'vet.	serva'ri.	serve'tur.	servan'dus.	serva'tus.
	Sig'no, signa're, to "mark," or "write."	sig'na.	sig'net.	signa'ri.	signe'tur.	signan'dus.	signa'tus.
	Sto, sta're, to "stand."	sta.	stet.				
	Usur'po, usurpa're, to "use," or "take."	usur'pa.	usur'pet.	usurpa'ri.	usurpe'tur.	usurpan'dus.	usurpa'tus.
Second Conjugation.	Admo'veo, admove're, to "apply" (literally, to "move to").	ad'move, "apply."	admo'veat,* he "may apply," or "let [him] apply."	admove'ri, "to be applied."	admovea'tur, "it may be applied." "let [it] be applied," or "let [there] be applied."	admoven'dus, "to be applied."	admo'tus, "applied."
	Adhib'eo, adhibe're, to "apply," to "give."	ad'hibe.	adhib'eat.	adhibe'ri.	adhibea'tur.	adhiben'dus.	adhib'itus.
	Admis'ceo, admisce're, to "mix with."	admis'ce.	admis'ceat.	admisce'ri.	admiscea'tur.	admiscen'dus.	admix'tus, or admis'tus.
	Au'geo, auge're, to "increase" or "augment."	au'ge.	au'geat.	auge'ri.	augea'tur.	augen'dus.	auc'tus.
	Ca'veo, cave're, to "take care," or "beware," to "shun."	ca've.	ca'veat.	cave'ri.	cavea'tur.	caven'dus.	cau'tus.
	Cie'o, cie're, to "excite."	ci'e.	ci'eat.	cie'ri.	ciea'tur.	cien'dus.	ci'tus.
	Commis'ceo, commisce're, to "mix with," or to "mix together."	commis'ce.	commis'ceat.	commisce'ri.	commiscea'tur.	commiscen'dus.	commix'tus, or commis'tus.
	Exhib'eo, exhibe're, to "administer."	ex'hibe.	exhib'eat.	exhibe'ri.	exhibea'tur.	exhiben'dus.	exhib'itus.
	Fo'veo, fove're, to "foment," or "apply fomentations to."	fo've.	fo'veat.	fove'ri.	fovea'tur.	foven'dus.	fo'tus.
	Mis'ceo, misce're, to "mix."	mis'ce.	mis'ceat.	misce'ri.	miscea'tur.	miscen'dus.	mix'tus, or mis'tus.
	Mo'veo, move're, to "move," to "stir."	mo've.	mo'veat.	move'ri.	movea'tur.	moven'dus.	mo'tus.
	Permis'ceo, permisce're, to "mix through" or "mix thoroughly."	permis'ce.	permis'ceat.	permisce'ri.	permiscea'tur.	permiscen'dus.	permix'tus, or permis'tus.
	Promo'veo, promove're, to "excite," or "promote."	promo've.	promo'veat.	promove'ri.	promovea'tur.	promoven'dus.	promo'tus.
	Respon'deo, responde're, to "answer," as when a medicine produces the effect desired.	respon'de.	respon'deat.				

* The literal signification is "he may give," "it may be given," "he may apply," "it may be applied," etc.; but in medical language it is usually employed as the third person of the imperative: *e.g.*, "let him give," "let it be given," "let him apply."

	ACTIVE VOICE.			PASSIVE VOICE.			
	Indicative present. *Infinitive present.*	*Imperative.*	*Subjunctive pres.*	*Infinitive.*	*Subjunctive present.*	*Future participle.*	*Past participle.*
Third Conjugation.	Adjiç'io, adjiç'ere, to "add," or "add to."	ad'jice.	adjiç'iat, he "may add," or "let [him] add."	ad'jici, to "be added."	adjiçia'tur, it "may be added," "let [it] be added," or "let [there] be added."	adjiçien'dus, to "be added."	adjec'tus, "added."
	Ad'do, ad'dere, to "add."	ad'de.	ad'dat.	ad'di.	adda'tur.	adden'dus.	ad'ditus.
	Appo'no, appo'nere, to "put to," or "apply."	appo'ne.	appo'nat.	appo'ni.	appona'tur.	apponen'dus.	appos'itus.
	Bi'bo, bib'ere, to "drink."	bi'be.	bi'bat.	bi'bi.	biba'tur.	biben'dus.	bib'itus.
	Ca'pio, cap'ere, to "take."	ca'pe.	ca'piat.	ca'pi.	capia'tur.	capien'dus.	cap'tus.
	Col'luo, collu'ere, to "wash," or "wash thoroughly."	col'lue.	col'luat.	col'lui.	collua'tur.	colluen'dus.	collu'tus.
	Conci'do, conci'dere, to "slice," or "cut into small pieces."	conci'de.	conci'dat.	conci'di.	concida'tur.	conciden'dus.	conci'sus.
	Concu'tio, concu'tere, to "shake," or "agitate."	con'cute.	concu'tiat.	con'cuti.	concutia'tur.	concutien'dus.	concus'sus.
	Confiç'io, confiç'ere, to "make up," or "make" (literally, to "make together").	con'fice.	confiç'iat.	con'fici.	conficia'tur.	conficien'dus.	confec'tus.
	Con'tero, conter'ere, to "rub together."	con'tere.	con'terat.	con'teri.	contera'tur.	conteren'dus.	contri'tus.
	Contun'do, contun'dere, to "beat together," to "bruise."	contun'de.	contun'dat.	contun'di.	contunda'tur.	contunden'dus.	contu'sus.
	Co'quo, coq'uere, to "boil," or "cook."	co'que.	co'quat.	co'qui.	coqua'tur.	coquen'dus.	coc'tus.
	De'coquo, decoq'uere, to "boil down."	de'coque.	de'coquat.	de'coqui.	decoqua'tur.	decoquen'dus.	decoc'tus.
	Dig'ero, diger'ere, to "digest."	dig'ere.	dig'erat.	dig'eri.	digera'tur.	digeren'dus.	diges'tus.
	Div'ido, divid'ere, to "divide."	div'ide.	div'idat.	div'idi.	divida'tur.	dividen'dus.	divi'sus.
	Ex'primo, exprim'ere, to "press out," or "express."	ex'prime.	ex'primat.	ex'primi.	exprima'tur.	exprimen'dus.	expres'sus.
	Ex'traho, extrah'ere, to "extract."	ex'trahe.	ex'trahat.	ex'trahi.	extraha'tur.	extrahen'dus.	extrac'tus.
	Faç'io, faç'ere, to "make."	fac.	faç'iat.	fi'eri.*	fi'at.*	facien'dus.	fac'tus.
	Fun'do, fun'dere, to "pour."	fun'de.	fun'dat.	fun'di.	funda'tur.	funden'dus.	fu'sus.
	Man'do, man'dere, to "chew."	man'de.	man'dat.	man'di.	manda'tur.	manden'dus.	man'sus.
	Mit'to, mit'tere, to "send," to "cause to pass."	mit'te.	mit'tat.	mit'ti.	mitta'tur.	mitten'dus.	mis'sus.
	Po'no, po'nere, to "put," or "place."	po'ne.	po'nat.	po'ni.	pona'tur.	ponen'dus.	pos'itus.
	Præscri'bo, præscri'bere, to "prescribe."	præscri'be.	præscri'bat.	præscri'bi.	præscriba'tur.	præscriben'dus.	præscrip'tus.
	Ra'do, rad'ere, to "scrape," or "rasp."	ra'de.	ra'dat.	ra'di.	rada'tur.	raden'dus.	ra'sus.
	Recip'io, recip'ere, to "take."	reç'ipe.	recip'iat.	reç'ipi.	recipia'tur.	recipien'dus.	recep'tus.
	Red'igo, redig'ere, to "reduce."	red'ige.	red'igat.	red'igi.	rediga'tur.	redigen'dus.	redac'tus.
	Rep'eto, repet'ere, to "repeat."	rep'ete.	rep'etat.	rep'eti.	repeta'tur.	repiten'dus.	repeti'tus.
	Sol'vo, sol'vere, to "dissolve."	sol've.	sol'vat.	sol'vi.	solva'tur.	solven'dus.	solu'tus.
	Su'mo, su'mere, to "take."	su'me.	su'mat.	su'mi.	suma'tur.	sumen'dus.	sump'tus.
	Te'ro, ter'ere, "to grind."	te're.	te'rat.	te'ri.	tera'tur.	teren'dus.	tri'tus.
	U'ro, u'rere, to "burn."	u're.	u'rat.	u'ri.	ura'tur.	uren'dus.	us'tus.
	Vo'mo, vom'ere, to "vomit."	vo'me.	vo'mat.	vo'mi.	voma'tur.	vomen'dus.	vom'itus.
Fourth.	Deglu'tio, degluti're, to "swallow."	deglu'ti.	deglu'tiat.	degluti'ri.	deglutia'tur.	deglutien'dus.	degluti'tus.
	Dor'mio, dormi're, to "sleep."	dor'mi.	dor'miat.				
	Hau'rio, hauri're, to "drink," or "swallow."	hau'ri.	hau'riat.	hauri'ri.	hauria'tur.	haurien'dus.	haus'tus.
	Par'tio, parti're, to "divide."	par'ti.	par'tiat.	parti'ri.	partia'tur.	partien'dus.	parti'tus.

* Properly speaking, *facio* has no passive form, this being supplied by the irregular neuter verb *fio*, which will be noticed more particularly on next page.

☞ The infinitive and the future participle passive—*e.g.*, *dari* and *dandus*, *colari* and *colandus*, etc.—are translated into English by the same words, "to be given," "to be strained," but there is an essential difference between the two: the first is the simple infinitive, as occurs in such phrases as the following:—*jussit dari*, "he ordered it to be given;" *potest facile colari*, "it can easily be strained;" but the other always implies that something *must* or *ought* to be done: as, *hujus misturæ danda sunt cochlearia duo*, "of this mixture two spoonfuls are to be given," or "must be given."

in writing prescriptions. directions, etc. By observing the power or signification of the different moods and tenses, as explained at the beginning of the table (see *Do*, *da're*, *Co'lo*, *cola're*, etc.), the learner will be able to apply the same to such other verbs as he may meet with. Thus, if he knows that *det'raho* signifies to "draw" (compare *ex'traho*, of the third conjugation), he will know that *det'rahat* must mean "he may draw," or "let him draw," and *detraha'tur* (in the passive), "it may be drawn," or "let it be drawn." So *rejic'io*, to "reject" (compare *adjic'io*), if put in the subjunctive present (*rejic'iat*), would signify "he [or it] may reject;" in the passive (*rejicia'tur*), "it may be rejected," etc. So *ejic'io*, to "eject;" *injic'io*, to "inject [or throw into]," etc., etc. It is important, however, always to note the conjugation to which a verb belongs; for while verbs of the first conjugation form the present subjunctive third person in *-et* (or *-ent*), the others form it in *-at* (or *-ant*). We need scarcely remark that if the student wishes fully to master this branch of the subject he will have to commence the study of Latin in earnest, which, indeed, he ought by all means to do, if his circumstances and time permit. The comparatively brief instructions here given are intended for those who have not time to study the subject very fully, or else to teach such as may already possess some knowledge of Latin how to apply that knowledge most advantageously in their medical and pharmaceutical studies.

It should be observed that the third person plural of the subjunctive present (as well as several other tenses) is formed by inserting *n* before the *t* of the singular: thus, *det*, "he may give;" *dent*, "they may give;" so *ca'piat* or *su'mat*, "he may take;" *ca'piant* or *su'mant*, "they may take." In like manner, in the passive, *n* is added to form the plural: accordingly, *de'tur*, *capia'tur*, *suma'tur*, are changed to *den'tur*, *capian'tur*, *suman'tur*, etc.

Fi'o, *fi'eri*, an irregular verb, signifying to "be made," to "become," to "be," is much used in prescriptions, but nearly always in the subjunctive present: as, singular, *fi'at*, "it may be made," "let it be made," or "let there be made;" plural, *fi'ant*, "they may be made," "let them be made," or "let there be made:" *e.g.*, *fi'at mistu'ra*, "let a mixture be made;" *fi'ant pil'ulæ duod'ecim*, "let twelve pills be made," etc.

The following are some of the most important Latin terms and phrases (not hitherto explained) used in prescriptions, directions, etc.:

Absen'te fe'bre, "fever being absent" (or "in the absence of fever").

Ad lib'itum, "at or according to the pleasure [of the patient]."

Adstan'te fe'bre, "fever being present."

Al'iquot (indeclinable), "some," "several."

A'na (abbreviated *aa*), "of each." See ANA, in the Dictionary.

Bid'uum, "the space of two days."

Bis in di'e, "twice a day."

Cochlea're am'plum lar'gum or *mag'num*,* a "tablespoonful" (literally, a "large or big spoon").

Cochlea're me'dium or *mod'icum*, a "dessert-spoonful" (literally, a "middle or moderate [sized] spoon").

Cochlea're min'imum, a "teaspoonful" (literally, the "smallest spoon:" *i.e.*, a spoon of the smallest size); also termed *Cochlea're par'vum* or *par'vulum*, a "small spoon."

Cochlea'tim, "by spoonfuls."

Cras, "to-morrow."

Cucurbit'ula cruen'ta, *Cucurbit'ula sic'ca*, } a "cupping-glass." See these terms in the Dictionary.

Cy'athus (second declension, masculine), a "wineglass" or "wineglassful."

De di'e in di'em, "from day to day."

Do'nec, "until."

Dum fe'bris ab'sit, "while the fever is absent."

Dum fe'bris ad'stet, "while the fever is on or present."

Ejus'dem, "of the same" (gen. of *i'dem*).

Fe'bre duran'te or *duran'te fe'bre*, the "fever continuing" (*i.e.*, "if the fever continues").

Fo'tus, a "fomentation" (fourth declension).

Frustilla'tim, "in small pieces."

Gutta'tim, "drop by drop."

Haus'tus, a "draught" (fourth declension).

He'ri, "yesterday."

Ho'ris alter'nis, or *alter'nis ho'ris*, "every other hour."

In di'es, "daily," or "from day to day."

In promp'tu, "in readiness."

Jule'pus, *jule'pum*, or *julap'ium*, a "julep."

Lage'na, a "bottle."

Le'ni fo'co, "by a gentle fire."

Len'to ig'ne, "by a slow fire."

Manip'ulus, a "handful."

Mi'ca pa'nis, "crumb of bread."

Mitta'tur san'guis, "let blood be drawn."

Mo're sol'ito, "in the usual manner."

Pan'nus lin'teus, a "linen cloth."

Per sal'tum, "by a leap or spring:"—applied to blood when it flows from the vein in a jet.

Phi'ala, a "vial or phial."

Ple'no ri'vo, "in a full stream."

Post ci'bum, "after eating" (literally, "after food").

Pro ratio'ne, "in proportion to:" as, *pro im'petûs ratio'ne*, "in proportion to the violence of the attack."

Prout, "according as."

Quan'tum suf'ficit, or *quan'tum suffic'iat*, a "sufficient quantity" (literally, "as much as suffices," or "as much as may suffice").

* When *cochlea're* is used by itself,—that is, without any qualifying word, such as *me'dium* or *min'imum*,—it is to be understood as signifying a "tablespoonful." It would, however, be better always to mention the kind of spoonful; for, even when the medicine is of such character that a little more or less might not be attended with any serious consequences, it is always satisfactory to the patient or attendants to have explicit directions.

Quan'tum vis, "as much as you choose" (literally, "as much as you will").
Qua'ter in di'e, "four times a day."
Quotidi'ie, "daily."
Semiho'ra,* "half an hour."
Se'mis, gen. *semis'sis*, a "half."
Semiun'cia,* "half an ounce."
Septima'na (first declension), a "week."
Sescun'cia,* or *Sesquiun'cia** (better *Un'cia cum semis'se*), an "ounce and a half."
Sesquiho'ra,* an "hour and a half."
Sta'tim, "immediately."
Subin'de, "now and then."
Ter in di'e, or *ter di'e*, "three times a day."
Trid'uum, the "space of three days."
U'tor, u'ti, "to use." This verb (which is called a "*depo'nent* verb," that is, one having a passive form with an active signification), instead of governing the accusative, like most other active verbs, always governs the ablative: *e.g.*, *uta'tur linimen'to cal'cis*, "let him use, or make use of, lime liniment;" *utan'tur lotio'nibus cre'bris*, "let them use frequent lotions." N.B.—*Lo'tio* may be used in the sense either of a "wash," or the "act of washing."

* It may be observed as a universal rule, that when a simple noun forms the termination of a compound, the latter is declined in the same manner as the simple word: thus, *fluidun'cia*, *semiun'cia*, *sesquiun'cia*, etc., are declined precisely like *un'cia*; and *semiho'ra*, *sesquiho'ra*, etc., like *ho'ra*: so *merid'ies*, "mid-day," is declined like *di'es*, "day;" and *pertus'sis*, "whooping-cough," like *tussis*, a "cough." If, however, the termination is changed, it is obvious that the declension must be different: *biho'rium*, *triho'rium*, etc., being neuter nouns of the second declension, are declined like *ligamentum*, on page 808.

TABLE OF DOSES,

FOR ADULTS.

[See DOSE, in the Dictionary.]

Absinthium . . . . . ℈j to ℈ij.
Acetum colchici . . . . . fℨss. to fℨiss.
Acetum scillæ . . . . . fℨss. to fℨij.
Achillea Millefolium . . . . . ℈j to ℈ij.
Acidum aceticum dilutum . . fℨj to fℨss.
Acidum arseniosum . . . . . gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
Acidum benzoicum . . . . . gr. x to ℨss.
Acidum carbolicum . . . . . gr. j to gr. ij.
Acidum citricum . . . . . gr. x to ℨss.
Acidum hydrocyanicum dilut. ♏ $\frac{1}{4}$ to ♏ij.
Acidum lacticum . . . . . ℨj to ℨiij.
Acidum muriaticum dilutum . ♏x to ♏xxx.
Acidum nitricum dilutum . . ♏x to ♏xxx.
Acidum phosphoricum dilutum ♏x to fℨj.
Acidum sulphuricum dilutum . ♏x to ♏xx.
Acidum tannicum . . . . . gr. ij.
Acidum tartaricum . . . . . gr. v to ℨss.
Acidum valerianicum . . . . ♏v to ♏xv.
Aconiti folium . . . . . gr. j to gr. ij.
Aconiti radix . . . . . gr. ss. to gr. j.
Aconitina . . . . . gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{60}$.
Æther . . . . . ♏xx to ♏lx.
Æther fortior . . . . . ♏xx to fℨj.
Æther sulphuricus . . . . . ♏xx to fℨj.
Aletris . . . . . gr. v to gr. x.
Allium . . . . . ℨss. to ℨij.
Aloe . . . . . gr. v to ℈j.
Althæa . . . . . ℨj to ℨss.
Alumen . . . . . gr. v to gr. xv.
Aluminii et ammonii sulphas . gr. v to ℈j.
Ammoniacum . . . . . gr. x to gr. xxx.
Ammonii carbonas . . . . . gr. v to gr. xv.
Ammonii murias . . . . . gr. v to gr. xxx.
Ammonii valerianas . . . . . gr. ij to gr. viij.
Anethum . . . . . gr. xv to ℨj.
Angelica . . . . . ℨss. to ℨj.
Angustura . . . . . gr. x to gr. xxx.
Anisum . . . . . gr. xv to ℨj.
Anthemis . . . . . ℈j to ℨij.
Ant. et potas. tart., *diaphoretic* gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Ant. et potas. tart., *emetic* . . gr. j to gr. iv.
Antimonii oxidum . . . . . gr. j to gr. iij.
Antimonium sulphuratum . . gr. j to gr. iij.
Apocynum cannabinum . . . gr. xv. to gr. xxx.
Aqua acidi carbonici . . . . *ad libitum.*
Aqua ammon. (dilut. in water) ♏x to ♏xx.
Aqua cinnamomi . . . . . fℨss. to fℨij.
Aqua creasoti . . . . . fℨj to fℨij.
Aqua fœniculi . . . . . fℨj to fℨiv.
Aqua lauro-cerasi . . . . . ♏xxx to fℨj.
Aqua menthæ piperitæ . . . . fℨj to fℨiv.
Aqua menthæ viridis . . . . . fℨj to fℨiv.
Aqua rosæ . . . . . *ad libitum.*
Aralia nudicaulis . . . . . ℈j to ℨj.
Aralia spinosa . . . . . ℈j to ℨj.
Argenti nitras . . . . . gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Argenti oxidum . . . . . gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. ij.
Armoraciæ radix . . . . . ℈j to ℨj.
Arnicæ flores . . . . . gr. v to gr x.
Arsenii iodidum . . . . . gr. $\frac{1}{10}$.
Artemisia Santonica . . . . . gr. x to ℨj.
Arum . . . . . ℈j.
Asafœtida . . . . . gr. v to ℈j.
Asarum . . . . . gr. xx to gr. xxx.
Asclepias . . . . . gr. xx to ℨj.
Aspidium (oleoresin) . . . . fℨss. to fℨj.
Atropina . . . . . gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{60}$.
Atropinæ sulphas . . . . . gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{60}$.
Aurantii amari cortex . . . . ℨss. to ℨj.
Azedarach (decoction) (for a [two.
child) . . . . . a tablespoonful or
Balsamum Peruvianum . . . gtt. v to gtt. xxx.
Balsamum Tolutanum . . . . gr. x to ℨss.
Barii chloridum. See Liquor Barii Chloridi.
Belladonnæ folia . . . . . gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. j.
Belladonnæ radix . . . . . gr. ss. to gr. iij.
Benzoinum . . . . . gr. x to ℨss.
Berberina . . . . . gr. j to gr. x.
Bismuthi subcarbonas . . . . gr. v to gr. xlv.
Bismuthi subnitras . . . . . gr. v to ℨj.
Bistorta . . . . . gr. xv to ℨj.
Bromum . . . . . gtt. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gtt. ij.
Brucina . . . . . gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Buchu . . . . . gr. xx to ℨj.
Cadmii sulphas . . . . . gr. ss. to gr. j to an ounce of water.
Calamus . . . . . gr. x to ℨj.
Calcii carbonas præcipitatus . gr. x to ℨss.
Calumba . . . . . gr. x to ℨj.
Cambogia . . . . . gr. ij to gr. vj.
Camphora . . . . . gr. v to ℈j.
Canella . . . . . gr. x to ℨss.
Cantharis . . . . . gr. ss. to gr. j.
Capsicum . . . . . gr. v to gr. x.
Cardamomum . . . . . gr. v to ℈j.
Carthamus (infusion) . . . . fℨij to fℨiv.

Carum . . . . . gr. x to ʒij.
Caryophyllus . . . . . gr. v to ℈j.
Cascarilla . . . . . gr. xv to ʒss.
Cassia Fistula . . . . . ʒiv to ʒj.
Cassia Marilandica . . . . . ʒj to ʒiij.
Castoreum . . . . . gr. x to ℈j.
Cataria . . . . . ʒj to ʒij.
Catechu . . . . . gr. xv to ʒss.
Cetaceum . . . . . ʒss. to ʒiss.
Chenopodium . . . . . ℈j to ℈ij.
Chimaphila . . . . . ʒss. to ʒj.
Chirata . . . . . gr. x to gr. xx.
Chloroformum purificatum . . ♏v to ♏xl.
Cimicifuga . . . . . gr. x to ʒss.
Cinchona . . . . . ʒss. to ℥ss.
Cinchoninæ sulphas . . . . . gr. j to gr. v.
Cinnamomi oleum . . . . . ♏j to ♏iv.
Cinnamomum . . . . . gr. x to ℈j.
Colchici radix . . . . . gr. j to gr. vj.
Colchici semen . . . . . gr. j to gr. iij.
Confectio aromatica . . . . . ℈j to ʒj.
Confectio aurantii corticis . . ℥ss.
Confectio opii . . . . . gr. x to ℈j.
Confectio rosæ . . . . . ʒj to ℥j.
Confectio sennæ . . . . . ʒss. to ℥ss.
Conium . . . . . gr. ij to gr. x.
Contrayerva . . . . . gr. xij to ʒss.
Copaiba . . . . . gtt. x to fʒj.
Coptis . . . . . gr. x to gr. xxx.
Coptis (tinct.) . . . . . fʒss. to fʒj.
Coriandrum . . . . . ℈j to ʒj.
Cornus . . . . . ℈j to ʒj.
Cornus circinata . . . . . ℈j to ʒj.
Cornus sericea . . . . . ℈j to ʒj.
Cotula (infusion) . . . . . fʒj to fʒij.
Creta præparata . . . . . gr. x to ʒj, or more.
Crocus . . . . . gr. x to gr. xxx.
Cubeba . . . . . ℈j to ʒj,
Cumini semina . . . . . ℈j to ʒj.
Cupri subacetas . . . . . used externally.
Cupri sulphas, *emetic* . . . . gr. ij to gr. x, in water.
Cupri sulphas, *tonic* . . . . . gr. ¼ to gr. ij, in pill.
Cuprum ammoniatum . . . . gr. ¼ to gr. iv.
Curcuma . . . . . gr. v to ʒss.
Cuspariæ cortex . . . . . gr. v to ℈j.
Cusso (or Koosso) . . . . . ℥ss.
Cydonium . . . . . *ad libitum.*
Cypripedium . . . . . gr. x to gr. xv.
Decoctum cetrariæ . . . . . fʒij to fʒiij.
Decoctum chimaphilæ . . . one pint in 24 hours.
Decoctum cinchonæ . . . . fʒj to fʒiv.
Decoctum cornûs floridæ . . fʒiss.
Decoctum dulcamaræ . . . . fʒss. to fʒij.
Decoctum hæmatoxyli . . . . fʒj to fʒij.
Decoctum quercûs albæ . . . fʒj to fʒij.
Decoctum sarsaparillæ . . . . fʒiv to Oss.
Decoctum sarsaparillæ comp. . fʒiij to fʒvj.
Decoctum senegæ . . . . . fʒj to fʒij.
Decoctum uvæ ursi . . . . . fʒiss.

Delphinium (tinct. of seed) . . ♏x to ♏xxx.
Digitalina . . . . . gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{20}$.
Digitalis . . . . . gr. j.
Diospyros (dried) . . . . . ʒj to ʒij.
Dracontium . . . . . gr. x to gr. xx.
Dulcamara . . . . . gr. xx to ʒj.
Elaterinum . . . . . gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. ¼.
Ergota . . . . . gr. v to gr. xxx.
Erigeron (infus.) . . . . . fʒij to fʒiij.
Erigeron Canadense . . . . . gr. xx to ʒj.
Euonymus . . . . . ℈j to ʒj.
Eupatorium . . . . . gr. xv.
Euphorbia corollata, *emetic* . . gr. x to gr. xx.
Extract. absinthii . . . . . gr. x to ℈j.
Extract. aconiti . . . . . gr. ss. to gr. j.
Extract. aconiti alcoholicum . gr. ½ to gr. j.
Extract. aloes aquosum . . . gr. v to gr. xv.
Extract. anthemidis fluidum . . gr. x to gr. xx.
Extract. arnicæ alcoholicum . gr. ½ to gr. j.
Extract. belladonnæ . . . . . gr. j, gradually increased.
Extract. belladonnæ alcohol. . gr. ½ to gr. j.
Extract. buchu fluidum . . . fʒss.
Extract. cannabis indicæ . . . gr. ¼ to gr. v.
Extract. cimicifugæ fluidum . ♏xv to ♏xx.
Extract. cinchonæ . . . . . gr. x to ʒss.
Extract. cinchonæ fluidum . . fʒss.
Extract. colchici acetum . . . gr. j to gr. iij.
Extract. colchici rad. fluidum . ♏x.
Extract. colchici seminis fluid. . ♏x.
Extract. colocynthidis . . . . gr. iij to gr. vj.
Extract. colocynthidis comp. . gr. vj to ʒss.
Extract. conii alcoholicum . . gr. j to gr. ij.
Extract. conii fluidum . . . . ♏v.
Extract. digitalis fluidum . . . gr. ss. to gr. ij.
Extract. dulcamaræ . . . . . gr. x. to gr. xx.
Extract. dulcamaræ fluidum . ♏xx to fʒj.
Extract. ergotæ fluidum . . . ♏xxx to fʒj.
Extract. gentianæ . . . . . gr. x to gr. xxx.
Extract. gentianæ fluidum . . fʒj.
Extract. glycyrrhizæ . . . . . *ad libitum.*
Extract. graminis . . . . . gr. v to gr. xx.
Extract. hæmatoxyli . . . . . gr. x to ʒss.
Ext. hellebori alc., *cathartic* . gr. x to ℈j.
Ext. hellebori alc., *emmenag.* . gr. iij to gr. x.
Extract. humuli . . . . . gr. v to ʒj.
Extract. hyoscyami . . . . . gr. iij to gr. x.
Extract. hyoscyami alcohol. . gr. j to gr. ij.
Extract. hyoscyami fluidum . . ♏v.
Extract. ignatiæ alcoholicum . gr. ½ to gr. j.
Extract. ipecacuanhæ fluidum . ♏v to ♏xx.
Extract. jalapæ . . . . . gr. v to gr. xx.
Extract. juglandis . . . . . gr. x to gr. xx.
Extract. krameriæ . . . . . gr. x to gr. xx.
Extract. lactucæ . . . . . gr. iij to gr. x.
Extract. lupulini fluidum . . ♏v to ♏x.
Extract. nucis vomicæ . . . . gr. ½ to gr. j.
Extract. opii . . . . . gr. ½ to gr. jss.
Extract. papaveris . . . . . gr. ij to ℈j.
Extract. podophylli . . . . . gr. j to gr. iij.

Extract. pruni Virgin. fluidum . fℨj.
Extract. quassiæ . . . . . gr. v, or more.
Extract. rhei . . . . . gr. x to gr. xxx.
Extract. rhei alcoholicum . . gr. v to gr. xx.
Extract. rhei fluidum . . . . fℨj.
Extract. sarsaparillæ . . . . . gr. x to ℨj.
Extract. sarsaparillæ fluidum . fℨj.
Extract. senegæ . . . . . gr. v to gr. x.
Extract. sennæ fluidum . . . fℨss.
Extract. serpentariæ fluidum . fℨss.
Extract. spigeliæ fluidum . . . fℨj.
Extract. spigeliæ et sen. fluid. . fℨj.
Extract. stramonii . . . . . gr. ½ to gr. ij.
Extract. stramonii alcohol. . . gr. ½ to gr. j.
Extract. taraxaci . . . . . gr. x to ℨj.
Extract. taraxaci fluidum . . . fℨj to fℨij.
Extract. uvæ ursi fluidum . . fℨj.
Extract. valerianæ alcohol. . . gr. iij to gr. v.
Extract. valerianæ fluidum . . fℨj to fℨij.
Extract. veratri virid. fluidum . ♏v to ♏x.
Extract. zingiberis fluidum . . ♏x to ♏xv.
Ferri chloridum . . . . . gr. iij to gr. v.
Ferri citras . . . . . gr. v, or more.
Ferri et ammonii citras . . . gr. v to gr. viij.
Ferri et ammonii sulphas . . . gr. x to gr. xv.
Ferri et ammonii tartras . . . gr. iv to gr. x.
Ferri et potassii tartras . . . gr. x to ℨss.
Ferri et quininæ citras . . . gr. v.
Ferri ferrocyanidum (Prussian blue) . . . . . gr. iv to gr. vj.
Ferri lactas . . . . . gr. v.
Ferri oxidum hydratum (as an antidote to arsenic) . . . . ℨj to ℨiv.
Ferri phosphas . . . . . gr. v to gr. x.
Ferri pulvis . . . . . gr. iij to gr. vj.
Ferri pyrophosphas . . . . . gr. ij to gr. v.
Ferri subcarbonas . . . . . gr. v to ℨss., or more.
Ferri sulphas . . . . . gr. i to gr. vi, or more.
Ferri sulphas exsiccatus . . . gr. j to gr. v.
Ferrum ammoniatum . . . . gr. iij to gr. xv.
Ferrum reductum . . . . . gr. j to gr. iij.
Ficus . . . . . *ad libitum.*
Filicis radix . . . . . ℨj to ℨij.
Fœniculum . . . . . ℈j to ℨj.
Frasera . . . . . gr. x to ℨj.
Galbanum . . . . . gr. x to gr. lx.
Galla . . . . . gr. x to gr. xx.
Gambogia . . . . . gr. ij to gr. vj.
Gaultheria (infus.) . . . . . fℨij.
Gelsemium . . . . . gr. v to gr. xx.
Gentiana . . . . . gr. x to ℈ij.
Gentiana Catesbæi . . . . . gr. x to gr. xxx.
Geranium . . . . . gr. x to gr. xxx.
Geum (decoction) . . . . . fℨj to fℨij.
Gillenia . . . . . gr. xxx.
Glycerina . . . . . fℨj to fℨij.
Gossypii radicis cortex . . . . gr. v to gr. xxx.
Granatum . . . . . fℨij, in decoction.

Guaiaci lignum . . . . . gr. xx to gr. xl.
Guaiaci resina . . . . . gr. v to ℈j.
Hedeoma . . . . . ℨj to ℨij.
Helianthemum extractum . . . gr. j to gr. ij.
Helleborus . . . . . gr. x to ℈j.
Hepatica (infus.) . . . . . ℨij to ℨiv.
Heuchera . . . . . ℨj to ℨij.
Humulus . . . . . gr. v to ℈j.
Hydrarg. chloridum corrosiv. . gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. ½.
Hydrarg. chlorid. mite, *alter.* . gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ to gr. ½.
Hydrarg. chlorid. mite, *cath.* . gr. v to ℈j.
Hydrarg. cyanidum . . . . . gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. ⅛.
Hydrarg. iodidum rubrum . . gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. ¼.
Hydrarg. iodidum viride . . . gr. ½ to gr. iij or iv.
Hydrarg. oxidum nigrum . . gr. j to gr. iij.
Hydrarg. oxidum rubrum . . used externally.
Hydrarg. subsulphas flava, *emetic* . . . . . gr. ij.
Hydrarg. sulphidum nigrum . gr. x to ℨss.
Hydrargyrum ammoniatum . . used externally.
Hydrargyrum cum cretâ . . . gr. v to ℨss.
Hydrastis . . . . . gr. xv to gr. xxx.
Hyoscyami folia . . . . . gr. iij to gr. x.
Hyoscyami semen . . . . . gr. j to gr. v.
Ignatia . . . . . gr. iij to gr. v.
Infusum angusturæ . . . . . fℨj to fℨiij.
Infusum anthemidis . . . . . fℨj to fℨiss.
Infusum buchu . . . . . fℨiss.
Infusum calumbæ . . . . . fℨiss. to fℨiij.
Infusum capsici . . . . . fℨiss.
Infusum caryophylli . . . . . fℨiss. to fℨij.
Infusum cascarillæ . . . . . fℨiss. to fℨij.
Infusum catechu compositum . fℨiss. to fℨij.
Infusum cinchonæ flavæ . . . fℨj to fℨiij.
Infusum cinchonæ rubræ . . . fℨj to fℨiij.
Infusum digitalis . . . . . fℨj.
Infusum eupatorii . . . . . fℨij.
Infusum gentianæ compositum fℨj to fℨij.
Infusum humuli . . . . . fℨiss. to fℨiij.
Infusum juniperi . . . . . fℨij to fℨiv.
Infusum krameriæ . . . . . fℨiss.
Infusum lini compositum . . . *ad libitum.*
Infusum pareiræ . . . . . fℨj to fℨij.
Infusum picis liquidæ . . . . fℨj to fℨij.
Infusum pruni Virginianæ . . fℨj to fℨiij.
Infusum quassiæ . . . . . fℨj to fℨiv.
Infusum rhei . . . . . fℨj to fℨiv.
Infusum rosæ compositum . . fℨiss. to Oss.
Infusum salviæ . . . . . fℨij.
Infusum sennæ compositum . fℨj to fℨiv.
Infusum serpentariæ . . . . . fℨiss.
Infusum simarubæ . . . . . fℨj to fℨij.
Infusum spigeliæ . . . . . fℨiv to Oss.
Infusum taraxaci . . . . . fℨiss.
Infusum valerianæ . . . . . fℨiss. to fℨij.
Infusum zingiberis . . . . . fℨiss. to fℨij.
Inula . . . . . ℈j to ℨj.
Iodum . . . . . gr ¼ to gr. ij.
Ipecacuanha, *diaphoretic* . . . gr. ss. to gr. ij.
Ipecacuanha, *emetic* . . . . . gr. xx to gr. xxx.

Iris versicolor . . . . . gr. x to gr. xx.
Jalapa . . . . . gr. x to ʒss.
Juniperus . . . . . ℈j to ʒss.
Juniperus Virginiana . . . . . no dose.
Kino . . . . . gr. x to gr. xx.
Koosso, or Konsso. See Cusso.
Koussina . . . . . gr. xx to gr. xl.
Krameria (extract) . . . . . gr. x to gr. xx.
Lactucarium . . . . . gr. j to gr. x.
Lappa . . . . . ʒj to ʒij.
Lauri baccæ . . . . . gr. x to ℈j.
Leptandra . . . . . gr. xx to ʒj.
Leptandrin . . . . . gr. ¼ to gr. j.
Linum catharticum . . . . . ʒj.
Liquor ammonii acetatis . . . fʒij to fʒj.
Liquor barii chloridi . . . . . gtt. v.
Liquor calcis . . . . . fʒij to Oss.
Liquor calcis chloridi . . . . ℳxx to fʒj.
Liquor ferri citratis . . . . . ℳv to ℳx.
Liquor ferri iodidi. See Syrupus Ferri Iodidi.
Liquor ferri nitratis . . . . . ℳx to ℳxx.
Liquor iodi compositus . . . gtt. vj to gtt. xij.
Liquor magnesiæ citratis . . . fʒxij.
Liquor morphinæ sulphatis . . fʒj to fʒij.
Liquor potassæ . . . . . gtt. x to gtt. xx.
Liquor potassii arsenitis . . . gtt. x.
Liquor potassii carbonatis . . gtt. x to gtt. xxx.
Liquor potassii citratis . . . . fʒss.
Liquor sodæ . . . . . ℳv to ℳxx.
Liriodendron . . . . . ʒj to ʒij.
Lithii carbonas . . . . . gr. v to gr. x.
Lobelia, *emetic* . . . . . ℈j.
Lupulinum . . . . . gr. v to gr. x.
Lycopus . . . . . ½ pt. to 1 pt.
Macis . . . . . gr. v to ℈j.
Magnesia . . . . . gr. x to ʒj.
Magnesii carbonas . . . . . ʒj to ʒij.
Magnesii sulphas . . . . . ʒss. to ℥ij.
Magnolia . . . . . ʒss. to ʒj.
Mangani carbonas . . . . . gr. v.
Mangani sulphas, *cathartic* . . ʒj to ʒij.
Manna . . . . . ʒss. to ℥ij.
Marrubium (extract) . . . . gr. x to ʒss.
Marrubium (infusion) . . . . ʒss. to ʒj.
Mastiche . . . . . gr. x to ʒss.
Matico . . . . . ʒss. to ʒij.
Matricaria . . . . . ʒj to ℥ss.
Melissa . . . . . ʒj to ʒij.
Mentha piperita . . . . . ʒj to ʒij.
Mezereum . . . . . gr. x to ʒss.
Mistura ammoniaci . . . . . fʒss. to fʒj.
Mistura amygdalæ . . . . . fʒij to fʒviij.
Mistura asafœtidæ . . . . . fʒss. to fʒiss.
Mistura chloroformi . . . . . fʒij to fʒss.
Mistura cretæ . . . . . fʒj to fʒij.
Mistura ferri composita . . . fʒss.
Mistura glycyrrhizæ composita a tablespoonful.
Mistura potassii citratis . . . fʒss.
Monarda . . . . . ʒj to ʒij. See Oleum Monardæ.

Morphina . . . . . gr. ⅛ to gr. ½.
Morphinæ acetas . . . . . gr. ⅛ to gr. ½.
Morphinæ murias . . . . . gr. ⅛ to gr. ½.
Morphinæ sulphas . . . . . gr. ⅛ to gr. ½.
Moschus . . . . . gr. v to ʒj.
Mucilago acaciæ . . . . . fʒij to fʒj.
Mucilago sassafras medullæ . . fʒij to fʒj.
Mucuna (syrup) . . . . . fʒij to fʒiv.
Myristica . . . . . gr. v to ℈j.
Myrrha . . . . . gr. x to ℈j.
Nectandra . . . . . gr. ij to gr. v.
Nux vomica . . . . . gr. ss. to gr. ij.
Oleoresina capsici . . . . . gr. ⅛ to gr. ½.
Oleoresina cubebæ . . . . . ℳij to ℳx.
Oleoresina lupulini . . . . . ℳj to ℳiij.
Oleoresina piperis . . . . . ℳj to ℳv.
Oleoresina zingiberis . . . . . ℳ ½ to ℳj.
Oleum amygdalæ amaræ . . . ℳ ½ to ℳj.
Oleum amygdalæ dulcis . . . fʒj to fʒss.
Oleum anisi . . . . . ℳv to ℳxv.
Oleum anthemidis . . . . . ℳv to ℳx.
Oleum cajuputi . . . . . ℳj to ℳij.
Oleum camphoræ . . . . . ℳj to ℳv.
Oleum cari . . . . . gtt. ij to gtt. vj.
Oleum caryophylli . . . . . ℳj to ℳv.
Oleum chenopodii (for child) . ℳviij to ℳx.
Oleum cinnamomi . . . . . ℳj to ℳv.
Oleum copaibæ . . . . . gtt. x to gtt. xxx.
Oleum cubebæ . . . . . ℳx to ℳxij.
Oleum erigerontis . . . . . ℳv to ℳx.
Oleum fœniculi . . . . . ℳv to ℳx.
Oleum gaultheriæ . . . . . ℳj to ℳiij.
Oleum hedeomæ . . . . . gtt. ij to gtt. vj.
Oleum juniperi . . . . . ℳv to ℳxv.
Oleum lavandulæ . . . . . ℳj to ℳv.
Oleum limonis . . . . . ℳj to ℳv.
Oleum lini . . . . . fʒij to fʒj.
Oleum menthæ piperitæ . . . ℳv to ℳx.
Oleum menthæ viridis . . . . ℳv to ℳx.
Oleum monardæ . . . . . ℳij to ℳiij.
Oleum morrhuæ . . . . . fʒij to fʒiss.
Oleum myristicæ . . . . . gtt. iij to gtt. vj.
Oleum olivæ . . . . . fʒij to fʒij.
Oleum origani . . . . . ℳj to ℳv.
Oleum pimentæ . . . . . ℳij to ℳvj.
Oleum pulegii . . . . . ℳj to ℳv.
Oleum ricini . . . . . fʒj to fʒiss.
Oleum rosmarini . . . . . gtt. ij to gtt. vj.
Oleum sabinæ . . . . . gtt. ij to gtt. v.
Oleum sassafras . . . . . ℳj to ℳv.
Oleum sesami . . . . . fʒj to fʒss.
Oleum succini . . . . . ℳv to ℳxv.
Oleum tabaci . . . . . ℳ ½ to ℳ ½.
Oleum terebinthinæ, *anthelm.* . fʒj to fʒss.
Oleum terebinthinæ, *diuretic* . ℳx to fʒj.
Oleum theobromæ . . . . . ʒj to ℥ss.
Oleum thymi . . . . . ℳv to ℳx.
Oleum tiglii . . . . . gtt. ss. to gtt. iij.
Oleum valerianæ . . . . . gtt. iv to gtt. v.
Opium, *sedative* . . . . . gr. j to gr. iij.

Opium, *stimulant* . . . . . gr ¼ to gr. ½.
Oxymel . . . . . fʒj to fʒij.
Oxymel scillæ . . . . . fʒj to fʒij.
Panax . . . . . ʒss. to ʒj.
Papaver . . . . . ʒj to ʒij.
Pareira . . . . . gr. xx to ʒj.
Pepo . . . . . ʒss. to ʒij.
Petroselinum . . . . . gr. xv.
Phytolaccæ baccæ (tinct.) . . fʒj.
Pilulæ aloes . . . . . gr. x to gr. xx.
Pilulæ aloes et asafœtidæ . . gr. x.
Pilulæ aloes et mastiches . . . gr. v to gr. x.
Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ . . . gr. x to gr. xx.
Pilulæ antimonii compositæ . . gr. v to gr. x.
Pilulæ asafœtidæ . . . . . gr. v to gr. x.
Pilulæ catharticæ compositæ . pil. iij.
Pilulæ copaibæ . . . . . pil. ij to pil. vi.
Pilulæ ferri carbonatis . . . . gr. v to gr. xv, or more.
Pilulæ ferri compositæ . . . . gr. x to gr. xx.
Pilulæ ferri iodidi . . . . . pil. j to pil. iij.
Pilulæ galbani compositæ . . gr. x to gr. xx.
Pilulæ hydrargyri, *alterative* . gr. j to gr. v.
Pilulæ hydrargyri, *cathartic* . gr. v to gr. xv.
Pilulæ opii . . . . . pil. ½ to pil. j.
Pilulæ quininæ sulphatis . . . pil. j to pil. v.
Pilulæ rhei . . . . . gr. x to gr. xxx.
Pilulæ rhei compositæ . . . . gr. x to ℈j.
Pilulæ saponis compositæ . . gr. iij to gr. xviij.
Pilulæ scillæ compositæ . . . gr. x to gr. xx.
Pimenta . . . . . gr. v to ℈ij.
Piper . . . . . gr. v to gr. x.
Piperina . . . . . gr. v to gr. x.
Pix liquida . . . . . gr. xx to ʒj.
Plumbi acetas . . . . . gr. ½ to gr. jss.
Plumbi iodidum . . . . . gr. ½ to gr. iij or iv.
Plumbi nitras . . . . . gr. ¼ to gr. ½.
Podophyllum . . . . . about gr. xx.
Polygala rubella . . . . . gr. x to gr. xxx.
Potassa. See Liquor Potassæ.
Potassa cum calce . . . . . externally.
Potassii acetas . . . . . ʒj to ʒij, or more.
Potassii bicarbonas . . . . . gr. x to ʒss.
Potassii bichromas, *emetic* . . gr. ½ to gr. ¾.
Potassii bisulphas . . . . . ʒss. to ʒij.
Potassii bitartras, *diuretic* . . ʒj to ʒij.
Potassii bitartras, *cathartic* . . ʒss to ʒj.
Potassii bromidum . . . . . gr. v to gr. x.
Potassii carbonas . . . . . ℈ss. to ʒss.
Potassii carbonas pura . . . . gr. x to gr. xxx.
Potassii chloras . . . . . gr. iij to gr. vj, or more.
Potassii citras . . . . . gr. x to gr. xxx.
Potassii cyanidum . . . . . gr. ¼.
Potassii et sodii tartras . . . . ʒss. to ʒj.
Potassii ferrocyanidum . . . . gr. x to gr. xv.
Potassii iodidum . . . . . gr. ij to gr. x.
Potassii nitras . . . . . gr. x to ʒj.
Potassii permanganas . . . . gr. ij to gr. v.
Potassii sulphas . . . . . ʒss. to ʒj.
Potassii sulphuratum . . . . . ʒss. to ʒj, largely diluted.
Potassii tartras . . . . . ʒij to ʒj.
Prinos . . . . . gr. xx to ʒj.
Prunus Virginiana . . . . . gr. xx to ʒj.
Pulvis aloes et canellæ . . . . gr. x to ℈j.
Pulvis aromaticus . . . . . gr. x to ℈j.
Pulvis ipecacuanhæ et opii . . gr. v to gr. xij.
Pulvis jalapæ compositus . . . ℈j to ʒij.
Pulvis rhei compositus . . . . ℈j to ʒij.
Pyrethrum . . . . . gr. iij to gr. x.
Quassia . . . . . gr. x to ʒss.
Quercus alba . . . . . ℈j to ʒj.
Quercus tinctoria . . . . . gr. x to ʒss.
Quininæ sulphas . . . . . gr. iij to gr. x.
Quininæ valerianas . . . . . gr. j to gr. v.
Resina jalapæ . . . . . gr. ij to gr. x.
Resina podophylli, *alterative* . gr. ¼ to gr. j.
Resina podophylli, *cathartic* . gr. j to gr. v.
Resina scammonii . . . . . gr. ij to gr. x.
Rheum . . . . . ℈j to ʒss.
Rhus glabra . . . . . gr. ij to gr. x.
Rosa centifolia . . . . . *ad libitum.*
Rosa Gallica . . . . . ℈j to ʒj.
Rosmarinus . . . . . gr. x to ʒss.
Rottlera . . . . . ʒij to ʒiij.
Rubia . . . . . gr. x to ʒss.
Rubus . . . . . gr. xv to gr. xxx.
Ruta . . . . . gr. xv to ℈ij.
Sabadilla . . . . . no dose.
Sabbatia . . . . . gr. xx to ʒj.
Sabina . . . . . gr. v to gr. x.
Saccharum lactis . . . . . *adjuvant.*
Salicinum . . . . . gr. iv to gr. vi.
Salix . . . . . ℈j to ʒj.
Salvia . . . . . gr. xv to gr. xxx.
Sambucus . . . . . ʒj to ʒij.
Sanguinaria, *emetic* . . . . . gr. viij to gr. xx.
Santonica . . . . . gr. x to ʒj.
Santoninum . . . . . gr. v or vi.
Sapo . . . . . gr. v to ℈j.
Sarsaparilla . . . . . ℈j to ʒj.
Sassafras . . . . . ʒj to ʒij.
Sassafras medulla . . . . . ℈j to ʒj.
Scammonium . . . . . gr. iij to gr. xv.
Scilla . . . . . gr. j to gr. v.
Scoparius . . . . . ℈j to ʒj.
Scutellaria . . . . . ʒij.
Senega . . . . . gr. xxx to gr. xl.
Senna . . . . . ℈j to ʒj.
Serpentaria . . . . . gr. x to ℈j.
Sesami folium . . . . . *ad libitum.*
Simaruba . . . . . ℈j to ʒj.
Sinapis alba . . . . . ℈j to ʒij.
Sinapis nigra . . . . . ℈j to ʒij.
Sodii acetas . . . . . ℈j to ʒij.
Sodii bicarbonas . . . . . ℈ss. to ʒss.
Sodii boras . . . . . gr. v to ʒss.
Sodii et potassii tartras. See Potassii et Sodii Tartras.

Sodii nitras . . . . . gr. v to gr. xx.
Sodii phosphas, *cathartic* . . . ʒss. to ʒj.
Sodii sulphas . . . . . ʒvj to ʒx.
Sodii sulphis . . . . . ʒj.
Solidago (infusion) . . . . . fʒij to fʒiv.
Spigelia . . . . . gr. x to ʒss.
Spiræa (extract) . . . . . gr. v to gr. xv.
Spiritus ætheris compositus . . fʒss. to fʒij.
Spiritus ætheris nitrosi . . . . gtt. xxv to fʒj.
Spiritus ætheris sulphurici . . fʒss. to fʒij.
Spiritus ammoniæ . . . . . fʒss. to fʒj.
Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus . fʒss. to fʒj.
Spiritus anisi . . . . . fʒss. to fʒss.
Spiritus camphoræ . . . . . ♏v to fʒj.
Spiritus chloroformi . . . . . fʒss. to fʒj.
Spiritus cinnamomi . . . . . fʒj to fʒss.
Spiritus frumenti . . . . . fʒss. to fʒj.
Spiritus juniperi compositus . . fʒj to fʒss.
Spiritus lavandulæ . . . . . ♏xxx to fʒj.
Spiritus lavandulæ compositus . gtt. xl to fʒij.
Spiritus limonis . . . . . fʒj to fʒij.
Spiritus menthæ piperitæ . . . gtt. v to gtt. xx.
Spiritus menthæ viridis . . . . gtt. v to gtt. xx.
Spiritus myrciæ . . . . . used externally.
Spiritus myristicæ . . . . . fʒj to fʒiv.
Spiritus rosmarini . . . . . fʒj to fʒiv.
Spiritus vini Gallici . . . . . fʒij to fʒss.
Spongia usta . . . . . ʒj to ʒiij.
Stannum . . . . . ʒj.
Staphisagria . . . . . gr. iij to gr. x, externally.
Statice . . . . . gr. xv to ʒss.
Stillingia . . . . . gr. x to gr. xxx.
Stramonii folia . . . . . gr. j to gr. viij.
Strychnina . . . . . gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{12}$.
Strychninæ sulphas . . . . . gr. $\frac{1}{24}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
Styrax . . . . . gr. x to ʒss.
Sulphur lotum . . . . . ʒss. to ʒij.
Sulphur præcipitatum . . . . ʒss. to ʒij.
Sulphur sublimatum . . . . . ʒss. to ʒij.
Sulphuris iodidum . . . . . used externally.
Syrupus aurantii . . . . . fʒj to fʒij.
Syrupus ferri iodidi . . . . . ♏xx to ♏xxx.
Syrupus ipecacuanhæ . . . . ʒj to ʒj.
Syrupus krameriæ . . . . . a teaspoonful.
Syrupus lactucarii . . . . . fʒj to fʒij.
Syrupus papaveris . . . . . fʒss. to fʒij.
Syrupus pruni Virginianæ . . fʒj to fʒiij.
Syrupus rhamni . . . . . fʒiv to fʒij.
Syrupus rhei . . . . . one to two teaspoonfuls (child).
Syrupus rhei aromaticus . . . to child, ʒj; adult, [ʒj.
Syrupus sarsaparillæ compos. . fʒss.
Syrupus scillæ . . . . . fʒss. to fʒj.
Syrupus scillæ comp., *expect.* . ♏x to fʒj.
Syrupus senegæ . . . . . fʒj to fʒij.
Syrupus sennæ . . . . . fʒij to fʒiss.
Tabacum (infusion) . . . . . ♏xl to ♏lx.
Tamarindus . . . . . ʒiv to ʒij.
Taraxacum . . . . . ʒij to ʒiv.
Terebinthina . . . . . ℈ss. to ʒj.
Terebinthina Canadensis . . . ♏v to ♏x.
Testa præparata . . . . . gr. x to ʒss.
Tinctura aconiti folii . . . . . ♏xx to ♏xxx.
Tinctura aconiti radicis . . . . ♏iij to ♏x.
Tinctura aloes . . . . . fʒss. to fʒiss.
Tinctura aloes et myrrhæ . . . fʒj to fʒij.
Tinctura arnicæ . . . . . gtt. v to gtt. x.
Tinctura asafœtidæ . . . . . gtt. xv to fʒj.
Tinctura aurantii amari . . . fʒss. to fʒij.
Tinctura belladonnæ . . . . . ♏xv to ♏xxx.
Tinctura benzoini composita . fʒj to fʒij.
Tinctura calumbæ . . . . . fʒss. to fʒiv.
Tinctura camphoræ. See Spiritus Camphoræ.
Tinctura cannabis indicæ . . . ♏xl.
Tinctura cantharidis . . . . . ♏x to ♏xx.
Tinctura capsici . . . . . fʒss. to fʒj.
Tinctura cardamomi . . . . . fʒj to fʒiv.
Tinctura cardamomi composita fʒij to fʒiv.
Tinctura castorei . . . . . gtt. xx to fʒij.
Tinctura catechu composita . fʒj to fʒij.
Tinctura cinchonæ . . . . . fʒj to fʒiv.
Tinctura cinchonæ composita . fʒj to fʒiij.
Tinctura cinnamomi . . . . . fʒj to fʒij.
Tinctura colchici . . . . . ♏x to ♏lx.
Tinctura conii . . . . . ♏xx to fʒj.
Tinctura cubebæ . . . . . fʒj to fʒij.
Tinctura digitalis . . . . . gtt. x.
Tinctura ferri chloridi . . . . ♏x to ♏xx.
Tinctura gallæ . . . . . fʒj to fʒiij.
Tinctura gentianæ composita . fʒj to fʒiij.
Tinctura guaiaci . . . . . fʒj to fʒij.
Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata . fʒj to fʒij.
Tinctura hellebori . . . . . fʒss. to fʒj.
Tinctura humuli . . . . . fʒss. to fʒiij.
Tinctura hyoscyami . . . . . ♏xx to fʒij.
Tinctura iodi . . . . . ♏x.
Tinctura iodinii composita . . ♏x to ♏xxx.
Tinctura jalapæ . . . . . fʒj to fʒiv.
Tinctura kino . . . . . fʒj to fʒij.
Tinctura krameriæ . . . . . fʒj to fʒij.
Tinctura lobeliæ . . . . . fʒj to fʒij.
Tinctura lobeliæ, *expectorant* . fʒss. to fʒj.
Tinctura lupulinæ . . . . . fʒj to fʒij.
Tinctura myrrhæ . . . . . fʒss. to fʒj.
Tinctura nucis vomicæ . . . . ♏v to ♏xx.
Tinctura opii . . . . . gtt. xx to gtt. lx.
Tinctura opii acetata . . . . . ♏x to ♏xxx.
Tinctura opii camphorata . . fʒj to fʒiij.
Tinctura opii deodorata . . . gr. x to gr. xl.
Tinctura quassiæ . . . . . fʒj to fʒij.
Tinctura rhei, *stomachic* . . . fʒj to fʒij.
Tinctura rhei, *purgative* . . . fʒiv to fʒj.
Tinctura rhei et gentianæ . . fʒss. to fʒj.
Tinctura rhei et sennæ . . . . fʒss. to fʒij.
Tinctura sanguinariæ . . . . ♏xxx to ♏lx.
Tinctura scillæ . . . . . gtt. xv to gtt. lx.
Tinctura sennæ et jalapæ . . . fʒij to fʒj.
Tinctura serpentariæ . . . . . fʒss. to fʒij.
Tinctura stramonii . . . . . ♏x to ♏xx.

Tinctura tolutana . . . . . fℨss. to fℨj.
Tinctura valerianæ . . . . . fℨss. to fℨij.
Tinctura valerianæ ammoniata fℨss. to fℨij.
Tinctura veratri viridis . . . . gtt. vij.
Tinctura zingiberis . . . . . fℨss. to fℨj.
Tormentilla . . . . . ℈ss. to ℨj.
Toxicodendron . . . . . gr. ss. to gr. iv.
Tragacantha . . . . . gr. x to ℨj.
Triosteum . . . . . gr. xx to gr. xxx.
Uva ursi . . . . . gr. xv to ℨss.
Valeriana . . . . . ℈j to ℨj.
Veratrina . . . . . gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
Veratrum album . . . . . gr. j to gr. ij.
Veratrum viride . . . . . gr. iij.
Vinum aloes . . . . . fℨj to fℨss.
Vinum antimonii, *expectorant* . ♏x to fℨss.
Vinum colchici radicis . . . . . gtt. xl to fℨj.
Vinum colchici seminis . . . . fℨj to fℨij.
Vinum ergotæ . . . . . ♍xx to fℨj.
Vinum ipecacuanhæ, *diaph.* . ♏x to fℨss.
Vinum ipecacuanhæ, *emetic* . fℨiv to fℨx.
Vinum opii . . . . . gtt. xv to fℨj.
Vinum rhei . . . . . fℨiv to fℨiss.
Xanthorrhiza . . . . . ℈ij.
Xanthoxylum . . . . . gr. x to gr. xxx.
Zinci carbonas præcipitatus . gr. j to gr. v.
Zinci chloridum . . . . . used externally.
Zinci oxidum . . . . . gr. ij to gr x.
Zinci sulphas, *emetic* . . . . gr. x to ℨss.
Zinci sulphas, *tonic* . . . . . gr. j to gr. ij.
Zinci valerianas . . . . . gr. j to gr. ij.
Zingiber . . . . . gr. v to ℨss.

TABLE OF CHEMICAL SYMBOLS.

Aluminum (or Aluminium) Al.	Indium . . . . . In.	Ruthenium . . . . . Ru.
Antimony (Stibium) . . . Sb.	Iodine . . . . . I.	Samarium . . . . . Sa.
Arsenic . . . . . As.	Iridium . . . . . Ir.	Scandium . . . . . Sc.
Barium . . . . . Ba.	Iron (Ferrum) . . . . . Fe.	Selenium . . . . . Se.
Bismuth . . . . . Bi.	Lanthanum (or Lantanium) . . . . . La.	Silicon . . . . . Si.
Boron . . . . . B.	Lead (Plumbum) . . . . Pb.	Silver (Argentum) . . . Ag.
Bromine . . . . . Br.	Lithium . . . . . Li.	Sodium (Natrium) . . . Na.
Cadmium . . . . . Cd.	Magnesium . . . . . Mg.	Strontium . . . . . Sr.
Cæsium . . . . . Cs.	Manganese . . . . . Mn.	Sulphur . . . . . S.
Calcium . . . . . Ca.	Mercury (Hydrargyrum) . Hg.	Tantalum (Columbium) . Ta.
Carbon . . . . . C.	Molybdenum . . . . . Mo.	Tellurium . . . . . Te.
Cerium . . . . . Ce.	Nickel . . . . . Ni.	Thallium . . . . . Tl.
Chlorine . . . . . Cl.	Niobium . . . . . Nb.	Thorium . . . . . Th.
Chromium . . . . . Cr.	Nitrogen . . . . . N.	Tin (Stannum) . . . . . Sn.
Cobalt . . . . . Co.	Osmium . . . . . Os.	Titanium . . . . . Ti.
Copper (Cuprum) . . . . Cu.	Oxygen . . . . . O.	Tungsten (Wolframium) . W.
Didymium . . . . . Di.	Palladium . . . . . Pd.	Uranium . . . . . U.
Erbium . . . . . E.	Phosphorus . . . . . P.	Vanadium . . . . . V.
Fluorine . . . . . Fl.	Platinum . . . . . Pt.	Ytterbium . . . . . Yb.
Gallium . . . . . G.	Potassium (Kalium) . . . K.	Yttrium . . . . . Y.
Glucinum (Beryllium) . . Gl.	Rhodium . . . . . Rh.	Zinc . . . . . Zn.
Gold (Aurum) . . . . . Au.	Rubidium . . . . . Rb.	Zirconium . . . . . Zr.
Hydrogen . . . . . H.		

Thus, H_2O is the representative or *formula* of water,—that is, two atoms of hydrogen (H) combined with one atom of oxygen (O). As_2O_3 is the formula of arsenious acid, a compound consisting of two atoms of arsenic and three atoms of oxygen. NO_3 is the representative of anhydrous nitric acid, indicating that it is composed of one equivalent of nitrogen (N) combined with three atoms of oxygen (O). The number of atoms of an elementary substance is usually indicated by a small depressed figure following the symbol, as seen in the previous examples; but the number of atoms of any molecule or compound is denoted by a large figure placed before the formula: thus, $CuSo_4 + 5H_2O$ is the *formula* of the officinal sulphate of copper, indicating that it is composed of one atom of copper and one molecule of sulphuric acid combined with five molecules of water.

TABLE OF THE ORDERS AND FAMILIES OF THE LIVING MAMMALIA.

Order PRIMATES.
- Fam. Bimana . . . . . Man.
- " Simiidæ . . . . . Ape family.
- " Cebidæ . . . . . American monkeys.
- " Hapalidæ . . . . . Marmoset family.
- " Lemuridæ . . . . Lemur family.

Order CHEIROPTERA.
- Fam. Vespertilionidæ . . Ordinary bats.
- " Phyllostomidæ. . . Vampyre bats.
- " Pteropodidæ . . . Frugivorous bats.

Order INSECTIVORA.
- Fam. Erinaceidæ . . . . Hedgehog family.
- " Soricidæ . . . . . Shrew family.
- " Talpidæ . . . . . Mole family.
- " Galeopithecidæ . . Galeopithecus family.

Order CARNIVORA.
- Fam. Ursidæ . . . . . Bear family.
- " Melidæ . . . . . Badger family.
- " Canidæ . . . . . Dog and wolf family.
- " Felidæ . . . . . Cat family.
- " Hyænidæ . . . . . Hyena family.
- " Lutridæ . . . . . Otter family.
- " Viverridæ . . . . . Civet family.
- " Mustelidæ . . . . Weasel family.
- " Trichechidæ . . . . Walrus family.
- " Phocidæ . . . . . Seal family.
- " Otariidæ . . . . . Fam. of the eared seals.

Order PROBOSCIDIA.
- Fam. Elephantidæ. . . . Elephant family.

Order RODENTIA.
- Fam. Leporidæ . . . . . Hare family.
- " Sciuridæ . . . . . Squirrel family.
- " Muridæ. . . . . Rat family.
- " Castoridæ . . . . . Beaver family.
- " Hystricidæ . . . . Porcupine family.
- " Myoxidæ . . . . . Dormouse family.
- " Saccomyidæ. . . . Pocket-mice family.
- " Cricetidæ . . . . . Hamster family.
- " Dipodidæ . . . . . Jerboa family.
- " Spalacidæ. . . . . Mole-rat family.
- " Caviidæ . . . . . Guinea-pig family.
- " Chinchillidæ . . . Chinchilla family.
- " Geomyidæ . . . . Gopher family.

Order UNGULATA.
- Fam. Equidæ . . . . . Horse family.
- " Tapiridæ . . . . . Tapir family.
- " Rhinocerotidæ . . . Rhinoceros family.
- " Hyracidæ . . . . . Coney family (rep. by Coney of Bible).
- " Suidæ . . . . . Hog family.

Order RUMINANTIA.
- " Bovidæ . . . . . Ox family.
- " Ovidæ . . . . . Sheep family.
- " Antelopidæ . . . . Antelope family.
- " Giraffidæ . . . . . Camelopard family.
- " Cervidæ . . . . . Deer family.
- " Moschidæ. . . . . Musk family.
- " Camelidæ . . . . . Camel family.

Order BRUTA or EDENTATA.
- Fam. Bradypodidæ . . . Sloth family.
- " Dasypodidæ. . . . Armadillo family.
- " Orycteropodidæ . . Family of earth-hog of Africa.
- " Myrmecophagidæ . Ant-eaters of South America.
- " Manidæ . . . . . Scaly ant-eaters.

Order MARSUPIALIA.
- Fam. Phascolomyidæ . . Wombat family.
- " Macropodidæ . . . Kangaroo family.
- " Phalangistidæ . . . Family of Phalangers.
- " Peramelidæ . . . . Bandicoot family.
- " Dasyuridæ . . . . Australian wolf family.
- " Didelphidæ . . . . Opossum family.

Order MONOTREMATA.
- Fam. Echidnidæ . . . . Echidna or Australian hedgehog family.
- " Ornithorhynchidæ . Ornithorhynchus or duck-mole family.

Order SIRENIA.
- Fam. Sirenidæ . . . . . Sea-cow family.

Order CETACEA.
- Fam. Ziphiidæ . . . . . Ziphius family.
- " Balænidæ . . . . . True whale family.
- " Balænopteridæ . . Fin-back whale family.
- " Delphinidæ . . . . Porpoise and dolphin family.
- " Physeteridæ . . . . Sperm whale family.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE French *metrical* system is based upon the idea of employing, as the unit of all measures, whether of length, capacity, or weight, a uniform unchangeable standard, adopted from nature, the multiples and subdivisions of which should follow in decimal progression. To obtain such a standard, the length of one-fourth part of the terrestrial meridian, extending from the equator to the pole, was ascertained. The ten-millionth part of this arc was chosen as the unit of measures of length, and was denominated *metre*. The cube of the tenth part of the metre was taken as the unit of measures of capacity, and denominated *litre*. The weight of distilled water, at its greatest density, which this cube is capable of containing, was called *kilogramme*, of which the thousandth part was adopted as the unit of weight, under the name of *gramme*. The multiples of these measures, proceeding in the decimal progression, are distinguished by employing the prefixes *deca*, *hecto*, *kilo*, and *myria*, taken from the Greek numerals; and the subdivisions, following the same order, by *deci*, *centi*, *milli*, from the Latin numerals. Since the introduction of this system it has been adopted by the principal nations of Europe, excepting Great Britain, and in many of them its use is compulsory. It is in general use in France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Netherlands, Switzerland, Greece, and British India. It was legalized in Great Britain in 1864, and in the United States by an act of Congress in 1866.

The *metre*, or unit of length, at 32°, = 39.370432 inches.
The *litre*, or unit of capacity, = 33.816 fluidounces. *U. S.*
The *gramme*, or unit of weight, = 15.43234874 troy grains.

Upon this basis the following tables have been constructed:

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

		English Inches.		Miles.	Rods.	Yards.	Feet.	Inches.
Millimetre (mm.)	=	.03937						
Centimetre (cm.)	=	.39370						
Decimetre (dm.)	=	3.93704						
Metre (m.)	=	39.37043	=	0	0	1	0	3.370
Decametre (Dm.)	=	393.70432	=	0	0	10	2	9.704
Hectometre (Hm.)	=	3937.04320	=	0	0	109	1	1.043
Kilometre (Km.)	=	39370.43200	=	0	160	213	1	10.432
Myriametre (Mm.)	=	393704.32000	=	6	40	156	0	8.320

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

		English Cubic Inches.		Apothecaries' Measure.
Millilitre (C.c.)	=	.061028	=	16.2318 minims.
Centilitre (cl.)	=	.610280	=	2.7053 fluidrachms.
Decilitre (dl.)	=	6.102800	=	3.3816 fluidounces.
Litre (l.)	=	61.028000	=	2.1135 pints.
Decalitre (Dl.)	=	610.280000	=	2.6419 gallons.
Hectolitre (Hl.)	=	6102.800000		
Kilolitre (Kl.)	=	61028.000000		
Myrialitre (Ml.)	=	610280.000000		

MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

		Troy Grains.		℔ (troy).	ʒ	ʒ	Gr.
Milligramme (mg.)	=	.0154					
Centigramme (cg.)	=	.1543					
Decigramme (dg.)	=	1.5432					
Gramme (Gm.)	=	15.4323					
Decagramme (Dg.)	=	154.3234	=	0	0	2	34.3
Hectogramme (Hg.)	=	1543.2348	=	0	3	1	43.2
Kilogramme (Kg.)	=	15432.3487	=	2	8	1	12.3
Myriagramme (Mg.)	=	154323.4874	=	26	9	4	3.4

Value of Avoirdupois Weights and Imperial Measures, in Metrical Weights and Measures, as stated in the British Pharmacopœia.

Avoirdupois Weights.		Metrical Weights.	Imperial Measures.		Metrical Measures.
1 pound	=	453.5925 grammes.	1 gallon	=	4.543487 litres.
1 ounce	=	28.3495 "	1 pint	=	0.567936 "
1 grain	=	0.0648 "	1 fluidounce	=	0.028396 "
			1 fluidrachm	=	0.003549 "
			1 minim	=	0.000059 "

Relative Value of United States and Metric Measures of Length.

Inches.		Centimetres.	Inches.		Centimetres.	Inches.		Millimetres.	Inches.		Millimetres.
12	=	30.48	6	=	15.24	$\frac{1}{25}$	=	1.00	$\frac{5}{8}$	=	15.85
11	=	27.94	5	=	12.70	$\frac{1}{12}$	=	2.11	$\frac{2}{3}$	=	16.92
10	=	25.40	4	=	10.16	$\frac{1}{8}$	=	3.17	$\frac{3}{4}$	=	19.05
9	=	22.86	3	=	7.62	$\frac{1}{4}$	=	6.35	$\frac{5}{6}$	=	21.15
8	=	20.32	2	=	5.08	$\frac{1}{3}$	=	8.46	$\frac{7}{8}$	=	22.19
7	=	17.78	1	=	2.54	$\frac{1}{2}$	=	12.70	$\frac{11}{12}$	=	23.28

Relative Value of Apothecaries' and Metric Fluid Measures.

Minims.		Cubic Centimetres.	Minims.		Cubic Centimetres.	Fluid-ounces.		Cubic Centimetres.	Fluid-ounces.		Cubic Centimetres.
1	=	0.06	25	=	1.54	**1**	=	**30.00***	21	=	621.00
2	=	0.12	**30**	=	**1.90**	2	=	59.20	22	=	650.00
3	=	0.18	35	=	2.16	3	=	89.00	23	=	680.00
4	=	0.24	40	=	2.50	4	=	118.40	24	=	710.00
5	=	0.30	45	=	2.80	5	=	148.00	25	=	740.00
6	=	0.36	50	=	3.08	6	=	178.00	26	=	769.00
7	=	0.42	55	=	3.40	7	=	207.00	27	=	798.50
8	=	0.50	Fluid-drachms.			8	=	236.00	28	=	828.00
9	=	0.55				9	=	266.00	29	=	858.00
10	=	0.60	**1**	=	**3.75**	10	=	295.70	30	=	887.25
11	=	0.68	$1\frac{1}{4}$	=	4.65	11	=	325.25	31	=	917.00
12	=	0.74	$1\frac{1}{2}$	=	5.60	12	=	355.00	32	=	946.00
13	=	0.80	$1\frac{3}{4}$	=	6.51	13	=	385.00	48	=	1419.00
14	=	0.85	2	=	7.50	14	=	414.00	56	=	1655.00
15	=	0 92	3	=	11.25	15	=	444.00	64	=	1892.00
16	=	1.00	4	=	15.00	**16**	=	**473.11**	72	=	2128.00
17	=	1.05	5	=	18.50	17	=	503.00	80	=	2365.00
18	=	1.12	6	=	22.50	18	=	532.00	96	=	2839.00
19	=	1.17	7	=	26.00	19	=	562.00	112	=	3312.00
20	=	1.25				20	=	591.50	**128**	=	**3785.00**

* The more accurate equivalent is 29.57 C.c.

Relative Value of Metric Fluid and Apothecaries' Measure.

Cubic Centimetres.		Fluid-ounces.	Cubic Centimetres.		Fluid-ounces.	Cubic Centimetres.		Fluid-drachms.	Cubic Centimetres.		Minims.
1000	=	33.81	400	=	13.53	25	=	6.76	4	=	64.8
900	=	30.43	300	=	10.14	10	=	2.71	3	=	48.6
800	=	27.05	200	=	6.76	9	=	2.43	2	=	32.4
700	=	23.67	100	=	3.38	8	=	2.16	1†	=	**16.00**
600	=	20.29	75	=	2.53	7	=	1.89	0.09	=	1.46
500	=	16.90	50	=	1.69	6	=	1.62	0.07	=	1.14
473	=	16.00	**30**	=	**1.00***	5	=	1.35	0.05	=	0.81

* Or, more exactly, 1.01.

† Or, more exactly, 16.23.

Relative Value of Apothecaries' and Metric Weight.

Grains.		Grammes.	Grains.		Grammes.	Grains.		Grammes.	Drachms.		Grammes.
$\frac{1}{100}$	=	0.00065	1	=	0.065	24	=	1.55	1	=	3.9
$\frac{1}{64}$	=	0.00101	2	=	0.130	25	=	1.62	2	=	7.8
$\frac{1}{60}$	=	0.00108	3	=	0.195	26	=	1.70	3	=	11.65
$\frac{1}{50}$	=	0.00130	4	=	0.260	27	=	1.75	4	=	15.50
$\frac{1}{48}$	=	0.00135	5	=	0.324	28	=	1.82	5	=	19.40
$\frac{1}{40}$	=	0.00162	6	=	0.400	29	=	1.87	6	=	23.30
$\frac{1}{36}$	=	0.00180	7	=	0.460	30	=	1.95	7	=	27.20
$\frac{1}{32}$	=	0.00202	8	=	0.520	31	=	2.00	Ounces.		
$\frac{1}{30}$	=	0.00216	9	=	0.600	32	=	2.10	**1**	=	**31.10†**
$\frac{1}{25}$	=	0.00259	10	=	0.650	33	=	2.16	2	=	62.20
$\frac{1}{24}$	=	0.00270	11	=	0.715	34	=	2.20	3	=	93.30
$\frac{1}{20}$	=	0.00324	12	=	0.780	35	=	2.25	4	=	124.40
$\frac{1}{18}$	=	0.00360	13	=	0.845	36	=	2.30	5	=	155.50
$\frac{1}{16}$	=	0.00405	14	=	0.907	37	=	2.40	6	=	186.60
$\frac{1}{15}$	=	0.00432	15	=	0.972	38	=	2.47	7	=	217.70
$\frac{1}{12}$	=	0.00540	***15.5**	=	**1.000**	39	=	2.55	8	=	248.80
$\frac{1}{10}$	=	0.00648	16	=	1.040	40	=	2.60	9	=	280.00
$\frac{1}{8}$	=	0.00810	17	=	1.102	42	=	2.73	10	=	311.00
$\frac{1}{7}$	=	0.01080	18	=	1.160	44	=	2.86	11	=	342.14
$\frac{1}{6}$	=	0.01296	19	=	1.240	48	=	3.00	12	=	373.23
$\frac{1}{5}$	=	0.01620	20	=	1.300	50	=	3.25	14	=	435.50
$\frac{1}{4}$	=	0.02160	21	=	1.360	52	=	3.40	16	=	497.60
$\frac{1}{3}$	=	0.03240	22	=	1.425	56	=	3.65	24	=	746.40
$\frac{2}{4}$	=	0.04860	23	=	1.460	58	=	3.75	48	=	1492.80
									100	=	3110.40

* Or, more exactly, 15.432+ gr. = 1 gramme.

† Or, more exactly, 31.10349 grammes.

Relative Value of Metric and Apothecaries' Weight.

Grammes.		Grains.	Grammes.		Grains.	Grammes.		Grains.	Grammes.		Grains.
0.0010	=	$\frac{1}{64}$	0.065	=	1.003	1	=	15.43	100	=	1543.23
0.0020	=	$\frac{1}{32}$	0.100	=	1.543	2	=	30.86	125	=	1929.04
0.0040	=	$\frac{1}{16}$	0.130	=	2.006	3	=	46.30	150	=	2314.85
0.0065	=	$\frac{1}{10}$	0.150	=	2.315	4	=	61.73	175	=	2700.65
0.0081	=	$\frac{1}{8}$	0.180	=	2.778	5	=	77.16	450	=	6944.55
0.0108	=	$\frac{1}{6}$	0.200	=	3.086	6	=	92.60	550	=	8487.78
0.0162	=	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.300	=	4.630	7	=	98.02	650	=	10031.01
0.0324	=	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.500	=	7.716	8	=	123.46	750	=	11574.26
0.0486	=	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.700	=	10.803	9	=	138.90	850	=	13117.49
0.0567	=	$\frac{7}{8}$	0.900	=	13.890	10	=	154.32	1000	=	15432.35

Relative Value of Avoirdupois and Metric Weight.

Avoir. Ounces.	Grammes.	Avoir. Ounces.	Grammes.	Avoir. Ounces	Grammes.	Avoir. Pounds.	Grammes.
$\frac{1}{16}$ =	1.772	5 =	141.75	13 =	368.54	3 =	1360.78
$\frac{1}{8}$ =	3.544	6 =	170.10	14 =	396.90	4 =	1814.37
$\frac{1}{4}$ =	7.088	7 =	198.45	15 =	425.25	5 =	2267.96
$\frac{1}{2}$ =	14.175	8 =	226.80	Avoir. Pounds.		6 =	2721.55
1 =	28.350	9 =	255.15	1 =	453.60	7 =	3175.14
2 =	56.700	10 =	283.50	2 =	907.18	8 =	3628.74
3 =	85.050	11 =	311.84	2.2 =	1000.00	9 =	4082.33
4 =	113.400	12 =	340.20			10 =	4535.92

Relative Value of Metric and Avoirdupois Weight.

Grammes.	Oz.	Gr.	Grammes.	Oz.	Gr.	Grammes.	Oz.	Gr.	Grammes.	Oz.	Gr.
28.35 =	1		38 =	1	149	125 =	4	179	600 =	21	72
29 =	1	10	39 =	1	164	150 =	5	127	650 =	22	405
30 =	1	25	40 =	1	180	200 =	7	24	700 =	24	303
31 =	1	41	50 =	1	334	250 =	8	358	750 =	26	198
32 =	1	56	60 =	2	50	300 =	10	255	800 =	28	96
33 =	1	72	70 =	2	205	350 =	12	152	850 =	29	429
34 =	1	87	80 =	2	360	400 =	14	48	900 =	31	326
35 =	1	103	85 =	3		450 =	15	382	950 =	33	222
36 =	1	118	90 =	3	76	500 =	17	279	1000 =	35	120
37 =	1	133	100 =	3	230	550 =	19	175			